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Sravana 21, 908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 12, 1986/
Srawana 21, 1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Radiation from Sriram Institute of
Industrial Research, Delhi**

+

*367. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN :

SHRI HARI KRISHNA
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to recent reports that
radiation from the Sriram Institute of
Industrial Research in Delhi has been
posing a health hazard to the surrounding
areas ;

(b) if so, whether necessary investiga-
tions have been made into the matter ;
and

(c) the remedial steps, if any, being
taken in arresting the radiation effects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-
CHALARM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An investigation has been
carried out by experts from the Bhabha
Atomic Research Centre. The investi-
gation shows that reports of leakage of

2

radiation from the Gama irradiation
facility at the Sriram Institute of Indus-
trial Research posing a health havard to
the surrounding areas are incorrect. The
question of taking any remedial steps does
not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Jawaharlal Nehru
University Union has alleged that due to
radiation, the students, the staff and the
faculty are being affected. Government
had deputed a study team of the Bhabha
Atomic Research Centre, and had they
made the report of that team public, that
would have made the entire position clear.
That would have allayed the fear among
the public and the students. I would like
to know whether the hon. Minister is
prepared to lay that report on the Table
of the House and to make it public ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI
NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, cer-
tainly I am prepared to lay it on the
Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Thanks a lot. Has
the wish of the hon. Member been ful-
filled ?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
My second supplementary is whether the
report submitted by the team also carries
remarks that Jawaharlal Nehru University
is not observing the procedure which is
required to be adopted in the disposal of
radio isotopes, as a result of which the
radiation is taking place ? I would like to
know what information the Government
have in this regard ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :
Although this question is related to the
Department of Science, yet, since I have
been asked to reply to it, I am giving
whatever information is available with me

MR. SPEAKER : When you have agreed magnanimously, then do give it.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : It reflects your magnanimity, Sir..... (Interruptions)...So far as my information goes, this Research Centre is located in the campus of Delhi University. I do not know how it is related to Jawaharlal Nehru University. According to my information it is located in the Campus of Delhi University. An examination was made to ascertain the radiation aspect of Cobalt 60. According to their observation, the lower value of micro/rontgen here is only 8 whereas normally it should be 11-16 micro rontgen per hour in the atmosphere. Therefore, it is almost normal. But apart from this, they have formed a safety Audit Committee whose Engineer-in-charge is Shri Khurana.

[English]

Shri Krishnamurthy, Head of the Radiation Technology Division of BARC; Shri G. Subramanian, Head of the Division of Radiological Protection, BARC and Shri M.P. Jain, Institute of Nuclear Medicine, Delhi.

[Translation]

This newly formed Safety Audit Committee will continue to keep a watch on all these things as per the guidelines that will be given by the Bhabha Atomic Research Institute and will also continue to look after the safety measures. I think, this will take care of the maintenance aspect to a great extent.

[English]

External Assistance for Pending Power Projects of Kerala

*368. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek external financial assistance to complete all the approved pending power projects in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Out of the seven power projects under execution in Kerala, Canadian assistance of Canadian Dollars 59.3 million for Idukki Hydro-electric project Stage II and World Bank assistance of U.S. Dollars 176 million for Lower Periyar hydro-electric project has been sought.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Kerala State is facing acute power shortage for the last 3 years. This has been discussed in the House a few days back and I am thankful to the hon. Minister for replying to it. Some short-term measures were taken by the Central Government. But Kerala is going to face serious shortage in the coming years. So, some long-term measures are required to meet the situation. My question is this. In this context, in the answer given by the Minister, it is stated that two projects are there regarding which the external assistance is being sought. But I would like to know what steps the Government has taken on these proposals ? May I know whether Government have taken any decision on these things ? If so what is the decision ? What are the details thereof ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I totally share the concern of the hon. Member regarding the power shortage in Kerala which had to pass through a great shortage. For the information of the hon. Member I can give the answer in four parts. There are 7 projects at present with an aggregate capacity of 714.5 m.w. which are under execution in Kerala. Out of this 530 m.w. will be available in the 7th Plan. The remaining 184.5 m.w. will be available in the 8th Plan. We are aware of the measures which are necessary for the future. Those will be available in the 8th Plan. That is already under consideration. That would be commissioned in the 8th Plan itself. Regard-

ing the other part, before we go in for these foreign and external assistance there are certain things which we have to understand. One thing is whether it is in the national priority, of course. The second thing is whether sufficient funds have been made available. Thirdly we have to see economic viability and feasibility. It is on the basis of these things that there are two projects which have been cleared and are under execution. Regarding the external assistance, the hon. Member has asked for the details. These are as follows : Regarding Idukki, Stage II, the two units of this project with a capacity of 130 m.w. each has already been commissioned in 1985-86. Third one is to be commissioned in this current year. For this scheme interest-free loan of Canadian Dollars 52 million and grant of Canadian Dollars worth 7.3 million has been given by the Canadian International Development Agency.

The second project is Lower Periyar Hydro-Electric project and this project which is in three units of 60 MW each is expected to be commissioned in the Eighth Plan.

Sir, regarding the last question which is very important, i.e., 'what are you going to do for the future?', now regarding stage-I of the Pooyankutty hydro-electric project about which the hon. Member must be pleading, the Environment Department has cleared it in 1985 and there is a provision of Rs. 72 crores in the Seventh Plan for the three projects which include the Pooyankutty project. Now, the question of external assistance only arises after the project has been sanctioned and finally passes through. But I would like to inform him that we are aware of the seriousness of the problem. In the mean time, other neighbouring States are rushing power to Kerala so that we can tie over the present crisis and the future will be taken care of by the measures which I have just mentioned.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Thank you Madam.

My Second Supplementary would be about this Pooyankutty hydro electric pro-

ject. Sir, my information is based on the statement made by the Kerala State Electricity Minister that the Canadian International Development Authority has agreed to sanction Rs. 280 crores grant for Pooyankutty hydro-electric project. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of this fact and if so, whether any clearance is given to the Kerala Government to have discussions with the Canadian authority to get the assistance from the authorities.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, there is no point in reiterating what I said earlier. I would only like to repeat that the Kerala State Electricity Board are of the view that the project must be considered for external assistance, but in view of the inadequate plan provision the project is awaiting the investment decision of the Planning Commission and, Sir, the question of assistance for this project would arise only after the project has been sanctioned. And I think I have explained the exact position.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Is the Minister aware that some of the Central sector industries and the State's private industries were closed down on account of power shortage in Kerala and about Rs. 200 crores worth of production was lost? I would like to ask the Minister whether in this context the Central Government will give electricity to Kerala State from Ramagundam as well as Kalpakkam projects which are under the Central sector scheme, at the expense of the Central Government so as to avoid production loss in the State.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, we are aware that a number of units had to be closed down because of the power shortage there. I am not aware of the exact estimate of Rs. 200 crores that he said, but about Ramagundam it is already supplying 66 MW and Kalpakkam 25 MM. About the later part I think we are not in a position to say anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : My question is whether the expenses would be met by the Central Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Why should they? Yes, Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have only a simple question. There is a lot of hydro-electric potential in Kerala. I would only like to know from the hon. Minister whether any survey has been conducted on the total available hydro-electric potential in the State and what percentage of it has already been tapped. Have you got a plan within a prescribed time period to tap the entire hydro-electric potential available there because this is the cheapest way by which electricity can be generated?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Sir, I say that we have tapped 52 per cent of the hydro-electric potential in Kerala and 48 per cent still remains to be tapped. How that is going to be taken up in how many phases, those details I do not have with me. But we are aware that there is 48 per cent of the potential which should be developed.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Tamil Nadu is facing serious power shortage. I would like to know whether there is any proposal for Coimbatore which is a big industrial centre.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question on Kerala. Put a separate question.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Sir, Kerala is near Coimbatore. There is no power there.

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN: Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have to put a separate question regarding Assam. She will not be ready with that. Have you got something to say about Kerala?

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN: Not about Kerala, but this relates to the financial assistance from the external sources.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not concern this question.

(Interruptions)

Industrial Licences for setting up Industries in Allahabad

*369. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent/industrial licences issued during 1980-81 to 1985-86 to the State and Central public sector undertakings for setting up industries in Allahabad district and the items proposed to be manufactured by them;

(b) whether the units have gone ahead with the production as per the capacity for which letters of intent/industrial licences were issued to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (c). During the years 1980 to 1986 (upto June, 1986), a total of 9 letters of intent and 7 industrial licences (including 1 'Carry-on-Business' licence) were granted to Central and State Public Sector Undertakings for location of units in Allahabad district of U.P. These letters of intent/industrial licences pertain to the manufacture of T.V. Sets/receivers, equipment/machineries for cement plant, digital electronic watches, cotton yarn, cementing/pumping units, oil drilling rigs, multiaccess rural radio equipments, polyester filament yarn, coaxial line equipment, steel structurals, etc.

Out of the 9 letters of intent granted to public sector undertakings, 5 letters of intent have since been converted into industrial licences. Of the 6 industrial licences granted by way of conversion of letters of intent, 3 licences have already been implemented.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, I wrote to the Ministry regarding industrialisation of Allahabad district. The statement that has been laid on the Table of the House is not very different from the reply I have got from the Ministry.

What in fact has happened is, a lot of these licences, letters of intent have gone waste for want of collaborators. I would like to know from the Minister what steps the Government proposes to take to ensure the implementation of these licences, because if a year has passed and these licences are not implemented, it would show a lack of interest in industrialisation of Allahabad and more so, the lack of initiative on the part of the State Industrial Development Corporation in finding collaborators. My personal experience shows that most industrialists shy away from a joint public project. Will the hon. Minister, therefore, kindly inform me what long-term policy the Government proposes to make to ensure that these licences are implemented?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, we are ensuring that all the steps are taken by the Government to implement the letters of intent issued to the public sector as well as the private sector. (*Interruptions*) As the hon. Member is aware, setting up of a public sector undertaking is based on factors such as availability of raw materials, infrastructure and other techno-economic consideration. I must admit that Allahabad has had its good share and is not being discriminated, as my hon. friend is fearing. So far, we have issued 9 letters of intent to Allahabad district and 7 are being implemented and 2 have lapsed. We are asking the public sector undertakings, i.e. in the State Government to implement these in a fixed-time limit.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the Government has been taking various measures to implement these processes. But he still did not give an answer to my question.

SHRI BHAGWAD JHA AZAD : What are those steps taken, we would like to know.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : The only two examples are ITI and BPC; these are the two public undertakings. Apart from that, all these licences have gone waste. The Naini industrial estate

which was the gift of the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was a Member of Parliament from Allahabad, has now reached a saturation point. There are vast areas in Allahabad which are still very bad, specially the rocky Bundelkhand area. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if there are certain proposals whereby this rocky Bundelkhand can be clubbed with the Banda district, which is the neighbouring area, and which has been provided the facilities of "no-industry district", so that industrialists can get some incentives to develop this rocky Bundelkhand in Allahabad. It is merely geographical invisible line of divide. The area is still backward and rocky. If Banda can get the facility of Zero region, can they consider clubbing Banda area with this rocky Bundelkhand areas of Allahabad so that this region can also be developed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : I am thankful to the hon. Member for his novel suggestion so that we can have an inter-district approach and regional approach towards industrial development problem. I think, it is a suggestion which merits attention. And I would certainly commend it for the consideration of the Baijal Committee set up for that purpose. As I have already informed the House, this Baijal Committee being led by Mr. Baijal, Secretary to the Planning Commission, is already looking into the question. I think, they can also have this idea as to how to club backward areas in different districts together for industrial development measures. Of course, my hon. colleague has answered in detail the question of development of industry in Allahabad. I can assure the hon. Member that we will certainly take up the question of implementation of existing letters of intent with the Government of Uttar Pradesh so that the letters of intent are converted into industrial licence and are implemented and we will do our best.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I welcome the hon. Minister's statement on undeve-

loped areas in the neighbouring districts. Since I belong to one of the neighbouring districts, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the difficulty in the Ministry itself coming forward with the scheme? Why is it waiting for the Baijal Committee to tell him what to do and when does he expect the Baijal Committee to give its report?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The veteran Member has more experience than me in the field of industrial development. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He knows that when the problem is not solved, it is referred to the Committee.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : That has been the practice both ways. With his vast experience as railway minister, I think we can supplement it. Baijal Committee is expected to give its report by the end of this year. Since this Committee has already been constituted and this question being inter-ministerial question, it is not to be decided only by the Ministry of Industrial Development, the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. But allocation of funds, how much they can provide in the Plan, all this is an inter-ministerial question and, therefore, we have set up inter-ministerial committee.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : May I know what are the reasons why the licences given to cities like Allahabad, Bhagalpur, Bhilwara or Guntur are not implemented. It is because the industrial houses corner the licence from the Government, because they have know-how to put the project and others who have not and, ultimately they do not implement it, so that the production in that sector is less than the demand and prices are hiked up. How do you propose to stop this?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Of course, there are two parts of this question which the veteran Member has asked. One is general policy towards houses which corner the licences. The other is regarding Allahabad and others...

MR. SPEAKER : Do you mean putting questions by the veterans?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We have put the question to the most veteran Minister. All through his life, he is continuing in the Ministry.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The veterans have put the most valid questions.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : I hope the House will not disagree that the hon. Member from Bhagalpur is a veteran Member. This expression is parliamentary courtesy to an hon. Member.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I compliment him. *Aho Roopam, Aho Dhvani.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is called a veterinary approach.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : What I was mentioning is that as far as these cases go, pertaining to Allahabad, the implementation of licences for three items, for General Electric Company of India, they have now undertaken the manufacturing of high-speed diesel circuit breakers and special purpose transformers and General Electric Company is also implementing the letter of intents for Brothers representative type of transformers. So far as the District of Allahabad goes, as of now, we do not find any such example. But generally we are always taking all precautions that if certain big houses to corner licences, we cancel those licences.

Development of Technology by Private Sector

*371. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage private sector for the development of technology through their own research and development skills ;

(b) whether Government have made any study in the industrial field regarding slow pace in developing indigenous technology for certain industries during the last three years ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the schemes Government have framed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Government has been encouraging the promotion and development of technologies in private sector through their own research and development skills.

(b) Given clear cut objectives and the necessary support our scientists and technologists have shown their capacity to solve problems.

During the last three years studies in certain areas such as hand-tools, tractors, fibre glass etc. have been made.

(c) The schemes initiated by the Government include :

According recognition to the inhouse Research Development units in Industry ; such recognised inhouse R & D units can import equipments and raw materials including pilot plant for research and development under Open General Licence, Income Tax concessions on expenditure incurred on scientific research and on investments made on scientific equipments and capital assets to undertake Scientific Research ; Preferential treatment in licensing of the technologies developed indigenously ; de-licensing of industries based on technologies developed in approved Institutions ; enhanced investment allowance on the plant and machinery installed etc.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I had put this question about the slow pace of development in the field of indigenous

technology in the country. But the reply is silent about it. Anyway it has been referred to in the reply that there was a study made during the last 3 years about certain areas such as hand-tools, tractors fibre glass etc. I would like to know from the hon. minister as to what is the result of this study, whether the Government programme regarding promotion and development of indigenous technology is progressing and is being implemented properly and whether the progress achieved so far is satisfactory.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : The study shows that substantial work has been done in the field of indigenous manufacture of tractors, tyres, lead-acid batteries, hand-tools, and fibre glass. Similar studies have also been undertaken for many items which relate to foreign collaboration. I have a whole list with me which I can furnish to the hon. Member and I think these studies which are being undertaken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research will continue.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : The Minister in his reply stated that given clear-cut objectives and the necessary support, our scientists and technologists have shown their capacity to solve problems. What are these clearcut objectives and the support that is being given by the Government to solve the problems ? What is the impact of the present liberal policy in respect of import of technology and how it has affected the promotion and development of technology in our country ? What is the real requirement and what is the gap between the need and the requirement and the technology available at present and what steps are being proposed by the Government to bridge this gap ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Already the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has recognised 924 inhouse development units in the country out of which 89 are in the public sector and 835 are in the private and joint sectors. These R & D units have spent

more than Rs. 500 crores during the year 1985-86. 155 units are spending between Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. crore each on R & D and 71 units are spending above Rs. 1 crore each on R & D. I have all the information with me. The report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has furnished all the necessary information.

As far as future is concerned, already the House has considered the R & D Cess Bill which is going to impose a levy of 5% on payments for import of technology. This fund will contribute Rs. 10 to 15 crores as venture capital and support pilot studies to absorb and adapt imported technology. Then there is a proposal to establish a Technology Development Fund on the anvil. It is also proposed to put before the House a proposal to increase the cess from 1/8% to 1% so that we can create a Technology Development Fund of Rs. 500 crores. We propose to bring this amendment before the House in the coming week. Already we have set up research funds for including automobile research work out of the statutory provisions that we have and about Rs. 2 crores are being funded to the Automobile Research Centre at Pune for this purpose. So, I think, the steps that are being taken by the CSIR and by the Industry Department will contribute in a major way for development of R & D in our country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether it is a fact that the private sector companies which are actually branches or associates of foreign multinational company and which are operating in this country and are carrying on a certain amount of Research and development work in India, are generally transmitting the benefits of this research work more to their parent companies abroad, rather than utilising them for the benefit of our own industrial development, and whether it is Government's policy to give such companies not only the incentives which are mentioned in the statement, but even allow them 51 per cent participation in equity capital if they can show some about of research and

development work done here, even if it is of a very elementary nature, as in the case of Hindustan Lever.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I do not have ready information now available on this particular matter which the hon. Member has raised, but I will certainly look into the matter regarding Hindustan Lever.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the first part of my question? It is widely reported that the main benefits of their research and development here in the case of branches of multi-national company are being transmitted to their parent companies abroad and are not being in India.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I do not have any such information.

SHRI K. S. RAO : We have great admiration for the increased quantum of budget allocation made by Government for R & D and for the Minister's bringing forward the R & D Cess Bill in which I also participated and supported. It is also known that the Indian scientists are capable of doing good work if only right encouragement is given. But in BHEL, where the annual turnover is around Rs. 2,000 crores, about a couple of days back, six scientists of which two are supposed to be experts in that line much against the suggestion of the Head of the Research & Development Wing, have been transferred to a place where they cannot put their brains of technology or knowledge to use and where they have to sit totally idle. They have been transferred on the ground of some personal differences between the top management and the employees. If this attitude were to be continued, I do not think any purpose will be served by the Bill that has been brought by the Minister or by making increased budgetary allocation for R & D. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will ensure proper implementation and whether freedom of expression will be allowed in the R & D wing in various industries without construing it as indiscipline.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I do not have ready information on this because it concerns a specific undertaking, BHEL.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is evident from the Minister's reply that substantial sums are being shown to be expended by the private sector units on their in-house R & D undertakings. I would like to know whether it is a fact that these in-house R & D undertakings are being used mainly for dodging taxes and if so, what steps are Government contemplating to prevent such misuse of tax concessions in this area.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I do not have any information regarding any unit having dodged taxes, but I will be thankful if the hon. Member can give me some examples.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have referred to many such specific cases in my speech on Science & Technology Demands.

SKD and CKD units in Automobile Industry

*372. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to eliminate semi knocked down condition (SKD) and completely knocked down condition (CKD) units based on imported components in the automobile industry ;

(b) if so, the present import content in each brand of automobiles ; and

(c) how Government propose to indigenise these components ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Imports are permitted as per phased manufacturing programme approved by the Government.

(b) A statement indicating the phased manufacturing programme approved in respect of various vehicles is given below.

(c) Government have encouraged the component manufacturers to upgrade the technology including obtaining foreign collaborations. Various measures such as de-licensing of auto-ancillary industry, fiscal concessions, broad-banding, etc. have also been taken by the Government.

Statement

Name of the Unit	Vehicle	Percentage import content as per approved PMP	
		1st Year	2nd Year
1	2	3	4
1. M/s Hindustan Motors Limited.	Passenger Car (only Isuzu Engine & Transmission.)	71.40	56.50
2. M/s Premier Automobiles Limited.	Passenger Car only Nissan Engine & Transmission.	72.75	54.63
3. M/s Standard Motors	Passenger Car (Rover 2000)	32.37	(a) 22.25 for 1000 cars. (b) 16.31 for 2500 cars.

1	2	3	4
4. M/s Sipani Automob- iles Limited	Passanger Car (Dolphin)	29.60	16.12
5. M/s Allwyn Nissan	LCV	56.59	43.60
6. M/s DCM-Toyota	LCV	57.79	45.41
7. M/s Swaraj Mazda	LCV	56.60	43.00
8. M/s Eicher Mitsubishi	LCV	55.87	40.00
9. M/s Hindustan Motors	(i) LCV	55.00	40.00
	(ii) HCV	56.78	39.11
10. M/s Bajaj Tempo	LCV (Daimler Benz)	37.50	20.00

The import content of Maruti Udyog Limited for the year 1986-87 is 53% for Cars and Vans and 68% for Gypsy

TWO-WHEELERS :

1. Bajaj Auto Limited	KB 100 cc Motorcycle	40.0	30.0
2. Lohia Machines Ltd.	100/150 cc Scooters	40.0	30.0
3. Ind-Suzuki Ltd.	100 cc Motorcycle	42.39	28.03
4. Hero Honda Limited	100 cc Motorcycle	38.63	26.05
5. Escorts Ltd.	100 cc Motorcycle	38.95	26.21
6. Chamundi Mopeds	50 cc Mopeds	39.26	24.23
7. Enfield India Ltd.	50 cc Mopeds	40.0	24.0
8. APSL	100 cc Scooters	39.46	30.34
9. Kinetic Honda	100 cc Scooters	38.63	26.05

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I would like to know whether there is any arrangement in the Ministry to monitor the imports and the manufacture of the vehicles as per the phased manufacturing programme. If so, how long will it take to indigenise our vehicles completely.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : It is the Dte. Gen. of Technical Development which monitors the phased manufacturing programme. It would be difficult to

generalise the implementation of this phased manufacturing programme because the implementation differs from case to case. It may be different for two-wheelers, it may be different for three-wheelers, cars and commercial vehicles. It depends upon the status of the manufacturing programme, the collaborator, the specific conditions related to a particular project.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : In reply to Part (c) of my question, it has been stated that Government have encouraged component manufactures to upgrade technology. May I know whether the Government is insisting on greater allocation of more than Rs. 2 crores for research and development because some foreign collaborators very frequently change the design with the result that we are depending on them continuously ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : As I have mentioned, the designs have been changed by Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles only regarding their engines. Hindustan Motors has the Isuzu Engine and the Premier Automobile has the Nissan Engine. These are fuel-efficient engines and these are also being indigenised. A lot of fuel will be saved if we have these engines.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how much foreign exchange has been spent to put these automobile components during the last three years. I would also like to know whether the companies mentioned in the reply have achieved the phased indigenisation programme of these components. If not, what action the Ministry of Industries is going to take against these industries who have violated the commitment ?

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : As far as statistics go, we are devising a machinery by which the permission given by DGTD, the actual import licence given by the Dte. Gen. of Imports and Exports and also the actual quantity imported at the port by the Customs—all these statistics are properly evaluated and processed. Therefore, we do not have a specific data base to keep update our

figures. We have discussed this matter. We are trying to have an appropriate data base.

Whatever figures are available, according to them, components worth Rs. 134 crores for all categories of automobile—for passenger cars, commercial vehicles, jeep, scooter, motor vehicles, mopeds—were imported in 1984-85.

Divisional Telephone Committees in Maharashtra

*373. **SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Divisional Telephone Committees in Maharashtra and their composition ;

(b) the term of the Committees and when they will be reconstituted ; and

(c) the criteria to get a telephone out of turn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are no Divisional Telephone Advisory Committees.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) The information is given in the Statement below.

Statement

Permanent telephone connections can be sanctioned on out of turn priority basis to provide traffic relief to heavy callers, or due to an area change in multi-exchange telephone system when the 'main telephone' or its 'external extension' is involved in the area transfer. Heads of Telecommunications Circles and Telephone Districts can also sanction telephones in deserving cases on merits at their discretion from the 'OYT-Special' and 'Non-OYT-SS' priority categories. Members of Telecom/Telephone Advisory Committee also recommend sanction of telephone on

out of turn basis from 'OYT' and 'Non-OYT-Special' categories at time of bulk release. Other deserving cases can be sanctioned from the Headquarters office on out of turn priority basis.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : It is replied that there are no telephone divisional committees in Maharashtra. But actually as per my information there is one committee in Pune and another in Bombay. Pune and Bombay are a part of Maharashtra. So, why this answer is given ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have them in Nagpur, Pune and Bombay.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : What are the special categories ? I would like to know whether the persons elected to the Municipal Corporations or Municipal Committees entitled for the special category telephone ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is a list of subscribers who are eligible for special categories like non-OYT S category ; non-OYT special category and OYT special category. It is a long list. I will send it to the hon. Member.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : What is the criteria for providing temporary telephones on medical grounds ? Is it a fact that STD is compulsory even if temporary telephone connection is given on medical grounds ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : On medical grounds, subject to availability of space in a particular exchange, temporary telephone connections are released. There is no question of making STD compulsory. But normally people who take this temporary connection also want the same facilities. In case they want it to be excluded the same can be taken into account.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : In his reply the Minister has stated that deserving cases are given priority by the Heads of the Tele-communication Circle and also by the headquarters of the office. I would

like to know whether there are any guidelines to decide the deserving cases ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is such a large number of waiting list and a large number of exchanges which cannot provide any fresh subscribers. There is no hard and fast guidelines. According to the exigencies of circumstances, namely, medical grounds, recommended by an hon. Member or there is some conference it is not possible to lay down all the guidelines but the whole circumstances attending a certain case are taken into account and special out of turn allotments are given.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : To create that kind of public participation has a policy decision been taken to set-up district advisory committees ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, as I said earlier in our nomenclature we call them as district committees. We do not want to go to the divisional level. As such, the sixty such committees for various districts and other areas, I think, are adequate enough to involve popular participation and representation of special interests.

Bogus Voters in Ladakh Region

*374. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bogus voters were reported to have been listed on a large scale in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir before 1980 general election and were said to be still continuing unchecked ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many complaints were lodged before the concerned authorities for correction, rectification of the electoral rolls but no action has been taken so far ;

(c) if so, whether door to door verification is to be made and photo-identity card issued to each voter so that bogus voters are eliminated ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir. The electoral rolls in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir were intensively revised in 1979 prior to the holding of general elections to Lok Sabha in 1980. No complaints regarding bogus voters were received by the Election Commission in the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 either from a political party or from a public person.

(b) No, Sir. The only complaint received by the Election Commission in August, 1983 and again in May, 1985 was from the Hon'ble Member who has tabled this question. The Election Commission took steps to verify the complaints and to remove bogus voters, if any, from the voters' list.

(c) The Election Commission arranged door to door enumeration in 1984 and again in 1985.

(d) The Election Commission did not issue photo identity cards to voters since that scheme was not in force in any area other than those in the border regions in the North-East.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister. In 1980 I was also a candidate and I personally sent a telegram to the Election Commission several times but now Government says that no discrepancy exists, as the Commission has arranged door to door enumeration in 1984 and again in 1985.

The total population of Leh district in 1980 was about 67,000 while the number of voters was about 36,000; in Kargil district, the total population was less than 64,000 and the number of voters was 39,000 or even perhaps more. Similarly, in 1985, the total population of Leh district was 68,380 and the number of voters was 39,485, and in Kargil district, the total population was 65,992 and the number of voters was 48,503. This shows more population, less voters and less population more voters.

MR. SPEAKER : It is by the law of averages.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : How has this discrepancy occurred? Will the Government take steps to check the bogus voters with the help of school register and medical experts and to enlist the correct voters. There are thousands of minor voters and those persons who have already died several years ago are still on the electoral rolls.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : After the hon. Member wrote to us, we sent his complaint to the Election Commission, and another fresh revision of rolls was undertaken as per the schedule from 2nd June, 1986. The date of draft applications of rolls was given 23rd June, 1986. The last date of filing claims and objections was given and on 14th July, 1986, the final publication of the rolls was made. And now it has been extended to 22nd August, 1986.

I personally feel that in this matter of deleting and addition of voters, the hon. Member could guide the Chief Election Commissioner of Jammu and Kashmir and that might bring results. The name of the voters which have been wrongly listed there can certainly be deleted.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The people are not satisfied with the machinery which is used for this purpose. Those who are responsible for registering bogus voters now again deputed to check those bogus voters. We do not expect any justice from those people.

Further, I would like to know why the Government is reluctant to use photo identity cards in that area. Ladakh is one of the most sensitive areas and many of the villages are just on the border or in the no-man's land. In view of this, will the Government consider issue of photo identity cards to the people? That would not only help in the matter of elections, but also from the security point of view.

Whether special machinery would be deputed from the Election Commission

to supervising the checking of the electoral rolls.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : So far the machinery is concerned, I have no specific complaint against any officer. If the hon. Member kindly passes on some information to me, on the basis of that I can talk to the Election Commission so that his viewpoint can be considered.

Regarding issue of photo identity cards also, the Election Commission alone can arrange for the voters' identity cards. In these two matters, the hon. Member should write to the Election Commission directly or to me. I am prepared to help him provided he gives me any specific cases or suggestions.

I remember that the issue of photo identity cards was being discussed at one point of time and the idea was dropped. In any case, in such a region as Ladakh or Leh, there should be no difficulty for the Election Commission to sort out if there are bogus voters there. We would not like that in specific belts like Ladakh and leh. The population there is small and this issue can certainly be discussed.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, as far as India is concerned, it is a cent per cent democratic country.

MR. SPEAKER : Could it be otherwise also !

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Here true democracy prevails. The maximum rights are being given to the voters and the voters are the judges in deciding the Government. Here in some of the States we are not able to identify the voters. Say for example Punjab. In Punjab almost all the people are having beards, and turbans also. So we are unable to identify each and everybody whether he is a Balbir Singh or Ramoowalia or some others.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is not right.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why not ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here half of my clan is like this half is like that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, it should not go on record.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am not causing any aspersion over anybody. Sir, my point is that already photo identity card system was being mooted out by Smt. Indira Gandhi. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether for the whole country, this system of photo identity cards will be introduced ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I dispel one thing about that ? Half of my people are with beards and half of my people are without that also. We do not differentiate like that. That is what I say.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Regarding identity cards, once this issue was discussed along with all political parties by the Election Commissioner. Then it was dropped that it is not possible to have identity cards for the entire population. If any specific case, as the hon. Member wanted, we can recommended it to the Election Commission and they can alleviate any difficulty of that region. That will be considered.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, it is a fact that the Election Commission throughout the country do not have any independent machinery of their own to conduct electoral roll revision programme. In view of that, whether it is a fact that there are several allegations from the State of West Bengal—why do you laugh Mr. Jaipal Reddy, don't laugh.....
(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not making any allegation, but I just want to know, because the Election Commission has to depend on the State Government machinery and they have to prepare the entire

electoral programme, as people do not have any say in respect of official political parties, will the Ministry, keeping in view of their earlier announcement that they will come out very soon with the electoral reforms programme, to make a specific study case so far as West Bengal is concerned ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is Mr. Munsu preparing a ground for the next elections ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The fact remains that the summary revision which begins from September 1, nobody is very sure whether the names will be admitted, because the much politicised State machinery is indulging—and now the Bangladeshi infiltrators are getting contracts through local Panchayats—that we will give you ration cards for the minors and we will fill up the electoral rolls and I myself complained the four or five District Magistrates in my recent tours and they say that we are helpless, and you talk to the local party of the Left Front. How can you ensure peaceful elections based on this method in West Bengal ? Will you take up the matter with the Election Commission ? That I want to know.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : All though the question is not related to the original question, but this is an allegation of the hon. Member. We will get it examined through the Election Commission. There are sure complaints, when the Elections are there, almost from everywhere, but I am proud to say that the Election machinery in the country at the time functions as far as possible independently and that is how there has been fair elections in the country. If there are any specific allegations, we can always get them examined.

International STD Services in Kerala

*375. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the cities in India having STD facilities to foreign countries ;

(b) whether he has received representations from Kerala requesting for including more places in the State on the International STD network ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The cities in India having STD facilities to foreign countries are listed in the statement given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This does not apply in view of (b).

(d) Government have already planned to provide progressively International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) facilities to all stations available on National Subscriber Dialling (NSD) Network. The work on this scheme has already commenced.

Statement

Cities in India having STD facilities to foreign countries.

1. Bombay
2. Delhi
3. Calcutta
4. Madras
5. Gurgaon
6. Agra
7. Saharanpur
8. Muzaffarnagar
9. Meerut
10. Panjim
11. Kalyan
12. Chowdwar
13. Rohtak
14. Hissar
15. Bhiwani

16. Sonapat
17. Dehradun
18. Kharagpur
19. Burdwan
20. Krishnagar
21. Midnapore
22. Gangtok
23. Haldia
24. Bangalore
25. Bantwal
26. Bellary
27. Bhadravathi
28. Chitradurga
29. Davangere
30. Harihar
31. Hassan
32. Krishnapura
33. Karwar
34. Madikere
35. Mangalore
36. Mandya
37. Panambur
38. Raichur
39. Puttur
40. Sirsi
41. Shimoga
42. Tumkur
43. Udupi
44. Ullal
45. Whitefield
46. Pondicherry
47. Kancheepuram
48. Chingleput
49. Tirrutani

50. Villupuram
51. Mahabalipuram
52. Kalpakkam
53. Ranipet
54. Vaniyambadi
55. Ambur
56. Chidambaram
57. Arakkonam
58. Nagapattinam
59. Mannargudi
60. Neyveli
61. Mayiladuthurai
62. Tiruvarur
63. Tiruvannamalai
64. Cuddalore
65. Tirupathi
66. Tirumala
67. Chittoor
68. Nellore
69. Gudur
70. Renigunta
71. Ludhiana
72. Trivandrum
73. Hyderabad
74. Hospet
75. Morar
76. Rewari
77. Bidar
78. Gulbarga
79. Kosikalan
80. Ghaziabad
81. Sangareddy
82. Warangal
83. Pattencheru

84. Lingappalli
85. Adilabad
86. Karimnagar
87. Khammam
88. Nalgonda
89. Kurnool
90. Anantapur
91. Guntakal
92. Adoni
93. Cuddapah
94. Mahboobnagar
95. Nandyal
96. Pradattur
97. Alyani
98. Chinsurah
99. Treveni
100. Barasat
101. Bhatpara
102. Budge-Budge
103. Uluberia
104. Hapur
105. Kottayam
106. Quilon
107. Nayyattinkara
108. Kottarakara
109. Tiruvelia
110. Chengannur
111. Alleppey
112. Palai
113. Kundara
114. Adoor
115. Chingavam
116. Attingal
117. Kothamangalam

118. Moovathupuzha
119. Perambavoor
120. Thodupuzha
121. Gandhinagar
122. Kanjikuzhi
123. Shertalai
124. Mayavaram
125. Meroara
126. Hanamkonda
127. Hindupur
128. Kazipeth, and
129. Nizamabad

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The hon. Minister has given a list of cities having STD facilities, which are connected to foreign countries. But it remains a fact that even today some of the district headquarters are not connected to national STD network ; e.g. my own district Pattanamthitta is not connected to national STD network. I am told that it is because some equipment has not been sanctioned by your Department. I would like to know what are the criteria for providing STD connections to a particular city ; and by what time all the district headquarters including my district will be connected to national STD network, including my district, and to the international network.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that there are some district headquarters which are not on the national STD. We have given this matter consideration and top priority ; and we propose to connect, in the 7th Plan, all district headquarters on the national STD.

As regards Kerala, it is much better situated than many other States, and the hon. Minister's district headquarters would be connected much before the end of the 7th Plan.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : You have only to sanction an equipment. Work is

already completed. You have only to sanction an equipment for my district. Please do that. That is my request. Only the machinery is to be sanctioned. That The Minister can do.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a request, and not a question.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : My second supplementary is : you have said that there are no representations for connecting more cities with international network. But there are a number of complaints from the Indians working in Gulf countries that they can call India, but their parents cannot call back to gulf from India. This is especially so from Kerala. So, I would like to know whether considering the fact that in Gulf countries a large number of Keralites are working, you will connect all the STD stations in Kerala to Gulf capitals, so that they can make calls from Gulf, and back.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We are having a very ambitious programme of bringing Indian cities on the ISD. In November 1985, i.e. some months back, only four cities viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras were on the ISD. But in the last few months, we have added a large number of them ; and today, as the statement says, there 129 cities in our country which are on the International Subscriber Dialling. There are 13 countries with which we have ISD. It is true there are some countries which can directly dial us, but we cannot. United States is one example. We are connecting United States on this 14th August itself. In Gulf, there are some countries which can dial us direct, but we cannot dial them directly through STD. We are going into this. We are having some more equipmgt installed ; and after enough capacity is created in our international exchanges, that problem would also be solved.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figure given by the hon. Minister

in the statement that 129 countries have been linked through S.T.D. facility is indeed encouraging. He is working hard to set right the telephone system and for that I must congratulate Shri Mirdhaji. But, at the same time, I would say that whenever we want to put through a local call—for him it is his P.A. who gets the line for him but we have to dial ourselves—we find that many wrong lines get connected and some one from the other end would say angerily 'put down the receiver'. In this connection I would like to know whether the Government have any report about the working of telephones in the country ? Also, is he going to give something to Andhra Pradesh or not ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, we are making all efforts to improve telephone service in Andhra Pradesh. Hyderabad is the Capital of the State and is a very good city. We are installing a number of electronic exchanges in Andhra Pradesh. So far as P.C.Os. are concerned, almost all places in Andhra Pradesh have got this facility and I would like to assure the hon. Minister that we shall pay special attention to Andhra Pradesh in future also.

[English]

SHRI I. RAMA RAI : One more district headquarters city has been denied of STD facility due to delay in land acquisition. Will the Minister consider of providing STD facilities in a rented building for the time being ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This will be considered.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may also ask about Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : We will have to spend money for that.

[English]

The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[Translation]***Allocation of Funds for Urban Development of Madhya Pradesh**

*346. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount had been allocated for urban development of Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) and (b). During the year 1985-86, for Madhya Pradesh—

- (i) The Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 12.40 crores for urban development programmes ?
- (ii) The Central Government released an amount of Rs. 240.49 lakhs for 13 towns under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. A statement giving the details is given below ; and
- (iii) The Housing & Urban Development Corporation released an amount of Rs. 1.94 crores towards the world Bank assisted Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project.

Statement

*IDSMT in Madhya Pradesh
Fonnds Released During 1985-86.*

S. No.	Name of the Town	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Waidhan	20.00
2.	Itarsi	9.00
3.	Rewa	20.00

1	2	3
4.	Dongargarh	20.00
5.	Bilaspur	15.00
6.	Balaghat	15.00
7.	Khajuraho	18.00
8.	Hoshangabad	26.16
9.	Gadarwara	23.87
10.	Panchmarhi	23.76
11.	Morena	20.00
12.	Katni	20.00
13.	Amarkantak	10.00
Total :		240.79

*[English]***Approval for Cooperative Spinning Mills in Karnataka**

*347. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU ;
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have requested the National Cooperative Development Corporation to grant approval for setting up of some cooperative spinning Mills ;

(b) if so, since how long the request has been pending and the reasons for delay ; and

(c) the time by which final clearance will be given ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c). Out of the 7 Cooperative Spinning Mills which sought assistance from NCDC during the Sixth Plan period, approval in respect of 3 has already been given. Assistance from NCDC for more spinning mills will primarily depend upon the availability of term loan from the Financing Institutions, allocation of additional spindleage capacity to be created in the cooperative sector during the Seventh Plan period and the grant of industrial licenses.

**Alleged Resentment in the Staff of
NDDB/IDC**

***348. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of any sort of large scale discontentment in the staff of the National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation posted throughout the country, including in the Mother Dairy, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G.S. DHILLON) :** (a) No, Sir. However, representations have been received from time to time, from the IDC Officers Association etc. for redressal of some of their grievances.

(b) Does not arise.

Contract Labour System in Collieries

***350. SHRI BASUDEB ACHRIA :**
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contract labour system has been prohibited in raising of coal and overburden removal ;

(b) whether, despite prohibition, the contract labour system is prevailing in Badjna, Lakhimata and Kapasara collieries of Nirsa Kapasara area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. ;

(c) whether the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad has made any inspection of the area to stop this malpractice ;

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eastern Coalfields had hired heavy earth-moving machinery in Kapasara area mainly for removing overburden, and for raising of coal.

(c) to (e). On a prosecution launched earlier by the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), which was quashed by the High Court it was held that hiring of machines does not come under the purview of the contract labour system, and hence does not amount to violation of the provisions of the Act prohibiting contract labour.

Minimum Wages

***351. SHRI A. CHARLES
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government brought to the notice of State/Union Territory Governments the recommendations of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July 1980, in regard to the need to reduce disparity in minimum wages of workers in different industries and in the different States ;

(b) what further steps were taken by Union Government to ensure implementation of the said recommendations ; and

(c) the present position in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter has been further discussed in different forums. The matter was last discussed at the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985. As recommended by the Conference, the Central Government has prepared draft guidelines on regional minimum wages to ensure uniformity in minimum wages within a region and circulated among the States.

**Strategy to Achieve Success of
Operation Flood**

*352. **SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 378 on 21 July, 1986 regarding IDA aid for Operation Flood III and state :

(a) the precise strategy and efforts contemplated for achieving the success of Operation Flood III particularly in view of no possibility of International Development Agency funds ; and

(b) in what manner the cooperation of States is proposed to be enlisted ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The European Economic Community (EEC) and World Bank have sent a Joint EEC/World Bank Review Mission which is currently in the country to review Operation Flood III Project and to make an appraisal on Operation Flood III Project. This would indicate that the EEC/World Bank would be willing to consider financing of Operation Flood III Project depending on the finding of the Joint Mission.

Dairy Development programmes under Operation Flood Project are being implemented by the State Dairy Development Cooperative Federations/Unions with financial assistance from Indian Dairy Corporation and technical guidance of National Dairy Development Board. In order to achieve better understanding and remove bottlenecks in the implementation of the project, States/U.Ts. have been advised to constitute State Level Coordination Committees under the Chairmanship of respective Minister in-charge of Dairy Development. They have been advised that the officers of Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board and Union Ministry of Agriculture may also be included in the Committees.

Conversion of LPTs into HPTs

*353. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the low power transmitters cover very small distance if so, the details of the distance covered ;

(b) whether there is any programme to convert low power transmitters into high power transmitters, and if so, the particulars of transmitters proposed to be converted, particularly in Gujarat ; and

(c) whether Governments of Gujarat and Orissa have sent proposals for the conversion of low power transmitters and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The service range of all TV transmitters, including power (100 W) transmitters, depends on the local terrain conditions. In the plains, the range of a low power transmitter is about 25 kms.

(b) A statement indicating the low power (100 W) transmitters proposed to be replaced by high power transmitters during the VII Plan period is given below

(c) Government of Gujarat has not sent any proposal for replacement of low power by high power TV transmitters. However, the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan includes a scheme for replacement of the low power (100 W) transmitters at Bhuj (under implementation at present) by a high power (10 KW) transmitter.

The Government of Orissa had proposed replacement of the existing low, power (100 W) transmitters at Berhampur Rourkela, Koraput and Sambalpur. Due to constraint of resources, it has not been possible to agree to the proposal. However, replacement of the low power (100 W) transmitter at Bhavanipatna (under implementation at present) by a high power (10 KW) transmitter has been included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan.

Statement

Locations of low power (100 W) transmitters proposed to be replaced by high power transmitters during the VII Plan period are as under :—

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Place	No. of transmitters
1.	Andhra Pradesh	i) Visakhapatnam*	1
	*Since commissioned	ii) Tirupati	1
		iii) Anantapur	1
2.	Assam	i) Dibrugarh	1
		ii) Silchar	1
3.	Gujarat	i) Bhuj	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	i) Shimla	1
5.	Karnataka	i) Dharwad	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	i) Jabalpur	1
		ii) Gwalior	1
		iii) Jagdalpur	1
7.	Maharashtra	i) Aurangabad	1
		ii) Latur/Parbhani	1
8.	Manipur	i) Imphal	1
9.	Meghalaya	i) Tura	1
		ii) Shillong	1
10.	Nagaland	i) Kohima	1
11.	Orissa	i) Bhavanipatna	1
12.	Rajasthan	i) Kota	1
		ii) Jaisalmer	1
		iii) Barmer	1
13.	Sikkim	i) Gangtok	1
14.	Tripura	i) Agartala	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	i) Bareilly	1
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	i) Itanagar	1
17.	Mizoram	i) Aizawl	1

Import of Coking Coal

*354. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAK PATIL** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of the imports of coking coal during the year 1985-86 and the names of the countries from where imported ;

(b) whether any offers have been received from China and Japan for supply of coking coal ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how these offers compare with the present agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The quantity and value of import of coking coal, country-wise, during the year 1985-86, are given below :

Name of the Party	Quantity (in Million Tonnes Approx.) and country of Import			Total quantity imported in million tonnes approx.)	Approx. C&F Value (Rs. in crores)
	Australia	Poland	Canada		
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	1.974	0.060	—	2.034	161.8
Tata Iron & Steel	0.380	—	3.039	0.419	32.0*

*(1 Dollar = Rs. 12.4)

(b) and (c). SAIL have not received any offer of Japanese coking coal. However, Japanese firms have from time to time submitted offers of coking coal mined in other countries.

In response to SAIL's Global Tender notice dated 5-7-1985 inviting applications from coal producers/suppliers for pre-qualification, an application was received from a Japanese party for supply of Soviet coal. As this offer did not conform to SAIL's prescribed technical parameters, it was not considered.

A Chinese organisation has submitted an offer for supply of Chinese coking coal to SAIL which is under consideration.

Implementation of SFDA Programme

*355. **KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI** :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Small Farmers Development Agency programme has been implemented so far ;

(b) whether the entire State of Madhya Pradesh has been covered under SFDA ; and

(c) if so, the number of farmers of the State who have been benefited under the said programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme was merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) with effect from 2nd October, 1980.

The IRDP covers all the blocks in the country including those of Madhya Pradesh. The target group under IRDP consists of small farmers, marginal farmers, Agricultural labourers, rural artisans etc. who are below the poverty line.

(c) A total number of 14.26 lakh families were assisted under IRDP in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan. No separate data about the number of farmers covered under the programme is available. However, according to the Evaluation Report of the IRDP by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission, nearly 40% of sample families were cultivators.

[Translation]

Amount Allotted under NREP and RLEGP

*356. SHRI JAINUL BASHER
SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to States and Union Territories during 1985-86, particularly to Uttar Pradesh, under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, separately ;

(b) the amount actually received by the State Governments ; and

(c) the amount allocated to States under the said programmes for 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c). Statements (I) & (II) indicating the allocations made and the amounts actually released to different States/Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh under NREP/RLEGP respectively during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3077/86].

[English]

Assistance for Enhancing Production of Oilseed in Orissa

*357. SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-TNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government to seek assistance to increase the production of mustard, til and other oilseed crops in Orissa ;

(b) whether the climate in the hilly areas of Orissa is favourable for higher cultivation ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for the promotion of niger, mustard and other oilseeds cultivation in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A National Oilseeds Development Project is in operation in seven districts of Orissa which have the potential to increase the area under, and production of, niger, mustard and other oilseed crops. Under this Project, assistance is provided on critical inputs in order to induce the farmers to take up oilseeds cultivation on a large scale.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land to Jhuggi Dwellers in Delhi

358. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has introduced a transit camp plan for jhuggi dwellers of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ;

(c) the area of land provided to each family ;

(d) the number of units constructed ; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AQDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme envisages provision of transit camp accommodation to jhuggi dwellers shifted from project sites till such families are provided with regular developed plots or small built up tenements.

(c) 10 sqm. for living accommodation per family and 20 sqm. for physical and social infrastructure per family but on community basis.

(d) 5,112.

(e) Rs. 406.57 lakhs.

[English]

National Seeds Programme

*359. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) which States are the participants in the National Seeds Programme

(b) when was the above programme started ;

(c) in how many phases the National Seeds Programme has been implemented ;

(d) the purpose of launching this programme ; and

(e) the cost of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) The States which participated in National Seeds Programme (NSP) are as under :

NSP Phase—I : Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab.

NSP Phase—II : Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Phase—I of the programme was started on 8th October, 1976 and Phase—II on 20th December, 1978.

(c) National Seeds Programme has been implemented in two phases ; phase-I from 8-10-76 to 31st December'84 and Phase—II from 20-12-78 to 31st December'85.

(d) The purpose of launching this programme was to develop a broad based, decentralised network of seed production agencies through-out the country, capable of meeting the requirements of different quantities of certified seed for the planned agricultural production programmes of the coming years. The Programme was designed to provide support to all facets of seed production, from the multiplication of breeder seed in research stations to improved processing, storage and marketing of seeds.

(e) The investments made under NSP—I and II are :

NSP—I : Rs. 4991.35 lakhs

NSP—II : Rs. 3354.18 lakhs

Incentives for Use of new Irrigation Techniques

*360. **SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving new incentives or subsidy for the use of drip irrigation, spray irrigation, tractors etc. ; and

(b) if so, what kind of help is given for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Rate of subsidy for drip and sprinkler system is 25%.

33-1/3% and 50% for small, marginal and tribal farmers respectively. For co-operative/community schemes of such farmers, the rate of subsidy is 50%.

- (ii) Fully built tractors of 25 power take off horse power and below have been exempted from Central Excise Duty.

Manufacture of Sub-Standard Pesticides

*361. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any manufactures in the country manufacturing sub-standard pesticides ;

(b) if so, the action taken against such manufacturers during the last two years ; and

(c) the efforts being made to ensure timely supply of good quality pesticides to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). As per the available information from the States/Union Territories, about 5% of the samples have been found to be sub-standard during the last two years. Suitable action against the manufacturers and suppliers of sub-standard pesticides is taken by the State/UT Governments who have been empowered to do so under the Insecticides Act 1968.

(c) The Central Government, the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations are keen to ensure quality of pesticides. While granting certificates of Registration to the pesticide manufacturers, the physical and chemical characteristics of pesticides are critically examined ; and suitable standards are laid down by the Registration Committee

to enable the State/UT Governments to enforce these standards for quality of pesticides. Most of the States and Union Territories have appointed appropriate officials for the enforcement of the Insecticides Act.

There are 34 States Pesticides Testing Laboratories with a total analytical capacity of over 37,000 samples per year. The Central Insecticides Laboratory at Faridabad, with its two branch laboratories at Bombay and Hyderabad, has been established to undertake the analysis of samples under the Insecticides Act 1968. Further, the Government has sanctioned a special scheme for the establishment of five Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories at Chandigarh, Bombay, Kanpur, Hyderabad and Calcutta to supplement the resources of the State UT Governments to analyse the samples of pesticides for supply of quality pesticides. The Union Ministry of Agriculture organises special campaigns to check the quality of pesticides ; and it also makes periodical reviews of the status of quality control preparedness in the States. The Central Government also renders suitable advice for improving the quality control arrangements in the States.

[Translation]

Allotment of Funds to States Under RLEGP

*362. SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for allotting funds to States under the RLEGP : and

(b) whether Union Governments are considering to give directions to the State Governments to start this programme in the development blocks predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, on priority basis, and to create permanent assets like metalled roads, school buildings, shelter houses, drinking water tubewells etc. alongwith providing employment to them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Amounts are allocated to States and Union Territories under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) on the basis of 50% weightage to the number of agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers and 50% weightage to the incidence of poverty in rural areas in the States/Union Territories.

(b) The Programme is already under implementation in the whole of the country. Works relevant to Minimum Needs Programme and Twenty Point Programme can be taken up under RLEGP. The Programme generates employment alongwith creating permanent assets like roads, school buildings, irrigation works etc. Priority is to be given to the extent possible to the following :

- (i) Works which are needed to be taken up in these areas which have predominant population of landless labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (ii) Works in those pockets in respect of which persistent complaints are received about the existence of concealed bonded labour.
- (iii) Works in areas which are identified as low wage pockets ; and
- (iv) Works benefiting women.

[English]

Setting up of National Rural Development Authority

***363. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Rural Development Authority to avoid wasteful expenditure, mal-

practices and discrimination among the poor on caste, politics etc. and to provide benefit under rural development programme, specially on anti-poverty programme ; and

(b) if not, whether a definite and strict monitoring authority to examine the actual utilisation of funds based on priority and equality would be set up by Government to provide atleast the actual benefit of the anti-poverty programmes to the poor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The Department has no proposal either to set up a National Rural Development Authority or a Monitoring Authority. The anti-poverty programmes are implemented by the State Governments as per the norms and guidelines laid down by the Central Government. Monitoring of the implementation of these programmes is joint responsibility of the Central & State Governments. A management information system for monitoring the major anti-poverty programmes already exists and this is being supplemented by Concurrent Evaluation of important programmes.

Further Research to Speed up Process of Modernisation in Agriculture

***364. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plans or programmes have been drawn up in pursuance of the observations in the Economic Survey, 1985-86 about the need to further speed up the process of modernisation of Indian agriculture by means of further research in the field of biological fixation of nitrogen, to increase fertilizer-use-efficiency and to evolve varieties incorporating multiple resistance against pests, diseases and adverse environmental conditions ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) concrete steps taken so far in that direction ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G.S. DHILLON) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Research programmes in the areas of biological nitrogen fixation, fertilizer use efficiency and breeding varieties incorporating resistance to pests, diseases and adverse environmental conditions are in progress in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes, All India Coordinated Research Projects and State Agricultural Universities. Crop and location specific efficient strains of nitrogen fixing micro-organisms have been developed and released for use by the farmers. Cultural and fertilizer management practices for various crops and agro-ecological situations aiming at increasing fertilizer use efficiency have been perfected and recommended for adoption. A number of crop varieties resistant to pests and diseases and suited for adverse soil conditions have been developed and recommended for cultivation. During the 7th plan, these areas have been further strengthened for undertaking basic and mission oriented applied researches.

[Translation]

**Construction of Shops by DDA in
Anand Vihar, Delhi**

*365. **PROF. CHANDRA BHANU
DEVI :** Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shops constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in Anand Vihar area of East Delhi have been completed and are ready for auction ;

(b) whether their minimum auction price has been kept so high that people

are not in a position to purchase them and

(c) whether the residents of the area are facing difficulties in the absence of basic amenities ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

[English]

**Re-evaluation of Operation Flood
Programme by EEC/World
Bank Review Team**

*366. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE :**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Joint European Economic Community (EEC)/World Bank Review Mission had come to India to re-evaluate the performance of the Operation Flood Programmes in the country ; and

(b) if so, who were the members of the said review Mission and what is the outcome of their study ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G.S. DHILLON) :** (a) A JOINT
EEC/World Bank Review Mission on
Operation Flood II and Appraisal Mission
on Operation Flood III is already in the
country.

(b) The composition of the Mission is
as follows :

Name		Nationality
1. Mr. G. Cingolani, Team Leader and Agro-economist	...	Italy
2. Mr. P. Terhal, Macro-economist	...	Dutch

1

2

3. Mr. D.C. Eade, Specialist, Management of Dairy Industries & Marketing of Dairy Products.	...	Ireland
4. Mr. R.A. Dennis, Dairy Technician	...	New Zealand
5. Mr. P.A. Gleson, Production specialist	...	Ireland

The Mission has not yet submitted its report to the Government of India.

[Translation]

Disconnection of Telephones for Non-Payment of Bills

*370. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telephones of subscribers are disconnected for non-payment of bills containing excess charges shown as local calls on account of STD or other reasons ;

(b) whether, when subscribers lodge a complaint, concession is given in the name of rebate after a long time ;

(c) whether, for restoration of telephone connection the department charges reconnection fee and rent for the period the telephone remains disconnected ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for realising these charges from the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The telephones of subscribers who do not pay the bills are liable for disconnection in accordance with the departmental rules except in cases where the department has allowed time on the basis of complaints of excess billing. Such extensions of time are given in cases where there is a *prima facie* case and where the investigations are considered necessary. However, once a decision has been communicated to the subscriber, he is required to make payment of the bills failing which telephones are disconnected for non-payment.

(b) Rebates on excess billing complaints are allowed on the basis of justification, if any, found after due investigation. Cases of rebate are decided as soon as the investigations are completed.

(c) Reconnection fee and rent for the period the telephones remain disconnected for non-payment are payable by all the subscribers who want restoration.

(d) Reconnection fee is charged for restoring the telephone which has been disconnected for non-payment and the rental is charged because the line is kept reserved for restoration to the subscriber as soon as the outstanding bills are cleared.

[English]

M RTP Enquiry into Tyre Companies

*376. SHRIMATI GEEFA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has ordered for a comprehensive enquiry into the major tyre companies ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below :

Statement
Statement showing details of the pending enquiries instituted by the MRTTP Commission against the tyre manufacturing units

Sl. No.	Names of the complainants	Names of the parties complained against	Restrictive trade practices alleged	Date of Institution of Enquiry	Present Position
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	(i) Association of State Road Transport Undertakings, New Delhi.	1. M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd., New Delhi 2. M/s. Bombay Tyres International Ltd., Delhi. 3. M/s. M.R.F. Ltd., New Delhi	(i) forming cartel and submitting identical or nearby same rates in response to tenders floated by the State Govt. Undertakings ; (ii) increasing the rates to approximately the same levels without any justification as a result of cartel ; and	17.4.85	The matter is fixed for hearing before the MRTTP Commission on 22.8.86.
	(ii) M/s Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Mushirabad.	4. M/s Modi Rubber Ltd., New Delhi			
	(iii) Ms. Rajasthan State Road Transport Corpn., Jaipur.	5. M/s. J.K. Industries Ltd. New Delhi 6. M/s Apollo Tyres Ltd., New Delhi 7. M/s Dunlop India Ltd., New Delhi 8. M/s Indian Tyre and Rubber Co. (I) Limited, Delhi	(iii) Collectively decreasing the quantity to be supplied against their tenders in order to constrain the State Govt.		

Transport Undertakings
to satisfy their require-
ments through purchase
from almost all the tyre
manufacturing cos.
Discriminatory supplies
and dumping of unwanted
goods.

17.7.84 Next date of
hearing fixed
before the
Commission is
3.9.86.

9. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India
Ltd., New Delhi
10. M/s. Good Year India Ltd.,
Delhi

di Rubber Limited

2. M/s Blessing Pvt. Ltd.

District Industries Centres

***377. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI:
SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the main problems of District Industries Centres functioning in different States

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to help these Centres in resolving those problems ;

(c) how Government propose to make these Centres more effective and fruitful ; and

(d) the details of programmes implemented by such Centres during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The responsibility for implementation of the DIC Programme rests with the State Governments. The Central Government lays down broad policies and guidelines.

The main problems of DICs have been (i) non-availability of suitable qualified technical personnel both at the level of Project Managers as well as Functional Managers, (ii) inadequate delegation of powers—financial and administrative—from State Governments and other State-level agencies.

Close watch is being kept on the functioning of the DICs and the State Governments are constantly being urged to follow the Central guidelines issued by the Government of India to make the DICs more effective. Their performance is regularly reviewed in Regional Coordination Committees as well as in the Central Coordination Committee. Recently, in July, 1986, an all-India Conference of DICs was held in which all the General Managers of DICs, Secretaries and Directors of Industries of the States, Managing Directors of various Corporations, officials of Banks, participated and the working of DICs in all its aspects was reviewed.

The number of new industrial units assisted, employment generated and credit assistance provided by the financial institutions during the last two years, i 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as under :

Sl. No.	Indicator	1983-84	1984-85
1.	No. of new units established		
	(i) Artisans	2,74,000	3,85,838
	(ii) SSI	75,300	91,551
	(iii) Total	3,49,300	3,77,389
2.	Employment generated (No. of persons)	11,15,133	11,48,258
3.	Credit assistance sanctioned by Financial Institutions (Rs. in crores)	610.39	611.31

**Availability of Gas for Industrial Purposes
in Andhra Pradesh**

*378. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not given any technical details to the Andhra Pradesh Government about the natural gas available in Andhra Pradesh for industries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether officials of the Commission have issued statements calling upon the interested parties to utilise gas ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir, during the meeting held on 7.8.1985 at Rajahmundry and on 28.7.86 at Madras, prospective consumers of this gas were informed about the technical details of the extended production scheme, the composition of gas and the uses for which this gas can be put.

**Recommendations of Arjun Sen Gupta
Committee**

*379. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations made by Arjun Sen Gupta Committee on Public Undertakings ;

(b) the action taken on recommendations accepted by Government ; and

(c) the recommendations not accepted by Government and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3078/86]

Performance of Power Stations

*380. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently expressed serious concern over the poor performance of the power stations in Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held in this regard with the respective States ; and

(c) the steps proposed by Union Government to improve the utilisation of existing capacities of power stations in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). A conference of Power Ministers of Assam, U.P., West Bengal, Haryana, Orissa & Bihar was convened on 15th July, 1986. Discussions were held on various matters which have a bearing on improving power availability such as expeditious commissioning of new projects, better utilisation of existing capacity and reduction in transmission & distribution losses. The measures taken to improve the performance of thermal stations include implementation of the Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme, upgradation of the skills of operation and maintenance staff of power stations, early stabilisation of the newly commissioned units, and reduc-

tion in the outage periods of thermal units. The need for effective monitoring of these measures was also emphasised at the meeting.

Certificate of new units by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

*381. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has received any proposals from its Calcutta office for certification of new units ;

(b) if so, the number of units covered by these proposals and whether any defect has been found in them :

(c) whether institutions from other States have already got certificates of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission whereas all the proposals from Calcutta office are pending ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which certificates will be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). On the basis of recommendations of the State Level Certification Committee, a total number of 269 institutions were certified in the country during the period 1982-83 to 1985-86, out of which as many as 51 institutions (19%) were from West Bengal. During 1985-86, the Central Certification Committee of KVIC received on 4.2.1986 as many as 499 cases for certification with the recommendations of the State Level Certification Committee. These cases were expeditiously examined and 281 cases have already been returned and 218 cases are being returned to Calcutta for rectification of defects as the recommendations did not take into account the conditions about the area of operation, viability, volume of work, availability of own capital to carry out the activities and capacity to raise loans, etc. A meeting is also being convened on 19-20th August, 1986 at Calcutta State Office of KVIC to consider these cases.

Oil Drilling in West Bengal

*382. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission is intensifying its on-shore and off-shore drilling programme in West Bengal this year ;

(b) if so, the details of the area and the programme ; and

(c) whether off-shore drilling will be taken up in the Bay of Bengal basin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SMT. SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. At present, 3 rigs are deployed at Bodra, Deganga, and Domjur. One rig is planned to be added at Cantal Tamluk and another at SM-E-1 off-shore location in 1986-87.

[Translation]

Equipments lying Idle with D.E.S.U.

*383. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether equipments worth crores of rupees are lying idle with the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking ;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard ; and

(c) the steps proposed for proper utilisation of these equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The inventory of Stores in DESU, at present, is commensurate with their programmed activities for operation and maintenance and expansion of T & D facilities. The use of the equipment in stores and inventory management are being planned in such a manner that the equipment is not kept idle.

[English]

**Closure of Burraker Engineering Ltd.
in Nirga Coalfield, Bihar**

*384. SHRI YOGESWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Burraker Engineering Limited in Nirga Coalfield of Bihar is closed for the last six years ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to re-start it ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). On the basis of orders obtained from the Supreme Court by M/s. Oriental Coal Company Limited, ex-owners of Hadjina coal mine etc., the possession of the Barakar Engi-

neering Foundry Works is still with M/s. Oriental Coal Company Limited who have declared lock out of the Unit. The matter is sub-judice in the Supreme Court and is likely to be taken up for hearing in the near future.

Setting up of Cement Industries

*385. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a few more cement factories during the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYANDATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Besides the capacity of about 44 million tonnes already in existence at the end of 1985-86, licences/letters of intent for setting up of large cement factories with an additional capacity of about 34 million tonnes have already been issued, out of which the following cement plants with a capacity of 7.63 million tonnes have either gone into production or are likely to go into production during the Year 1986-87 :—

Name of the Company	Location	Capacity (Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3
1. Century Spinning & Mfg. Co. Limited	Manikgarh Chanderpur, Maharashtra	10.00
2. Cement Corporation of India	Tamduna (Kani reddyga Andhra Pradesh)	10.00
3. Raasi Cement Ltd.	Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh	8.00 SE
4. Priyadarshini Cement Ltd.	Kodad (Andhra Pradesh)	4.00

1	2	3
5. Gujarat Ambuja Cement Limited	Mahua Bhawnagar, Gujarat	7.00
6. Saurashtra Cement & Chemicals Inds. Ltd.	Ranavav	3.30 SE
7. Gwalior Rayon Silk Co. Ltd.	Jawad, Madhya Pradesh	5.00 (Phase II)
8. Shri Vishnu Cement Ltd.	Teh. Kodad Disft. Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh)	5.00
9. Jaypee Rewa Cement	Distt. Rewa, Madhya Pradesh	10.00
10. Birla Jute & Inds.	Distt. Chittorgarh Rajasthan	5.00 SE
11. Modi Cement Ltd.	Bhatapara Madhya Pradesh	9.00
Total :		76.30

Demand for Coking Coal

*386. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate present demand for coking coal in the country ;

(b) the quantum of coal produced in the country annually ;

(c) whether coking coal is imported and if so, since when ;

(d) whether any efforts are proposed to be made to increase the production of coking coal and reduce the imports ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The All India Coking Coal demand of Steel Plants in

1986-87 as assessed by the Planning Commission is 28.85 million tonnes (Raw Coal).

(b) The production of coking coal (raw coal) in the country during the year 1985-86 was 28.88 million tonnes.

(c) While the indigenous production of medium and blendable coking coal in the country is adequate, there is some shortage of prime coking coal for which import is being restored to. Import of coking coal commenced in 1978-79.

(d) and (e). In order to augment supply of coking coal to the Steel Plants, Coal India has been taking up new projects, for coking coal mines and also expediting the commissioning of new washeries.

Conversion of Official Residence of NDMC Administrator into Club

3451. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 5 July, 1986 that the official residence of the Administrator, New Delhi Municipal Committee has been converted into a club by the present incumbent ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether the raid club has actually started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has about 14000 employees who did not have any recreational facility and have been asking for such facility for quite some time. The demand was considered by the Committee and it was decided to allow this facility at 36, Mahadev Road, which belongs to NDMC. This is a temporary arrangement.

(c) The club started functioning w.e.f. 3.5.1986.

Reservation for SC/ST in Indian Council of Agricultural Research

3452. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is following the Instructions laid down in Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 1/9/69-Estt. (SCT) dated 15 November, 1971 for the 25 percent reservation in foreign training/Bilateral assignments/employment, seminar, symposium and conference in favour of SC/ST employees ;

(b) if so, the number and percentage of SC/ST candidate in I.C.A.R. benefited under the scheme *vis-a-vis* the general candidates during the last three years ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Instructions contained in Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 1/9/69-Estt. (SCT) dated 15-11-1971 *inter-alia* provide that it would be useful to earmark 25% of the seats for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes officers sponsored by Ministries for the training programmes run by various Departments & Training Institutions. However, for foreign training it provides that it would be useful if officers of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes were included in the training programmes abroad.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Department of Agricultural Research and Education have already advised its various Research Institutes etc. to keep in view the claims of the Scientists belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes while making nominations for training abroad. ICAR have been deputing SC/ST Scientists for training abroad and for participation in seminar, symposium, conference etc.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply as (a) & (b) above.

Foreign Fishing Trawlers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3453. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign fishing trawlers confiscated in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands upto 30 June, 1986 ; and

(b) the mode of their utilisation/disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A total No. of

32 foreign fishing trawlers have been apprehended off Andaman & Nicobar Islands upto 30th June 1986 out of which 16 trawlers have been confiscated.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Assistance to Poor Families

3454. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working Group of his Ministry had proposed to cover 70 per cent of the total agricultural families and 65 per cent families of small and marginal farmers to bring them above the poverty line before the end of June, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) No proposal to cover 70% of the total agricultural families and 65% families of small and marginal farmers to bring them above the poverty line before the end of June, 1986 was made by the Working Group on Special Programmes of Rural Development for the Seventh Five Year Plan, which considered various issues relating to alleviation of rural poverty.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Local Bodies which Abolished Octroi Duty

3455. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a committee was set up to suggest fund augmentation measures for local bodies of the States which abolished octroi duty ;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations and the guidelines issued to State accordingly ; and

(c) the State-wise response in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has not submitted its report to Government so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Delhi

3456. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new draft Master Plan for Delhi has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Master Plan is expected to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Master Plan for Delhi which is in operation since 1962 is proposed to be modified extensively with a perspective upto the year 2001. The modifications are yet to be finalised. No definite time limit can be given for this purpose.

Incentives to Film Societies

3457. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any incentives are provided to the film societies to promote cinema culture ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There

is a Plan Scheme for providing a certain amount of financial assistance to the Federation of Film Societies of India (FFSI) which is the apex body for more by than 300 film societies that are affiliated to it. The National Film Archives of India (NFAI) maintains a distribution library of film classics—Indians and foreign at Pune—and its regional offices at Calcutta, Bangalore and Trivandrum for the benefit of the film societies in respective regions. The NFAI also organises weekly screenings of classic Indian and foreign films at Calcutta in collaboration with FFSI and special Retrospective programmes and film appreciation courses at various centres in collaboration with individual societies. NFAI also organises special workshops for Film Society Organisers and Teacher Training Programmes for University Professors and college teachers for introducing Film Club activities in Universities and affiliated colleges in collaboration with the University Grants Commission. The Department of Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Develop-

ment grants exemption from certification of films recommended by the FFSI for the purpose of their screening by the member societies affiliated to it.

Per Capita Availability of Milk

3458. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the per capita availability of milk in the country and in each of the State/Union Territory at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the figure likely to be achieved at the end of each year of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : A statement showing the per capita availability of milk in the country and in each of the State/Union Territory at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the figure likely to be achieved for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1989-90 (the years for which targets have been fixed) is given below.

Statement

Kg/year

State/U.T.	Per Capita availability in Milk			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90
	(Provisional)	(Ant. Ach.)	(Target)	(Target)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	46.4	48.4	50.4	57.6
2. Assam	25.3	25.5	25.7	28.3
3. Bihar	32.4	33.1	34.5	38.6
4. Gujarat	88.7	88.5	88.3	86.2
5. Haryana	180.8	188.4	195.7	216.7
6. Himachal Pradesh	90.7	93.6	96.6	106.4
7. Jammu & Kashmir	53.3	57.5	59.4	58.9
8. Karnataka	50.6	55.0	56.8	64.4
9. Kerala	44.7	46.2	47.9	50.9

1	2	3	4	5
10. Madhya Pradesh	49.3	50.1	50.9	55.5
11. Maharashtra	37.0	37.3	38.5	41.9
12. Manipur	41.3	42.0	43.2	49.1
13. Meghalaya	45.2	45.6	45.9	51.8
14. Nagaland	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.1
15. Orissa	11.7	11.7	12.2	15.3
16. Punjab	227.0	235.6	245.7	272.6
17. Rajasthan	97.4	99.3	101.1	112.4
18. Sikkim	77.1	81.2	86.0	98.5
19. Tamil Nadu	58.2	58.7	60.1	63.9
20. Tripura	9.6	9.8	10.2	11.9
21. Uttar Pradesh	63.8	67.1	69.7	77.1
22. West Bengal	37.2	41.2	42.3	46.3
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	59.0	58.6	58.6	67.8
24. Arunachal Pradesh	50.7	50.8	51.5	54.6
25. Chandigarh	33.3	34.4	35.2	37.7
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.9	20.1	20.8	24.8
27. Delhi	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.0
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	19.8	20.6	21.2	24.3
29. Lakshadweep	18.8	19.9	21.0	38.1
30. Mizoram	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.0
31. Pondicherry	25.8	25.7	26.0	31.8
Grand Total	34.0	55.8	56.9	60.2

Note : 1. Per capita availability figures of milk have been arrived at by dividing the milk production figures by the corresponding projected human population figures.

2. Production figures used are as reported in the minutes of the State Annual Plan discussions of the Planning Commission.

3. Projected population figures are based on 1971 census only.

Revision of Rate of Disablement Pension Under ESI Scheme

3459. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 974 on 3 March, 1986 regarding revision of rate of Disablement Pension under Employees State Insurance Scheme and state :

(a) whether the report of the valuers on enhancement of the rates of benefits has been made available by now ; and

(b) if so, the further action proposed to be taken on the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Institute for Training on Research and use of Aluminium

3460. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish an institute to impart training on research and use of aluminium ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Government is considering to set up an Aluminium Research Development & Design Centre for development of know-how and basic engineering in alumina/aluminium technology. At this Centre, scientists will also be trained for conducting research in the field of alumina and aluminium.

Scheme for Regular Payment of E.P.F. EST Dues by Exempted Jute Establishments

3461. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been worked out for regular payment of Provident Fund and ESI dues by the exempted jute establishments ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken for the welfare of unorganised sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following arrangement has been agreed to with regard to payment of provident fund dues by defaulting jute mills :

(i) the jute mills will be regular in payment of current dues from the month of July, 1986 ;

(ii) a deduction of 8 per cent will be made from the amount payable to jute mills on all purchases on the Government account and the amount so realised will be adjusted against outstanding dues for the period prior to July, 1986.

The arrangement worked out is for the benefit of the workers of the jute mills.

Mineral Resources Board

3462. SARIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Resources Board for Minerals ;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof ;

(c) whether it is proposed to be set up during the current financial year ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Child Labour Welfare Scheme

3463. **SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN :**
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation launched in November, 1985 a Rs. 45 crore scheme to help the children working in match factories in Shivkashi in Tamil Nadu and in the carpet factories of Bhadohi-Mirzapur belt of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and in what way the children working in these industries have been benefited as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A pilot programme on child labour to humanize and gradually eliminate child labour was drawn up following the recommendations of an ILO technical mission and with the support of the ILO. The original project proposal costing approximately Rs. 45 crore envisaged financial assistance in part from foreign donors. After careful consideration, Government decided to fund this programme from its own resources and, therefore, recast it slightly by closely involving the State Governments. Two separate pilot projects have been prepared for the benefit of child labour in the match and fireworks industry in Shivkashi, Tamil Nadu and the carpet weaving industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohi area of Uttar Pradesh. The Shivkashi project costing approximately Rs. 13.80 crores has been launched in April, 1986. The Mirzapur-Bhadohi project is being finalised.

(b) The aim of these projects is :

- (a) to raise the income levels of the families of the child workers by covering them under the existing income generating schemes,
- (b) to provide non-formal education to the child workers and to their parents.

(c) to provide better health care to the child workers.

(d) to improve the conditions of work and terms of employment of the children.

(e) to improve the nutritional levels of the child workers ; and

(f) to raise the general awareness and social consciousness of the people of the area.

As the Shivkashi project was launched only a few months ago, it is too early to assess its impact.

Achievement of IIHR, Bangalore

3464. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the major achievements made by scientists of Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore during the last three years ;

(b) whether Government propose to establish more such institutes in other States also ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. One Institute has recently been established in Uttar Pradesh for doing research on horticulture in northern plains. There is also a proposal to establish an Institute for temperate fruits in one of the hill States.

Statement

The major achievement made by Scientists of Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore during the last 3 years are as follows :

1. The Institute has made significant achievements in all the four important areas of research viz. crop improvement, production, protection and utilisation. In germplasm collection 686 accessions from exotic and indigenous sources in fruits, vegetables, ornamentals, medicinal and aromatic plants have been made.
2. Several improved varieties of fruits, vegetables, ornamental, medicinal and aromatic crops were evolved and released for commercial cultivation. In mango 5 clones with better performance have been selected. A hybrid mango with excellent fruit quality and freedom from spongy tissue has been bred. In papaya, hybrid showing resistance to papaya mosaic virus have been isolated. A hybrid of passion fruit named as Kaveri has been developed, and released. A soft seeded selection in pomegranate was identified.
3. 11 New vegetables varieties including 3 of onion 2 of tomato, one each of french bean and bottle gourd were released, in addition to 15 vegetable varieties released earlier by the Institute.
4. The water melon variety Arka Manik has made a large impact and has virtually replaced the other commercial varieties which were in cultivation. Tomato and brinjal varieties tolerant to low soil moisture and resistant to bacterial wilt, yellow vein mosaic resistant okra have been identified.
5. Among ornamental 2 hybrids and one open pollinated seedling of chrysanthemum were released. Similar in gladiolus two hybrids and one induced mutant, and one croton variety were released.
6. Agro-techniques for a number of fruits (mango, banana, pineapple) and vegetable crops including planting density, fertiliser and water management have been worked out. Nematode resistant rootstock, for grape have been identified. Successful cultivation of sweet orange around Bangalore in Karnataka has been demonstrated.
7. Leaf sampling techniques and leaf nutrient guides in mango, pineapple, banana and guava have been developed. Irrigation schedules for improving water use efficiency in pineapple, banana, tomato, brinjal, okara, cabbage, capsicum, onion, radish and water melon have been worked out.
8. Control of weeds, pests, viral, fungal and bacterial diseases and nematodes through chemicals and other means and integrated pest control measures for several fruits and vegetables have been worked out.
9. In post-harvest technology, methods to extend the shelf life of mango, banana and grape have been worked out. A simple raisin making technique which has already been adopted by grape growers in Maharashtra, has been developed.
10. Methods for producing good quality wine have been standardised and varieties suited for this purpose have also been identified.
11. Tissue culture techniques have been developed for micro propagation of banana, bouganivillea & gladiolus.
12. Technique has been developed for conserving onion seeds for over a year which normally stays viable for six months only.
13. Success has been achieved in the

biological control of citrus mealy bug by use of predators and parasites. Tomato fruits borer and diamond black moth on cabbage could be controlled by release of their natural enemies. Aquatic weeds could also be successfully suppressed by release of its natural enemies.

Implementation of Self Financing Schemes by Delhi Development Authority

3465. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress, made in implementation of Self Financing Schemes launched by the Delhi Development Authority with total number of housing units contemplated under each Scheme, the number of units completed and the number of units handed over to the allottees as on 30 June, 1986 ;

(b) the cost wholly or partially, payable by the allottees of each category under each Scheme ;

(c) the total amount paid by the allottees under each Scheme ; and

(d) the total amount paid to the construction firms under each scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds Allotted to Kerala to Assist Small and Marginal Farmers

3466. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted by Union Government to Kerala for assisting small and marginal farmers during the current Plan period ;

(b) the criteria adopted to identify the small and marginal farmers ; and

(c) whether any instructions have been issued by Government to the State Governments with regard to the criteria to be adopted for identifying deserving farmers, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assisting the Small and Marginal Farmers in Increasing Agricultural Production are allocated on annual basis. Funds released by the Government of India as Central share to Kerala State during the first 2 years of the current plan period is indicated below :

Year	Rs. in lakh
1985-86	312.57
1986-87—	56.62
1st Instalment	

(b) and (c). Detailed guidelines for implementation of this scheme including the procedure for identification of the small and marginal farmers have been issued to all the State Governments. The definition of small and Marginal farmers, as accepted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), has been adopted as criteria for identification of small and marginal farmers under this scheme. The eligibility would be in terms of either ownership or cultivation of holdings of the prescribed size. The usual income criteria as in the case of IRDP is not applicable. The definition of the small and marginal farmers is given below :

- (i) *Small Farmer* : A cultivator with a land holding of 2 hectares or below is a small farmer. A farmer having class-I irrigated land, as defined in the State Land Ceilings Legislation, of one hectare or less will also be considered as a small farmer. Where the land is irrigated but not of the Class-I variety, a suitable

conversion ratio may be adopted by the State Government with a ceiling of 2 hectares.

- (ii) *Marginal Farmer* : A person with a land holding of one hectare or below is a marginal farmer. In the case of Class-I irrigated land, the ceiling will be 0.50 hectare.

Slum Clearance in Delhi

3467. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of slum are as identified in the Union Territory of Delhi by the end of December, 1985 ;

(b) whether Government have drawn a plan for clearance of the slums in the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As per Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LTe3079/86].

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The slum Clearance Scheme has been discontinued with the termination of the Sixth Five Year Plan as per Government policy. At present the emphasis is not on the demolition but on structural and environmental improvement in slum areas. However, certain dilapidated structures which are unfit and dangerous for human habitation are identified and cleared and alternate allotment is provided to the inhabitants.

Allocation of Land to Private Builders for Houses

3468. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to permit private builders to raise foreign loans, construct houses and

collect payments from purchasers as per DDA guidelines ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to allocate land to private builders to take up such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). 'Housing' and 'Lands' are State subjects and it is for the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to assign construction work either to the public or private agencies or both as per their requirements and local needs. The proposals for seeking foreign loans are considered and decided by Central Government on merits.

Import of Coking Coal

3469. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what is India's current import of coking coal ;

(b) the countries of import and whether the import is in free foreign exchange or under rupee payment system scheme as existing between India and the U.S.S.R. ;

(c) the names of countries which have offered to supply coking coal and of the countries with which India is likely to sign a long term contract and the terms and conditions pertaining thereto ; and

(d) efforts made to examine indigenous specifications for coking coal used by the Steel Plants under the SAIL depending on the quality ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) During the current year Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is planning to import about 3 million tonnes of prime coking coal and Tata Iron & Steel Company (TISCO) are planning to import 0.5 million tonnes.

(b) So far SAIL has covered their part requirements by concluding contracts with Australian and Polish suppliers. Payments to Australian suppliers are of free foreign exchange; the contract with the Polish supplier is under the Indo-Polish Trade and Payments Agreement (1986-90) with payment in non-convertible Indian rupees.

TISCO purchases are likely to be from Australia under free foreign exchange.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the countries or suppliers from whom purchases may be made under long-terms contracts because SAIL have issued a notice inviting applications from overseas coal suppliers/ producers for pre-qualifications as short-term/long-term suppliers of coking coal and the last date for receipt of applications is 11th August, 1986.

(d) All coking coals offered by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) after due testing at Central Fuel Research Institute/or Research & Development Centre for Iron & Steel of SAIL are being accepted by SAIL if found suitable for metallurgical use for steel plants.

Export of Cattlefeed

3470. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of animal cattlefeed exported during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise and the amount earned therefrom ;

(b) the total production/availability of animal feeds in the country :

(c) whether the feeds are sufficient for our livestock and only surpluses are being exported ;

(d) whether these exports are in accordance with professional advice and assessment ; and

(e) whether export of cattlefeed to Europe is being campaigned against in Europe and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The details of exports of the main animal/cattlefeed item, namely, "oilcake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils" as available are set out below :

Quantity : in Thousand tonnes
Value : in Rs. lakhs.

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Quantity	824	1210	979
Value	11785.20	14859.06	15158.13

Major countries to which this animal feed item was exported included Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Poland, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Malaysia, Singapore, Romania, German Democratic Republic, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) The production of de-oiled cakes was of the order of 23.7 lakh tonnes in 1983, 25.5 lakh tonnes in 1984 and 25.1 lakh tonnes in 1985.

(c) It is difficult to estimate precisely the quantum of surpluses of animal feeds for export in view of the problems in assessing the exact requirement of the Animal Husbandry sector and the availability. However, most of the animal feed items are allowed for exports only within ceilings.

(d) No study/survey has been conducted in the recent past. However, technical

opinion is taken into account in formulating the export policy ; and

(e) The export of cattlefeed item like de-oiled groundnut cakes to European countries has suffered a set-back in recent years on account of the stringent quality standards stipulated by the importing countries in regard to the permissible level of aflatoxin etc.

[Translation]

Losses Due to Floods in Bihar

3471. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether floods in various districts of Bihar have resulted in destruction of paddy seedlings and delay in sowing operation of paddy a few other places ;

(b) if so, the population affected by floods ;

(c) the arrangements made by Bihar Government to provide relief to them ; and

(d) the amount of assistance demanded by State from Centre for flood relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the latest report received from the State Government of Bihar, cropped area to the extent of 1.46 lakh ha. has been affected in the State due to floods/heavy rains during the current monsoon. The seedlings have been damaged in the paddy nurseries where water had stagnated, resulting in delay in transplantation to some extent.

(b) 24.08 lakh population is reported to have been affected due to floods/heavy rains as per information received from the State Government.

(c) The Government of Bihar have taken necessary relief and rescue measures

in the affected areas. According to the report dated 2-8-1986 received from the Government of Bihar, 1522 Boats have been put into service for rescue operations. Further 14187 Qtls. of foodgrains have been distributed by Government of Bihar to the affected population.

(d) No memorandum seeking Central assistance has been received so far. The State Government has margin money of Rs. 33.75 crores (equally shared by the State and Central Government) at their disposal for meeting expenditure necessitated by natural calamities.

[English]

Vehicles for Poverty Alleviation Programme

3472. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Victims of Poverty Alleviation' appearing in Economic and Political Weekly dated 12 July, 1986 regarding Rs. 6 million project for vehicles ;

(b) if so, the amount given as loan and the number of rural and urban beneficiaries per year since the inception of the programme ;

(c) the number of vehicles purchased, old and new separately, each year and the competent authority which passed the vehicles ;

(d) how long the vehicles were operated and whether any check was made to see if the vehicles were not operating under benami, if so, with what results and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) the total loss to Government under the project and how much loan has been written off so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of Funds by DDA

3473. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has been able to spend in full the budget allotment made every year ;

(b) if not, the amount of funds remaining unutilised during each of the last three years and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telecast of New Serials

3474. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to telecast more serials both in English and Hindi on TV ;

(b) if so, the details of the new serials likely to be telecast upto July, 1987 ; and

(c) whether the spirit of communal harmony and brotherhood will be kept in mind while selecting the serials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir. In coming months some new serials will be telecast by Door-

(b) Before a serial is aired, its each episode has to be approved by Door-

darshan to ensure whether it is in accordance with the story-line originally approved, it is technically well produced and there is nothing objectionable from the point of Door-darshan's Code for Commercial Advertising etc. Considering that actual scheduling of a particular programme depends on these factors and this can be decided only few days before the programme appears on TV, it is not feasible to indicate at this stage the names of serials which will be telecast upto July, 1987.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Revitalisation of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited

3475. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from unions regarding revitalisation of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited ;

(b) whether unions and associations have submitted any positive suggestions regarding revitalisation of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Joint Committee of HSCL employees submitted a viability report in October, 1985,

(b) and (c). The Committee has made certain suggestions relating to financial restructuring of the Company, raising bank guarantee limits, helping HSCL to secure more jobs, absorption of HSCL's workforce by clients, according price preference to HSCL by State and Central Governments in comparison to private contractors, entrusting ancillary jobs of steel plants to HSCL, participation of workers in management, etc. The Government has taken into consideration suggestions given in the

memorandum and is taking suitable steps to deal with the problems of the Company.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers of F.C.I.

3476. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to regularise the casual labourers of Fertilizer Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) has reported that casual labourers are engaged on daily rated basis in the exigency of work for a limited period. They are very few in number and there is no proposal to regularise them.

Air Station at Sagar in Madhya Pradesh

3477. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction work of the proposed AIR station at Sagar in Madhya Pradesh will start ; and

(b) the location of the proposed station at Sagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The proposed 2×5 KW FM radio station at Sagar is to be established at a site adjoining the IPT TV, at Circuit House Hill. The work for construction of building for the station is likely to commence during 1987-88.

Allotment of Flats Under S.F.S. in East of Kailash

3478. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority under the various Self Financing Schemes in East of Kailash ;

(b) how many flats have so far been allotted to the general category and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants, separately ; and

(c) whether the possession of the flats allotted to the SC and ST applicants has been given, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Guideline for Production "Arohi" Programme

3479. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the production of "AROHI" programme ; and

(b) the criteria adopted for selection of producers and artists of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). No specific guidelines as such have been laid down for the production of 'Arohi' programme produced by Door-darshan Kendra, Bombay. By convention, the programme features a mix of up-coming as well as established artists. The production is assigned to a Producer having background of music.

**Setting up of Low Power Transmitter in
Madhya Pradesh**

3480. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Datia in Madhya Pradesh is one of the locations selected for installation of low power T.V. transmitter ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Strength of Staff in Sindhi and Arabic
Unit of External Service of Air**

3481. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of

translators-cum-announcers, Assistance and Typists in the Sindhi and Arabic unit of External Services of AIR ;

(b) whether there is scheme to effect to a steep increase in the duration of programmes of these two services ; and

(c) if so, whether the said two services have adequate staff to cope up with the increased amount of work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) There is a proposal to increase the duration of Sindhi and Arabic Service by one hour each as per the recommendations of the Media Advisory Committee.

(c) As a first step, the existing vacancies will be filled up. AIR has initiated steps for the purpose. Proposals will also be formulated by AIR if additional staff in certain categories, over and above the present full sanctioned is found justified.

Statement

Staff position in Sindhi and Arabic Unit of External Services Division of AIR

Unit	Sanctioned Strength	Persons in Position
SINDHI :		
Translator-cum-Announcer	2	1
General Assistant	1	1
Announcer	1	1
Production Assistant	1	1
ARABIC :		
Translator-cum-Announcer	8	5
Language Assistant	1	—
Typist/Copyist	1	1

DDA's Dues from Builders

3482. SHRI NITYANAND MISHRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that leading builders owe nearly Rs. 40 crores to Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, the names of the parties and since when the amount has fallen due ;

(c) what is the interest rate on each ;

(d) the reasons why such huge amount has fallen due ;

(e) whether the DDA has also to settle claims of these builders ; and

(f) if so, why the amount due from the builders is not adjusted against the claims of the builders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Formulation of National Wage Policy

3483. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to formulate a National Wage Policy in view of the disparities prevailing in the wage structure in different industries and services which have been aggravated by the Fourth Pay Commission Report ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Land belonging to Salt Commissioner, Bombay

3484. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the transfer of land belonging to Salt Commissioner at Bombay to the Government of Maharashtra ;

(b) whether the proposed joint survey by Union Government and the Government of Maharashtra is over ;

(c) if so, the exact area in terms of acres in different areas that are proposed to be handed over to the Government of Maharashtra ; and

(d) whether Government also propose to issue guidelines in regard to use of this land to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The survey and identification of surplus salt lands available in the various localities of Bombay is a continuous process. After identification of such lands and completion of formalities, the utilisation of the land by the Central and State Government would be mutually shared.

Dispute between the Management of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital and Its Employees Union, Delhi

3485. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proceedings have been initiated between the management of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi and its Employees Union for which a strike notice dated 21 June, 1986 had been served by the Union ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to settle the dispute ; and

(c) how many meetings have been held between the management and the Union to arrive at an agreement on the demands listed in the charter of demands for the above strike notice ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). According to information received from Delhi Administration, the appropriate authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 a copy of the strike notice dated 21.6.1986 served by Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Employees Union on the Hospital Management was received by Delhi Administration. The strike notice raised a 27-point Charter of General Demands relating, among others, to regularisation of contract workers and temporary employees, staff quarters for nurses and other employees, over-time allowance, reinstatement of employees discharged from service during 1966 to 1986, free medical ambulance facilities for family members of employees etc. On receiving the copy of the strike notice the Conciliation Machinery intervened on 16th July, 1986. Till 30th July, 1986, six meetings have been held in an effort to resolve the dispute. While conciliation efforts are continuing, in their letter dated 30.7.1986 addressed to the management, the Union has informed that it has suspended the strike which was to start from 31.7.1986.

Functioning of T.V. Relay Centre at Kurseong

3486. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Darjeeling complaining about the poor performance of TV relay centre at Kurseong ;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints ; and

(c) the measures proposed to redress the grievances of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint is that the reception of signals from the TV transmitter, Kurseong, in Darjeeling is unsatisfactory.

(c) The TV transmitter, is at present operating on 1 KW power. With completion of the 135 metre TV tower, the transmitter is expected to be commissioned on its full rated power of 10 KW by the end of 1986. Reception of TV signals from this transmitter in Darjeeling is then expected to improve. Besides, setting up of low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Darjeeling and Kalimpong, is included in the Seventh Plan.

Demolition of Jhuggies at Tilak Nagar, Delhi

3487. SHRI D.N. REDDY :

SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jhuggies of many leprosy patients at Tilak Nagar, Delhi were demolished by bulldozers on 5 June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether this was done with prior notices to the leprosy patients and whether any alternative arrangements were made for their settlement ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Several unauthorised jhuggies of leprosy patients were removed by Slum Deptt. of the DDA on 5-6-86. No bulldozers were used in the demolition of the said jhuggies.

(b) and (c). No written notice was given to the leprosy patients in question, as for removal of unauthorised jhuggies on public premises, no prior notice is necessary. In compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed on 2.7.86, however, 10 huts have been constructed for their rehabilitation in a nearby locality known as Jagat Mata Kust Ashram.

**Expenditure on Publication of
Annual Reports**

3488. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation is incurring a huge expenditure on publication of Annual Reports ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Department of Agriculture and Co-operation is incurring only reasonable expenditure on the publication of Annual Reports.

(b) Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation is an important document and is used as a reference document by Hon'ble Members of Parliament, a large number of Agricultural Development Administrators within the country and Indian Embassies/High Commissions. Despite the increase in the general price level, the cost of printing of the Annual Reports has been kept at reasonable level.

[Translation]

**New Guidelines for Implementation of
Rural Development Schemes**

3489. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue new guidelines to the Ministries and States for implementation of rural development schemes ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and the reasons for doing so ; and

(c) if not, the proposals being considered to speed up the implementation of schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). All the major programmes of rural development being implemented by this Department, viz. Integrated Rural Development (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) are on-going programmes for which guidelines have already been issued in the past. These guidelines are up-dated from time to time. Regular monitoring of these programmes is done to ensure that they achieve their objectives.

[English]

Water Scarcity in Delhi

3490. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a recent meeting of the Irrigation Ministers of Northern Region, the Chief Executive Counsellor of Delhi struck an alarming note of caution about the prospects of acute water scarcity in the capital ;

(b) if so, the pervue of the prospects of water supply resources made by him at the meeting ; and

(c) the decisions taken in the light thereof to augment the water resources for the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the said Meeting the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, drew attention to the prospects of growing water scarcity in the Capital.

(c) No specific decision relating to measures for augmenting water supply for the Capital were taken at the said meeting but it was decided that drinking water supply schemes will be given emphasis and should form part of the irrigation and multi-purpose projects.

Unauthorised Colonies and illegal Commercialisation of Buildings in Delhi

3491. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many unauthorised colonies in Delhi were regularised in 1977 and the number of unauthorised colonies which were regularised after 1977, till date ;

(b) the number of buildings in the city which were illegally commercialised since 1977, till date ;

(c) whether Government have made any critical review to know the main causes for failure to check the growth of unauthorised colonies and illegal commercialisation of buildings ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the measures contemplated by Union Government to tackle the problem effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) (i) Regularised in 1977	—	Nil.
(ii) Regularised after 1977 till date.	DDA	137
	MCD	402
Total :		539

(b) No such survey has been carried out.

(c) and (d). The measures taken for prevention of encroachment on public land and unauthorised construction, are indicated in the statement given below. The main reasons for all these steps not being able to cope with these problems are the continuous pressure of population, inadequate availability of dwelling units & persisting socio-economic factors.

Statement

The following remedial steps have been taken :

(i) A directive was issued to all concerned that encroachment on public property should be checked in the very beginning and not allowed to become permanent when it becomes difficult to remove them.

(ii) The Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee area) and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 were amended in May, 1984 to declare unauthorised construction and encroachment cognizable offences and also provide for Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals against the orders of demolition in Delhi to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. The provisions relating to the declaration of these as 'cognizable offences' had been enforced last year. The provisions relating to setting up Appellate Tribunals have also since been enforced (with effect from 10-2-86 in respect of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and Punjab Municipal Act and 24-2-86 in respect of Delhi Development Act).

(iii) A meeting was taken by the Home Minister on 18-6-85 in which guidelines were laid down for prevention and checking of unauthorised construction and it was decided to fix responsibility for this purpose at fairly high level in the concerned organisations.

Telecast of T.V. Programmes in the Morning

3492. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to telecast T.V. programmes in the morning also on all days ; and

(b) if so, whether these will be relayed by all T.V. transmitter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed morning transmission will be put out by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi on the National book-up, and will be relayed by all T.V. transmitters in the country.

Growth of Agriculture Sector to Provide Employment to Rural Population

3493. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :
SHRI NARSINGH SURYA-
WANSHI :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased so state :

(a) the measures taken for the growth of agriculture sector during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) the extent to which growth of agriculture sector will help in providing employment to rural population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In addition to expansion of technological base, a number of programmes are under implementation, specially to increase the productivity of rice in the Eastern Region, to develop dryland farming, to increase production of pulses and oilseeds, to raise the productivity of small and marginal farms, and to develop cattle wealth and fishery resources in the country.

(b) According to the Seventh Plan Document brought out by the Planning Commission, additional employment of the order of 17.98 million standard person years is projected to be generated in agriculture including crop and non-crop sectors during the Plan period.

Microwave project for TV Relay Transmission Trivandrum

3494. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the microwave project for T.V. relay transmission from Trivandrum to Calicut via Cochin has been approved ;

(b) if so, the cost of the project and the time by which the project will be completed ;

(c) the details of the other microwave projects in Kerala, particularly for interior areas like Kuttanadu in Alleppey ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to have a wide based microwave link from Mangalore to Ernakulam ; and

(e) if so, the cost of project and the time by which the project will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Doordarshan will pay an estimated rental of Rs. 82 lakhs per annum to the Department of Telecommunications. The microwave link is expected to be commissioned into service during 1988-89.

(c) Alleppey is covered by the TV transmitter at Cochin and, therefore, there is no need for an additional microwave link for relay of TV programmes in this area.

(d) and (e). Extension of the microwave link (under implementation) between Trivandrum and Calicut to Mangalore will depend on the availability of resources in future.

Laying cess to raise funds for upgrading Telecommunication Facilities

3495. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a six-member group to examine the suggestion for levying a cess to raise funds for upgrading the tele-communication facilities in selected towns of the National Capital Region ;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the group ; and

(c) the time by which the group will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, a suggestion for including the cost of development of telecommunication facilities in the sale price of developed plots is under examination by a group constituted by the Planning Committee of National Capital Region Planning Board.

Order for Supply of Fabricated Trunnion Ring

3496. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an order for the supply of a fabricated trunnion ring required by a steel plant was placed with a private firm when it could be manufactured internally by the Steel Plant's shop ;

(b) whether firm has yet to deliver the ring even though, according to the contract, it was required to be supplied before January, 1980 ;

(c) if so, the reasons for placing the order with a private firm when the fabricated trunnion ring could be manufactured by the Plant's shop and the cost of the ring involved ; and

(d) the reasons for non-supply of the ring even after six years of contract, the estimated cost escalation as a result thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) At the time of taking a decision to replace the old trunnion ring with the new trunnion ring the design, drawings and other infrastructure facilities for fabricated trunnion ring were not available in the Rourkela Steel Plant. Hence, it was decided to place the order on an outside party.

(b) Order for the first trunnion ring was placed on the party in December 1975 and was executed in March 1977.

Order for the second trunnion ring was placed on the same party in November 1977 stipulating a delivery period of 9 months after supply of plates by Rourkela Steel Plant free of cost. The second trunnion ring has not yet been delivered. The delay in supply of this trunnion ring is mainly on account of supply of some defective plates by Rourkela Steel Plant and industrial relation problems in the works of the party. The trunnion ring is now in an advanced stage of manufacture.

(c) As stated at (a) above, the capabilities for manufacture of trunnion ring did not exist in Rourkela Steel Plant at the time of placement of orders. The cost of first trunnion ring was a little over Rs. 19 lakhs while the cost of second trunnion ring is only Rs. 19 lakhs. The cost of the second trunnion ring is less since it was a repeat order.

(d) As stated at (b) above, the delay in supply of the second trunnion ring is mainly because of supply of some defective plates by Rourkela Steel Plant and industrial relation problems in the works of this party.

No cost escalation has been admitted to the party towards the cost of the trunnion ring on account of delay in the execution of order. The contract provides for penalty on account of late delivery of equipment. The inconvenience caused by delay in supply of trunnion ring has been partially overcome by frequent patching/repairing of existing trunnion ring.

Irregularities in Implementation of IRDP and NREP

3497. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any report from the Comptroller and Auditor General for 1985-86 in respect of State Governments revealing serious irregularities in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme ; and

(b) if so the names of the States and the details of the irregularities made by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) The Department of Rural Development has not received any such report.

(b) Does not arise.

Families Benefited Under Anti-Poverty Programmes in Orissa

3498. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two lakh poor families in Orissa were helped under various anti-poverty programmes during the year 1985-86.

(b) if so, the details thereof and what was the target of Government in this regard : and

(c) whether the targets have been fully achieved, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) to (c). The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the major family oriented anti-poverty programme. IRDP is being implemented in Orissa as in the rest of the country. In Orissa, 1,73,427 families were assisted as against the target

of 1,14,400 families during 1985-86. The physical targets have therefore been fully achieved. In financial terms the State has been able to utilised about 90% of its allocation for the year 1985-86.

Incentives to Sugarcane Growers

3499. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the incentives that Government have given to the sugarcane growers to make the country self-sufficient in sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : In order to increase production and productivity of sugarcane, the Government of India is supporting the measures of the State Governments to provide incentives to the farmers by way of subsidy on good quality seed-cane, irrigation, fertilizer, plant protection measures, credit facilities, link road etc. Government of India also fixes statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. For 1986-87 season, the statutory minimum price of sugarcane has been fixed at Rs. 17.00 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery, with appropriate premium for higher recoveries.

[Translation]

Criteria for Small Marginal and Big Farmers

3500. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for classification of farmers into small, marginal and big farmers in different States in the country ;

(b) whether according to this classification, there is difference between the farmers of Jhunjhunu region of Rajasthan and the farmers of other States ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the efforts made to remove this difference ; and

(d) whether in view of the fact that rainfall in Jhunjhunu is scanty, Government propose to supply special variety of seeds to them to so to ensure good crops and benefits to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). So far as the Integrated Rural Development Programme is concerned, a cultivator with a land holding of 5 acres or below is classified as a small farmer. Where a farmer has Class I Irrigated land, as defined in the State Land Ceilings Legislation, with 2.5 acres or less he will also be considered as small farmer. Where the land is irrigated but not of the Class I variety, a suitable conversion ratio may be adopted by the State Government with a ceiling of 5 acres. A marginal farmer is a cultivator with a land holding of 2.5 acres or below. In the case of Class I irrigated land, the ceiling is 1.25 acres. The land limits for small and marginal farmers in respect of areas covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme Desert Develop-

ment Programme differ from areas to areas. The land limits for such areas in respect of different States including Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan are shown in the statement given below. The target group under the IRDP includes the Small and Marginal farmers living below the poverty line. Since no assistance under this programme is provided to the big farmers, no criteria for classification of such farmers has been laid down under the programme.

(c) The difference in criteria is related to whether the farmer is located in irrigated, unirrigated, drought prone or desert areas. In view of this it is not proposed to change existing guidelines for classification of small and marginal farmers under the programme.

(d) The supply of seeds to the farmers is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of India has not received any request from the State Government for the supply of special variety of seeds in view of scanty rainfall in Jhunjhunu.

Statement

Statement showing land limits for identification of Small & Marginal Farmers in areas covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme/Desert Development Programme

(Area in Hectares)

State	District	Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers	
		Irriga- ted.	Un-irr- igated	Irriga- ted.	Un-irr- igated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor Kurnool, Mehboob Nagar Nalgonda, Prakassam & Cuddapah.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Bihar	Palamaum Monghyr, Navadah and Rohtas	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	(a) Arid areas Kutch, Banaskantha and Mehsana	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
	(b) Semi-arid areas Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Panchmahal, Bhavanagar and Ahmedabad.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Haryana	Mohindergarh, Bhiwani and Rohtak	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda and Parts of Udampur.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Chitradurga, Raichur, Bellary, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Kolar and Gulbarga.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Dhar, Sidhi, Betul, Khargone and Shadol.	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Maharashtra	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangali and Sholapur.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Orissa	Phulbani and Kalahandi	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Rajasthan	Nagaur, Pali, Churu and Jodhpur	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
	Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Barmer	1.50	10.00	0.75	5.00
	Ganganagar, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Ajmer, Bans-wara, Dungarpur, Udaipur. Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Kota & Jhalawar.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri.	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur, Varanasi Allahabad, Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur.	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
West Bengal	Purulia Bankura and Midnapur.	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00

[English]

Soyabean Plantation

3501. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experiments on plantation of soyabean have shown encouraging results in the country ;

(b) whether Government plan to encourage mass plantation of soyabean, with a view to augment supply of edible oil ;

(c) the States which have great potential for soyabean plantation ; and

(d) whether these States have started Soyabean plantation on mass scale and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Northern Karnataka, Kota and Udaipur Divisions of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar, Bundelkhand and hill regions of Uttar Pradesh have shown great potential for soyabean cultivation.

(d) Madhya Pradesh has started soyabean cultivation on a mass scale. Hilly regions of U.P. have also taken up soyabean cultivation considerably. The crop is slowly spreading in Rajasthan, Gujarat,

Maharashtra and Northern Karnataka. However, in other States, necessary infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing needs to be suitably strengthened for the popularisation/mass scale cultivation of soyabean.

Non-Payment of Members' Contributions in-CMPF

3202. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of cases in which members' contribution in Coal Mines Provident Fund have not been paid for two years to five years and over five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.) SANGMA) : Information is being collected from Department of Coal and will be placed on the table of the House.

Implementation of Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour (1969)

3503. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) which recommendations of the National Commission on Labour (1969) are still to be implemented inspite of lapse of so much time ;

(b) the reasons for their non-implementation ; and

(c) when these are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The major recommendations of the National Commission on Labour which have not yet been implemented relate to the setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions and recognition of Trade Unions. These recommendations have been examined by the Sanat Mehta Committee, set up by the National Labour Conference. As the issue has far-reaching consequences, the matter requires detailed scrutiny.

[Translation]

Central Grant Under NREP

3504. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government gives matching grant under National Rural Employment Programme to all the States ;

(b) whether Government propose to give a special concession of 75 per cent to those undeveloped, backward hilly and desert States which are not in a position to make equal contribution, with a view to remove regional imbalance and to give them a chance for making progress ;

(c) if so, when and the manner in which this concession is proposed to be given ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (d). National Rural Employment Programme is funded on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the States. No difficulty has been reported by States in providing matching contribution under this programme and generally the matching contribution of States has been forthcoming. The rural employment programme has been further expanded in all States with the introduction of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme from 1983-84 which is fully funded by Central Government. Accordingly, there is no

proposal for giving any special dispensation to any State.

[English]

Survey on Drought

3505. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government or any Government's agencies have made a detailed survey/study on the problem of drought in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPPRATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) On the basis of studies made from time to time in the past the Government of India have identified certain blocks of the country as drought prone areas. At present 615 blocks in 90 districts are covered by the Drought Prone Areas Programme. In addition 131 blocks in 21 districts have been classified as desert and are covered by the Desert Development Programme.

(b) Some details are available in the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (Part-IV and part XIII Chapter 59).

Development of Sugarcane

3506. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far on the scheme for development of sugarcane in the country and the total area of land brought under the scheme ; State-wise ;

(b) whether any scheme for development of sugarcane in West Bengal has been received ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 547.82 lakhs was spent on the development of sugarcane under the Centrally

Sponsored Scheme for Sugarcane Development in 5th and 6th Plan periods. Total area brought under the scheme was 3,79,000 ha. The statewide coverage under the Scheme was as follows :

Sl. No.	State	Area under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sugarcane Development (in thousand ha.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	56
4.	Gujarat	9
5.	Haryana	10
6.	Karnataka	14
7.	Kerala	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	12
9.	Maharashtra	52
10.	Nagaland	1
11.	Orissa	2
12.	Punjab	12
13.	Rajasthan	6
14.	Tamil Nadu	17
15.	Uttar Pradesh	156
16.	West Bengal	4
17.	Goa	1
18.	Pondicherry	1
Total		379

(b) No, Sir.

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Question does not arise.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

Installation of AIR Stations in Tribal Areas

3507. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for installation of AIR stations in tribal areas ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are indicated in the statement given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

A. New Radio Stations to be set up under 7th Plan which will provide contract to Tribal Areas

S. No.	State	Locations	Power of the Transmitter
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kottagudam	2X3 KW FM
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	2X5 KW FM
3.	Assam	Tezpur	2X10 KW MW
4.	"	Kokrajhar	2X10 KW MW
5.	"	Jorhat	2X5 KW FM
6.	"	Nowgang	2X3 KW FM
7.	Bihar	Singhbhum	2X3 KW FM
8.	Gujarat	Ahwa (Dangs)	1 KW MW
9.	"	Surat	2X3 KW FM
10.	"	Godhra (Panch Mahals)	2X3 KW FM
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	1 KW MW
12.	"	Lahaulspiti	1 KW MW
13.	Karnataka	Mercara	2X3 KW FM
14.	Kerala	Idukki	2X3 KW FM
15.	"	Cannanore	2X3 KW FM
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	2X3 KW FM
17.	"	Khandwa	2X3 KW FM
18.	"	Betul	2X3 KW FM
19.	"	Raigarh	2X3 KW FM
20.	"	Bilaspur	2X3 KW FM
21.	"	Chindwara	2X3 KW FM
22.	"	Balaghat	2X3 KW FM
23.	Maharashtra	Nasik	2X3 KW FM
24.	"	Dhule	2X3 KW FM
25.	"	Ahmednagar	2X3 KW FM
26.	"	Nanded	2X3 KW FM
27.	"	Yavatmal	2X3 KW FM
28.	"	Chandrapur	2X3 KW FM

1	2	3	4
29.	Manipur	Chura Chandpur	2X3 KW FM
30.	Meghalaya	Jowai	2X3 KW FM
31.	Nagaland	Mokakchung	2X3 KW FM
32.	Orissa	Baripada	2X3 KW FM
31.	„	Berhampur (Ganjam)	2X5 KW FM
34.	„	Rourkela (Sundergarh)	2X3 KW FM
35.	„	Bhawani Patna	2X100 KW MW
36.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	2X5 KW FM
37.	„	Benswara	2X3 KW FM
38.	„	Chittorgarh	2X3 KW FM
39.	Tripura	Kaila shahr	2X3 KW FM
40.	„	Belonia	2X3 KW FM
41.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	2X3 KW FM
42.	Andaman & Nicobar	Car Nicobar	1 KW MW.
43.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Daman	2X3 KW FM
44.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	2X10 KW MW

B. List of Continuing 6th Plan and other 7th Plan Schemes which will also provide coverage to Tribal Areas

S. No.	State	Location	Power of Transmitter
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	1 KW MW
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh	300 KW MW
3.	„	Guwahati	50 KW SW
4.	Bihar	Ranchi	100 KW MW
5.	Gujarat	Rajkot	300 KW MW
6.	Maharashtra	Pune	100 KW MW
7.	„	Nagpur	1000 KW MW (National Channel)
8.	Manipur	*Imphal	50 KW SW
9.	Meghalaya	Shillong	100 KW MW
10.	„	„	50 KW SW
11.	„	Tura	20 KW MW
12.	Nagaland	*Kohima	50 KW SW

1	2	3	4
13.	Orissa	*Jeypore	100 KW MW
14.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	200 KW MW
15.	Tamil Nadu	*Tiruchirapally	100 KW MW
16.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	200 KW MW
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	300 KW MW
18.	West Bengal	Silliguri	200 KW MW
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	100 KW MW

*7th Plan, New Schemes for Upgradation of the Power of existing Transmitters.
Rest—Continuing Schemes of the 6th Plan.

Production of Cotton

3508. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep fall in the acreage of cotton cultivation in the cotton growing States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat during the current season ;

(b) whether the Cotton Development Corporation of India has taken any steps to stabilise and improve the production of cotton and its quality ; and

(c) whether cotton crop is now inflicted with new type of pests and if so, the steps taken by Union Government against a new pest attack ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Sowings of cotton particularly in Andhra Pradesh are still in progress. It is, therefore, too early to make any assessment of area sown to cotton cultivation during 1986-87.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India (not the Cotton Development Corporation) is engaged, *inter-alia*, in providing market support to growers and is not directly concerned with improving the production and quality of cotton.

(c) White fly is reported to have affected the cotton crop in Andhra Pradesh in

1984-85 and 1985-86 and also in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, on a very small scale, in 1985-86. Under the Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme, a subsidy on plant protection equipment at the rate of 25% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 250/- per equipment was available to the cotton growing States. However, no subsidy on supply of plant protection chemicals was provided under the scheme.

Withdrawal of sub Office/Summer Camp, Leh by Geological Survey of India

3509. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has decided to withdraw its sub office summer camp from Leh in J & K ;

(b) whether works of the Geological Survey of India in the Ladakh region had been put on a slower pace than it used to be a couple of years earlier ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and if not, the progress achieved in various fields during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No Sub-office was opened by Geological Survey of India at Leh. However, at Leh, GSI, has a base camp which will remain till the geological work by GSI continues in that area.

(b) No, Sir. GSI activities in Ladakh continue unabated as per its approved plan and programme.

(c) No, Sir. The total progress achieved by GSI during the last three years include geological mapping of 9,380 sq. km. drilling of 384.70 metre, geological appraisal of 2850 sq. km. In addition during last three years tentative reserves of 12,000 tonnes of chromite ore and 45,000 tonnes of magnesite has been recorded in Hanle area, Ladakh.

[Translation]

Agricultural Science Centre for Azamgarh

3511. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open an Agricultural Science Centre in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the time by which the work will be taken up ; and

(c) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A proposal for establishing a Farm Science Centre (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh has been submitted by Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology Faizabad to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. So far no fund has been provided to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for establishing new Krishi Vigyan Kendras. On the availability of funds, the proposal will be considered.

(b) and (c). No time limit can be specified because funds are not yet available for the purpose.

[English]

Air Station in Murshidabad,
West Bengal

3512. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is proposal to set up an All India Radio station in the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this regard ; and

(c) whether the site has been selected and if so, the location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. AIR has a scheme, included in its 7th Plan, to establish a new radio station with 2×3 KW FM Transmitter, M.P. Studio, Receiving facilities and Staff Quarters at Murshidabad. Two sites—one near the existing Doordarshan Complex and other at Banjatra, have been identified. Action for transfer of these sites to AIR authorities has been initiated.

Financial Assistance for Bombay

3513. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the financial assistance sought for from the Union Government by the Government of Maharashtra specifically for the urban development of Bombay which is facing congestion due to large scale influx of population ;

(b) how much assistance is actually assured by the Union Government and the period for which the amount is prescribed ; and

(c) what is the mode of this financial assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra sought special financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 crores in the Seventh Five Year plan for the development of Bombay City. A

sum of Rs. 50 crores is provided by the Union Government in the Seventh Plan as block assistance under modified Gadgil Formula. In addition a grant of Rs. 100 crores is being given for helping the State in solving the acute problem of Housing and Slums in Bombay city during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Setting up of TV Relay Centre at
Condipally**

3514. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a TV relay centre at Condipalli near Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The scheme for setting up a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Kondapalli Hill near Vijayawada is under implementation, Construction of the building and erection of the tower are already in progress. The transmitter is expected to be commissioned on full power in 1987.

Adulteration of Fertilizers

3515. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a large scale adulteration in fertilizers being sold in the market ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check it ; and

(c) whether any regular record of investigations made in this regard is maintained and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The quality of fertilizer is regulated under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985. The standard specifications of various fertilizers have been laid down under this Order. Sale of non-standard/adulterated fertilisers is a punishable offence under the law. Provisions for inspection, drawal and analysis of fertiliser samples have been made. The enforcement of this order has been entrusted to the State Governments who have been vested with adequate powers to ensure that farmers are supplied standard quality fertilisers. In addition, Central Teams are also sent to different places in the country for surprise checks. Government of India also issues, from time to time, suitable guidelines to the State Governments for strict enforcement of quality control provisions. Government of India have prescribed a proforma for obtaining information from State Governments regarding sale of non-standard fertilisers, black marketing if any, in fertilisers, prosecutions launched and convictions awarded to the offenders. This enables the Central Government in monitoring the quality control status in the country. Enclosed statement provides this information for the year 1982 to 1985.

Statement

Year	Samples		Prosecution launched	Conviction awarded	Legal and administrative action taken
	Drawn	Found sub-standard			
1982	39456	3612	405	54	2604

Year	Samples			Conviction awarded	Legal and administrative action taken
	Drawn	Found sub-standard	Prosecution launched		
1983	39738	3553	220	36	4394
1984	51692	3809	159	29	3184
1985	31704	2288	168	17	1804
Total	162590	13262	952	136	11986

Price of Ginger in Kerala

3516. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of ginger in Kerala has gone down ;

(b) if so, whether this fall in price is due to the poor quality of the ginger exported ; and

(c) the steps taken to save the ginger growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The month-end prices of ginger (unbleached) at Cochin (Kerala) market during 1986 have been as under :

Month	Price (Rs. per qtl.)
January	950
February	850
March	850
April	900
May	725
June	825
July	800

No report has so far been received to the effect that the fall in local prices is due to poor quality of ginger exported. Generally, the problem in promoting exports of ginger relates to conformity to quality standards of importing countries.

The Government of Kerala has not reported distress sale of ginger in the State. However, the market intervention measures can be considered by the Government on mutually agreed terms and conditions to help the ginger growers if the need for the same is felt by the State Government.

Representation to Workers on Board of BEML and KGF

3517. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any representation has been given to the workers on the Board of Bharat Earth Movers Limited and Kolar Gold Fields ;

(b) the number of ancillaries working for Bharat Earth Movers Limited ;

(c) whether representation has also been given to the ancillaries on the Board ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to give representation to the ancillaries on

the Board of Bharat Earth Movers Limited and Kolar Gold Fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Sixteen.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Upgradation of Regional News Unit

3518. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for upgradation of Regional News Unit ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Regional News Unit of Patna Radio Station ; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The term "upgradation of Regional News Unit" is not understood. It may be clarified, however, that there is no such scheme under consideration for upgradation of Regional News Unit. Regional News Units of AIR are functioning at 42 centres all over India and two of these centres are in Bihar at Patna and Ranchi. In addition AIR has full time correspondents at 4 centres in Bihar viz. Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Muzzafarpur.

Wheat Research Centre for Madhya Pradesh

3519. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to set up a wheat research and development centre in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal to establish an additional centre in the State of Madhya Pradesh on Wheat Research through the support of Indian Council of Agricultural Research as five centres namely, Powerkheda, Bilaspur, Sagar, Indore and Vidisha are already in operation.

Policy Regarding Coverage of Cricket and Hockey Test Matches

3520. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to change the policy regarding telecasting/broadcasting of cricket and hockey test matches ; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal ; and

(b) Does not arise.

Discovery of Phosphate and Bauxite in Khasi Hills, Meghalaya

3521. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether rock phosphate and bauxite have been discovered in large quantities in the Khasi Hills, Meghalaya ;

(b) the commercial dimensions of the discoveries ; and

(c) whether Government propose to mine those valuable minerals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. Rockphosphate and Bauxite have been found in East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya. The commercial dimensions of rockphosphate deposits in parts of East Khasi Hills and adjoining Jaintia Hills district are about 510 metres in length and 20 to 30 metres in width. The approximate reserves are about 5.7 million tonnes. The dimensions of bauxite covers an area of about 0.145 sq. km. The thickness is about 3 metres. The bauxite deposit does not appear to be economically viable and the exploration was mainly carried out for ascertaining the distribution of minerals associated with it.

(c) The bauxite deposit is very small and appears to be uneconomical. As regards rockphosphate, GSI work is continuing during the field Season 1985-86. Exploitation of deposits will depend on the techno-economic viability of the deposits.

Participation of Viewers and Listeners in Talks and Discussions on AIR and Doordarshan

3522. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of allowing viewers and listeners of talks and discussions on AIR and Doordarshan to dial in their questions during a short interval and get immediate replies while the programme is on, as is done in some of the foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction to enliven the talks and discussions and secure greater participation of the viewers and listeners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal. Generally all talks and discussions with AIR and Doordarshan are pre-recorded. Moreover, even now viewers and listeners participate in

the programmes like Janwani and Quiz in Doordarshan and in corresponding programmes involving question answer sessions and also Yuv Vani programmes in AIR.

Benefits of Agricultural Research to Small and Marginal Farmers

3523. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that benefits of agricultural research are not reaching promptly and correctly to the farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers due to communication gap and delayed transmission of such information ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that small and marginal farmers derive maximum benefit of the research work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The benefits of agricultural research are reaching farmers including small and marginal farmers.

(b) The steps taken to ensure that small and marginal farmers derive maximum benefit of the research work are as follows :—

1. The newly established T & V system of extension in major states has close linkage with research Institutions for taking the agricultural technologies to the farmers including small and marginal farmers.
2. The Lab-to-Land Programme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is exclusively devoted to transfer of agricultural technology to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. About 75,000 (seventy five thousand) small and marginal farm families

have been adopted by the scientists for demonstrating relevant technologies specially low-cost technologies.

3. The schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme are fully directed to creating employment and alleviation of poverty of the small and marginal farmers and other rural poor. In these programmes, more than 50% of the activities are agricultural based which help in transfer of new agricultural technologies.
4. The Mass Media of Communication including Radio, Television, Exhibition, Krishi Melas and print media are also educating all categories of farmers about latest agricultural technologies.

Extension of TV Facility in Andhra Pradesh

3524. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the country covered under the national and local T.V. programmes ;

(b) the number of such villages in Andhra Pradesh, covered as well as uncovered, by both national and local T.V. programmes ;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to extend this facility to more villages in Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the time by which the scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Approximately 62.5% of rural population of the country is at pre-

sent covered by TV signal. Information about the number of villages covered is not available.

(b) Approximately 57% of rural population of Andhra Pradesh is at present covered by TV signal. Information about the number of villages covered and not covered is not available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The existing low power transmitter at Vishakhapatnam has just been commissioned on full power of 10 KW. The 1 KW transmitter at Vijayawada is stated for commissioning on full power of 10 KW during 1986. Replacement of existing low power (100 W) transmitter at Tirupati and Anantapur by high power (10 KW) transmitters is included in the Seventh Plan. Setting up of additional low power transmitters at Adilabad, Ongole, Srikakulam and Khammam is also included in the Seventh Plan. Implementation of these schemes, depending on availability of resources, will substantially enhance TV coverage of rural population of Andhra Pradesh.

Deposits of Sapphire, Magnesite and Gallium in J & K State

3525. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether deposits of precious sapphire, magnesite and Gallium are found in appreciable quantity in the State of Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to mine them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Small workable deposits of Sapphire crystals occur in the pegmatite veins and also as placers in the nearby nallahs in Padar area, Doda district. 3.045 million tonnes of magnesite has been located in Udhampur, Leh and Kargil districts. No deposits of gallium have been located. However, in the lignite and associated sedi-

ments from the 'upper' lignite horizon in Nichahom area, and the lignite seam of Dudhganga nala near Raithan village, Baramula district, Kashmir, gallium content was found to be around 10 to 20 ppm.

(b) The Padar sapphire deposit is known since 1882 and was mined intermittently till 1973. The Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited investigated this area in 1973 and 1975 and had recommended further exploration. The question of further exploration will be considered only after completion of detailed exploration by MECL. J & K Minerals is holding a mining lease of magnesite at Udhampur. Production of magnesite, however, has not been reported from the area so far.

Possession of Plot to the Centre for Women's Development Studies

3526. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7961 on 28 April, 1986 regarding possession of plot to the Centre for Women's Development Studies and state :

(a) whether the Centre has since been given possession of the plot ;

(b) if not, the reasons for not getting the vacation by allotting alternative accommodation to the officer in occupation of the bungalow ; and

(c) the time by which the Centre for Women's Development Studies will be given possession of the plot of land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). No Sir. The present occupant of quarter standing on site allotted to the Centre for Women's Development Studies has been allotted alternative accommodation which is under repairs. The allottee will shift to alternative accommodation as soon as the repair work is completed, after which possession of the land will be handed over to the Institution.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

3527. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount released to Gujarat during the last three years for National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Minimum Needs Programme and National Rural Employment Programme ;

(b) the amount utilised ;

(c) the achievements made during the period ;

(d) the steps taken to implement these programmes more effectively in adivasi areas of the State ; and

(e) the details of funds allocated for each State and particularly Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan to implement the above-mentioned programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). Minimum Needs Programmes are in the State sector and funds for these programmes are provided in the State Plans and not released by the Government of India. Statements showing releases of funds under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), outlays under Minimum Needs Programmes (MNP) and utilisation and achievements made in Gujarat during the last three years are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3080/86]

(d) Achievements under almost all the programmes excepting adult education are satisfactory. Following steps have been taken to implement adult education programme effectively in adivasi areas ;—

(i) cover on priority basis all the districts having literacy rate below national average ;

- (ii) ensure that at least 50% of the learners enrolled in the Adult Education Centres are women, 30% Scheduled Castes and 16% Scheduled Tribes ;
- (iii) make special efforts to enroll the weaker sections of the society ;
- (iv) give priority to the opening of the adult education centres in the rural and tribal areas and to locate such centres in bastis of SC/ST as far as possible ; and
- (v) lay special emphasis on post literacy and follow up programmes to ensure that neo-literates do not lapse into illiteracy.

(e) Allocations under NREP and RLEGP are made on year to year basis. Statement showing state-wise allocations under NREP and RLEGP for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and outlays for the VIIth Plan on Minimum Needs Programmes are laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Films on Natural Beauty

3528. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any documentary films for projection of natural beauty of the country have been made for telecast on the television ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any such films have been made on Chilka lake and Similipal forest of Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Doordarshan Kendras have been mounting programmes projecting national beauty of the country from time to time. A list

of some such programmes telecast is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). A documentary, in English, on Chilka lake for a duration of 19 minutes 30 seconds was telecast on 6.12.1985 in the National Programme of Doordarshan. It was also telecast in Oriya on 28.8.1985 from Sambalpur. Feature on Similipal forest is being produced for a duration of 30 minutes.

Statement

List of Programmes Projecting Natural Beauty of the Country Telecast from Doordarshan

1. Chilka lake, A beauty Queen of Orissa
2. Dal lake
3. Belur Temple
4. Manali
5. Pahalgam
6. Taj Mahal
7. Pushkar lake
8. Dakhineshwar
9. Mansabal lake
10. Dachhigam
11. Wular lake
12. Daksum
13. Gulmarg
14. Sonamarg
15. Nagin lake
16. Andaman Islands
17. Sanjeekhali Sanctuary
18. Sikkim
19. Documentary on Khairi on the background of Similipal forest, Orissa
20. Dalhousie
21. Khajiar
22. Ranganghittu Birds Sanctuary

23. Jim Corbet Park
24. Dudhwa National Park
25. Badri Nath
26. Panch Prayag
27. Kumaun Hill
28. Kanha National Park
29. Marble rock of Badaghat Jabalpur
30. Manas Game Sanctuary
31. Cherapunji
32. Kaziranga National Park
33. Tadona Sanctuary
34. Silent Valley
35. Kovalam beach

Utilisation of SEA Water in Gujarat

3529. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the possibility of using sea water for sanitation and sewage purpose in sea coast based towns ;

(b) the schemes which have been finalised during the Seventh Five Year Plan to encourage the use of sea water for sanitation ;

(c) whether any study has been conducted on the conservation of sweet water that would result as saving if sea water was better utilised ;

(d) whether certain towns like Mithapur in Gujarat use sea water to supplement the availability of sweet water ; and

(e) whether towns in Gujarat like Jamnagar can obtain special financial assistance by embarking on use of sea water for various possible uses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a)

Sea water is not suitable for sanitation and sewerage due to corrosion effect on normal waste water conveyance systems.

(b) There is no such scheme sponsored by the Central Govt.

(c) No study has been undertaken so far.

(d) The Government of Gujarat has reported that sea water is not being used in water supply schemes.

(e) The Government of Gujarat has reported that it has no such policy for extending financial assistance for such schemes. Under the scheme of large scale application of water desalination research, Central assistance has been provided for installing two desalination units for field trials/demonstration in the State of Gujarat. Their performance will have to be evaluated by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, over a period of two years.

[Translation]

Research Centre in Pithoregarh for Development of Trout Fish

3530. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval has been accorded by the Union Government to open a research and development centre for conducting research and development on trout fish found in temperate climate of Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the location proposed therefor and the time by which the centre will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) has examined the

Expenditure Finance Committee Memorandum for National Research Centre on Coldwater Fisheries. The proposal is being further processed for sanction of the Government.

(b) Pending final approval of the Government, action is under way to acquire necessary facilities for initiation of the Centre which is proposed to be located at Champavat/Bhimtal in Pithoragarh District (U.P.).

[English]

Contract Labour Working in Departmental and Commercial Undertakings

3531. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and extent of contract labour working in Departmental and Commercial Undertakings of Central Government ; and

(b) the reaction of Government in the light of suggestion/proposal of Chief Labour Commissioner for safeguarding the interest of the contract labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Employment of contract labour is not illegal unless it is prohibited by the appropriate Government by a Notification under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

(b) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) has issued instructions to all the Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) to intensify inspections and take legal action against the defaulters under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to ensure proper implementation of the Act.

[Translation]

Employees of Religious Institutions

3532. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have exempted religious institutions/ashrams employing more than 12 permanent employees from observing national holiday such as 26 January and 15 August and also from giving wages in lieu thereof ;

(b) if so, whether Government have also exempted these institutions from observing weekly off throughout the year and from giving wages in lieu thereof ;

(c) whether Government have also exempted those institutions from making any contribution towards Employees Provident Fund of their employees ; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken against such institutions/ashrams for violation of the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). For purposes of National Holidays, Central Government Offices and Central industrial, trading and commercial establishments are covered by the instructions issued by Government of India. Other industrial establishments, in general, are covered, for this purpose by the provisions of the Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Acts or Shops and Commercial Establishments Acts, as the case may be, enacted by the State Governments. Central Government had also advised the State Governments to declare a minimum of three National Holidays in a year. The employees of banking and financial institutions are covered through declaration of holidays issued under Negotiable Instruments Act.

(c) and (d). There are 173 industries/classes of establishments which are covered under the provisions of Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. These cover certain religious institutions as well. Government have not given exemption to any specific religious institution from the applicability of that Act.

[English]

Shortfall of Pulses and Vegetables in Wake of Drought

3533. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in many parts of the country crops are being damaged on a large scale for want of rains ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation of shortfall of production particularly of vegetables and pulses, owing to drought conditions prevailing in various parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The overall rainfall pattern so far this year has not caused any adverse effect on crop production. The break in the monsoon for about a fortnight in the month of June created some moisture stress conditions for the early sown crops. The situation, however, improved later on with the revival of monsoon activity.

The Ministry has not received any report from the States regarding loss of vegetable and pulse crops due to drought. However, for increasing the production of vegetables, a pilot project is being implemented by the National Horticulture Board in various States. The project envisages arrangement for timely supply of critical inputs like seeds and fertilisers and provision of technical know-how for increasing vegetable production. Similarly, for increasing the production of pulses, a National Pulses Development Project has been launched from 1986-87. The pulses development has been taken up as crop and area specific programme.

The project envisages block demonstrations ; minikit seed distribution ; adaptive trials ; biological control of pests ; training of extension workers ; production of breeders/foundation seeds ; market operation and setting up of hulling/milling units.

[Translation]

Production and Consumption of fertilizer by Private Sector

3534. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer factories in the public sector and private Sector, separately and the production thereof ;

(b) the annual consumption of each type of fertilizer, the names of the fertilizers out of them which are being imported and the quantity thereof ;

(c) the number of new fertilizer factories for which licences have been given and are under construction and the number of factories on which construction work has not been started as yet and the reasons therefor ;

(d) the number of applications for licences rejected by Government and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the number of applications still under consideration of Government and the time by which decision would be taken thereon and the details in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Requisite details are given below

	Number of fertilizer factories in operation during 1985-86	Production during 1985-86 (in thousand tonnes of nutrients)	
		Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
Public Sector	34	2052.0	304.0
Private Sector	66	1685.5	771.7
Cooperative Sector	4	590.5	351.9
Total	104	4328.0	1427.6

(b) Consumption and imports of the Nitrogenous, Phosphatic fertilizers during 1985-86 are indicated below :

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

	Estimated consumption	Imports
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	59.77	16.80
Phosphatic Fertilizers (P)	21.53	8.16
Potassic Fertilizer (K)	8.96	9.03
Total	90.26	33.99

(c) 15 major fertilizer projects and 12 small fertilizer units, for which licences/ letters of intent have been issued, are already in different stages of implementation.

(d) From 1985-86 onwards till date, 13 applications for major fertilizer projects and 126 applications, including representations against *prima facie* rejections, for small Single Super Phosphate units, were rejected.

Some of the reasons are indicated below :

- (i) DAP capacity based on imported raw materials is not being approved at present ;
- (ii) It is not the policy of Government to approve merchant Ammonia plants ;
- (iii) Low nutrient content and restricted agronomic preference and use for the product ;
- (iv) No scope for approving additional capacity on demand-supply considerations in the concerned areas.

(e) At present, 46 industrial licence applications are pending. These applications are for various products like Di-Ammonium Phosphate, Ammonia, Urea, Nitro-phosphate, Ammonium Chloride, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Ammonium Sulphate, Single Super Phosphate, etc. The pending applications for Single Super Phosphate can be considered only after reviewing the progress of implementation of the letters of intent issued to many parties earlier. The other applications are in different stages of processing. It is difficult to indicate a specific date by which final decision on the pending applications can be taken.

[English]

Accidents at Bokaro Steel Plant

3535. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been several accidents including fire accidents in Bokaro Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the details of the accidents during the last two years ; and

(c) the number of cases pending investigation with reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The number of accidents involving injury to persons in the works of Bokaro Steel Plant, from 1984 onwards are given below :

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal
1984	6	649
1985	8	692
1986	4	351
(till 31-7-1986)		

(c) Enquiry is conducted in all accidents. There is no case in which an enquiry/investigation is pending.

Switching over to Movement of Steel by Road

3536. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether steel plants in the public sector are considering to switch over to movement of steel by road due to severe constraints of railway wagons and the Railways inability to cope up with the marketing requirements of steel plants ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Railways are generally in a position to clear traffic offered by the steel plants. But in view of the Railways' preference for moving most of the iron and steel materials in rake loads, the steel plants in the public sector have been facing problems in despatching materials to the smaller stockyards where the requirement is less than a rake load. SAIL is considering the possibility of moving some

iron and steel materials by road where adequate piecemeal wagon movement is not available.

Setting up of AIR Station in Dharamsala

3537. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study team visited Dharamsala to assess the feasibility of setting up of a radio station ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the study team ; and

(c) the time by which the radio station is likely to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). No, Madam. It has already been decided to set up a F.M. Radio Station of 2X5 KW at Dharamsala. The scheme is already included in AIR's 7th Plan. The team referred to was a site survey team of AIR engineers which visited Dharamsala and identified three possible sites. The State Government has been requested to furnish details of these sites.

(c) The station is likely to start functioning by March 1990.

Gene Banks

3538. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any gene banks in the country ;

(b) if so, the functions thereof ; and

(c) the names of such centres/banks State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The primary function of gene banks is to conserve seed material for medium and long terms. For medium term storage, the seed is kept at 5°C which remains viable for more than ten years, whereas in long term storage, temperature as low as -20°C is maintained and seeds retain viability for over 50 years.

(c) At present facilities for seed storage are available in the country at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi; Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Orissa); Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore (Karnataka) and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). Facilities at these Institutions are available for the benefit of all the Indian Scientists.

Home Delivery of DMS Milk

3539. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether DMS gives bottled milk to vendors for door-to-door supply ;

(b) if so, the rate at which the milk is sold by DMS to such persons and the rate at which it is being supplied to consumers ; and

(c) the guidelines followed by DMS to select such agents/vendors and the checks being exercised to see that these agents do not charge enhanced rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selling price of milk to the Home Delivery Agents as well as to the general public is the same, i.e., Rs. 3.30 per litre (toned milk). However, the vendors are allowed to charge 10 paise extra per bottle of half litre from the consumers as Home Delivery charges.

(c) Persons between age group of 18-55 from the weaker sections of the

society are preferred. Home Delivery Agents have instructions not to charge more than 10 paise per bottle. As and when complaints of over charging are received, the same are investigated and suitable action taken, including cancellation of the agency.

[Translation]

Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals, Kota (Rajasthan)

3540. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item published in the "Jansatta" dated 26, July, 1986 under the caption "Zehar Ugalti Chimniyan" ;

(b) whether Government have taken or propose to take any action against Shriram Fertilisers and Chemicals factory at Kota (Rajasthan) for exploitation and victimization of labourers ;

(c) if so, the action taken so far to protect the labourers from accidents and exploitation and to check the discharge of effluents from the factory ; and

(d) whether any high level enquiry will be conducted into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Rajasthan Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

[English]

Sale of Asiad Furniture

3541. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of items of furniture at the Asiad Village Complex were sold at a throw-away price to the employees of the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) whether Government are aware of complaints that imputed colour T.V. sets, refrigerators and electronic goods were cornered by top DDA officials at nominal prices ; and

(c) whether any estimates have been made about the loss incurred in this transaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) There are no colour TV sets. The refrigerators are being sold along with the flats. Electrical goods have not been disposed of.

(c) No loss as such was incurred as the goods were sold at 50%—75% of the cost depending upon whether they were used or not and this was the best price considering the offers and the price quoted.

Provision of Kitchen in Type I Quarters at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

3542. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide kitchen in Type I quarters, Panchkuin Road, New Delhi ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the Type-I quarters at Panchkuin Road are vacant as the allottees are reluctant to take possession in the absence of kitchen; and

(d) if so, the number of vacant Type I quarters in the said area and the action Government propose to take to make addition of kitchen in these quarters at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to provide

separate kitchen due to financial constraints.

(c) and (d). Type I quarters in Panchkuin Road are less popular as compared to double room quarters in DIZ Area. All the quarters that fall vacant in Panchkuin Road are allotted immediately. As on 8-8-86 no quarter is pending allotment.

Contract Labour in Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Development Board

3543. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether employment of contract labour direct or through contractors or private agencies is contrary to Government policies and practices and directives given to Government and Public Sector Units ;

(b) whether a large number of public sector units, including Mother Dairy, Delhi, Indian Dairy Corporation, New Delhi and National Dairy Development Board Offices have been defying these orders since inception and if so, corrective steps taken ;

(c) the number of persons in employment in Mother Dairy, IDC and NDDB, Delhi ;

(d) whether these units pay 15 per cent of salaries to employment agencies in addition to 15 per cent taken from employees salaries ; and

(e) whether Government propose to take action against both employers and Employment agencies for this cut on low paid employees and also regularise such staff who have worked for more than one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e). Infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mineral Wealth in Kusumpur, Delhi

3544. SHRI VISHNU MODI :

SHRI MULLAPALLEY
RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta has declared the Kusumpur china clay to be the best in India ;

(b) whether rapid urbanisation of Kusumpur and adjoining mineral bearing areas by the Delhi Development Authority will result in the closure of the source of quality china clay in future ;

(c) if so, the preventive steps Government propose to take to protect this source of high quality china clay till the mineral deposits are fully exploited ; and

(d) what other alternative source of such high quality china clay is available for the ceramic industries of northern India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) ; (a) to (d). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Use of Microwave for T.V. Transmission in Kerala

3545. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to utilise the microwave for T.V. transmission in areas where it is not available at present in Kerala ;

(b) whether any arrangement has been reached between Doordarshan and the Department of Communications ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the places to be covered by T.V. transmission in this manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Firm demand for providing microwave link between Trivandrum and Calicut via Cochin (alongwith end-links at Trivandrum and Cochin) has been placed by Doordarshan with the Department of Telecommunications. This would enable TV transmitter at Cochin to relay programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum, after the link is executed by the Department of Telecommunications. Provision of an endlink facility at Calicut to enable relay of programmes from Trivandrum by the transmitter at Calicut will depend on the availability of resources in the Seventh Plan.

Setting up of T.V. Centres

3546. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount being spent this year on setting up new T.V. transmission centres in the country ; and

(b) by what time the whole country will be provided with T.V. transmission facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Out of the total Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 124.30 crores for the financial year 1986-87 for Doordarshan, an outlay of Rs. 25.43 crores is for provision of transmission facilities.

(b) By the end of the Seventh Plan period, about 80% of the population of the country is expected to be covered by TV transmission service. Further expansion of the transmitter network will

depend on the availability of resources in the future planes for TV expansion.

EPF Amount Outstanding against Establishments in West Bengal

3547. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:**
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of business and industrial houses in West Bengal have not deposited their provident fund due to the E.P.F. Commissioner ;

(b) if so, details thereof and the total

amount of E.P.F. dues lying against them industry-wise ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to recover the EPF dues from the owners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the provident fund authorities, 1,235 unexempted establishments in West Bengal region have not deposited provident fund dues amounting to Rs. 826.75 lakhs with the provident fund commissioner as on 31-3-1986. The industrywise details of outstanding dues in respect of ten major industries in the region is as given below :

Industry	No. of establishment.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Textile	58	170.40
2. Electrical, Mechanical or General Engineering	508	240.34
3. Sugar	1	0.44
4. Tea and Tea Plantations	66	153.30
5. Trading and Commercial	185	70.85
6. Newspaper	5	10.36
7. Jute	2	31.13
8. Iron & Steel	2	30.96
9. Heavy and Fine Chemical	28	20.32
10. Road & Motor Transport	12	3.06
11. Others	368	95.59
Total :	1235	826.75

(c) The provident fund authorities are, generally taking the following action for recovery of outstanding dues ;

- (i) Revenue recovery certificate are being filed under section 8 of the EPF Act.
- (ii) Prosecution are being launched under Section 14 of the EPF Act.
- (iii) Complaints are being filed with police authorities under Section 406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees.
- (iv) Damages are being levied for belated payments under Section 14B of the EPF Act.

Allotment of House Sites in Port Blair

3548. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman & Nicobar Pradesh Council passed a resolution for allotment of 2000 house sites in municipal areas, Port Blair ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken for allotment ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is to allot 1500 house sites during 1986-87 under the scheme of Allotment of House Sites. The position relating to the passing of the resolution by the Andaman and Nicobar Pradesh Council for allotment of 2000 House sites in Municipal area, Port Blair, is being ascertained from the Union Territory administration.

Convention of Indian Agricultural Universities Association

3549. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL ; SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourteenth Convention of Indian Agricultural Universities Association has recommended to Government to bring about new changes in the functioning of the universities ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendations made ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Fourteenth Convention of Indian Agricultural Universities Association was organised in Srinagar from 4th July, 1986. The convention deliberated on autonomy in agricultural universities, inter-state mobility of students and challenges of education in Agriculture. The final recommendations are yet to be received by the Government.

Complaints against B.C.C.L. and E.C.L. for Blasting Operations

3550. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received by the Director General, Mines Safety, Dhanbad against blasting operations carried on by the BCCL management and ECL management in Dhanbad district during the last one year with specific mention of Chandwari Basta Colla and Bhowla of BCCL and Kapsara East Kumardhubi Colliery of ECL ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). During the last one year some complaints were received in the office of the Directorate-General of Mines Safety regarding dangers

arising out of blasting operations in a few mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in Dhanbad District, the details of which are given below ;

- (i) A reference dated 4-10-1985 for taking steps to ensure the safety of villagers residing in Villager Namuhir, Police Station Chirkunda, District Dhanbad from blasting operations carried out at Kumardhubi Colliery (East Kumardhubi mine is a unit of Kumardhubi Colliery) of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. was received and the same was enquired into by an officer of the Directorate. The management was directed that deep-hole blasting should not be done in areas which could cause danger to villagers residing in the said village. The Agent, Kumardhubi Colliery confirmed that no deep-hole blasting is being done within 300 metres of the village.
- (ii) A complaint regarding danger to life and property of persons residing in villages in the neighbourhood of Opencast Project, Block II of BCCL arising out of blasting operations in the said project was enquired into and the enquiry revealed that in the past owing to improper muffling of shot-holes, flying fragments had fallen in Pande Bustee and Kessurgarh Bustee. Pande Bustee, which was situated near the quarry face, has since been vacated. The management have assured that proper muffling of shot-holes is now being done to prevent danger to persons living Kessurgarh Bustee, which was at a distance of about 250 metres from the face of the quarry.
- (iii) A complaint dated 25-6-1986 of the Villagers residing in Kandra Village, P.O. Chasnalla, Distt. Dhanbad regarding danger to the

residents of Kandra Village because of heavy blasting done in Chasnalla Opencast Project of M/s Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. has been received and an enquiry is being arranged for this.

- (iv) A number of cases have been mentioned in the complaint of 25-6-1986, vide item (iii) above, one being of Chandmari-Bastacola. Since no complaint relating to Chandmari-Bastacola was received, the complainant has been addressed for details, if any.
- (v) No complaint relating to Kapsara Colliery of M/s E.C.L. and Bhowra Colliery of B.C.C.L. have been received in the Directorate General of Mines Safety during the last one year.

Export of Regional Films

3551. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of regional films exported to foreign countries during 1985 with language-wise and country-wise break up ; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The number of regional films (excluding sale of video cassettes through Santacruz Electronics Export Procession Zone) exported to foreign countries during 1985 with language-wise break up is given below :

Language	No. of films
Tamil	189
Malayalam	100
Bengali	28

Language	No. of films	Language	No. of films
Telugu	44	Sinhalese	1
Gujarati	3	Sindhi	1
Marathi	6		389
Punjabi	14	<p>The total amount of foreign exchange (as per shipping bills passed by National Film Development Corporation) earned from the export of these films during 1985 was Rs. 173.62 lakhs. Information regarding country-wise break-up of export of these films is given in the statement below.</p>	
Kannada	1		
Konkani	1		
Assamese	1		

Statement*Country-wise details of Regional films exported during 1985*

S. No.	Name of the country	Regional Language	No. of films
1	2	3	4
1.	Angola	Bengali	2
2.	Czechoslovakia	Bengali	1
3.	Dubai	Tamil	43
		Malayalam	75
		Telugu	35
		Punjabi	1
		Konkani	1
4.	Ghana	Malayalam	1
		Bengali	3
		Gujarati	1
		Marathi	3
		Assamese	1
5.	Holland	Bengali	1
6.	Iran	Bengali	1
7.	Japan	Bengali	1
8.	Malaysia	Tamil	7
		Telugu	1
9.	Nigeria	Gujarati	1
		Kannada	1

1	2	3	4
10.	Singapore	Tamil	56
		Malayalam	1
11.	Switzerland	Bengali	1
12.	Spain	Bengali	2
13.	UK/Ireland	Bengali	8
		Gujarati	1
		Punjabi	2
14.	U.S.S.R.	Malayalam	1
15.	U.S.A./Canada	Tamil	6
		Telugu	3
		Marathi	1
16.	Poland	Bengali	1
17.	Sri Lanka	Tamil	35
		Sinhalese	1
18.	France	Bengali	4
19.	Australia	Bengali	1
20.	Portugal	Bengali	1
21.	Taiwan	Bengali	1
22.	New Zealand	Marathi	1
ENTIRE WORLD			
		Tamil	2
		Malayalam	1
		Telugu	1
ENTIRE WORLD (VIDEO RIGHTS)			
		Punjabi	11
		Tamil	40
		Malayalam	21
		Telugu	4
		Sindhi	1
		Marathi	1

Contingencies Project Profile for Development of Inland Fisheries in Karnataka

3552. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1165 on 3 March, 1986 regarding Inland fisheries in Karnataka and state :

(a) whether comments from the Ministry of Water Resources on the draft contingency project profile prepared by National Cooperative Department Corporation (NCDC), to develop inland fisheries in Karnataka have been received by now ;

(b) whether the contingency project has been finalised by NCDC ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir. The main draft project profile prepared by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for inland fisheries development in Karnataka and other selected States has been forwarded to the agency concerned for seeking external assistance.

(b) and (c). The contingency pilot project is not yet finalised by NCDC due to

non receipt of the project details from the Government Karnataka.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance by HUDCO for Housing in U.P.

3553. SHRI JAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the housing schemes of Uttar Pradesh approved by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation during the past three years and the provision made for each of them ;

(b) the names of the schemes still pending with HUDCO for approval and financial assistance ; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be approved and also the time by which financial assistance will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As many as 232 schemes, received from various construction agencies in Uttar Pradesh, were sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation during the last three years as per details given below :

Year	Minimum allocation	No. of Schemes sanctioned	Loan sanctioned
	(Rs. in crores)		(Rs. in crores)
1983-84	23.50	62	36.99
1984-85	25.00	82	63.79
1985-86	35.00	88	65.33

(b) and (c). The particulars of 31 schemes, still in pipeline, are given in the statement below. These schemes are pending for want of compliance of various

observations made by HUDCO. These will be sanctioned as and when needful is done by the concerned agencies.

Statement

Schemes in Pipeline in the State of U.P.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Staff Rental Housing Scheme at Lalkuan Nainital.	151.70
2.	MIG and HIG Housing Scheme Ph. III Deheli Sunjanpur Rd. Kanpur.	55.45
3.	HIG Housing Scheme Sec. 8 Ghaziabad.	97.20
4.	HIG Housing Scheme at Shastri Nagar, Ghaziabad.	69.60
5.	Staff Rental Housing Scheme at Aliganj, Lucknow.	115.20
6.	HIG Housing Scheme at Vishal Khand Gomtinagar, Lucknow.	48.00
7.	CHS at Viram Khand, Gomtinagar, Lucknow.	150.29
8.	HIG Housing Scheme at Viram Khand- Gomtinagar, Lucknow.	93.00
9.	Staff Rental Housing Scheme for employees of BHEL at Jhansi.	100.17
10.	IInd HUDCO MIG Project Scheme No. 6, Meerut.	79.85
11.	IIIrd MIG & HIG HUDCO project at scheme No. 6, Meerut.	107.30
12.	Vth HUDCO Comp. Project at Sch. No. 2, Kanpur.	37.95
13.	IInd MIG & HIG Project at Lakhimpur.	42.84
14.	VIIth HUDCO MIG & HIG Project Scheme No. 2, Kanpur.	160.76
15.	IVth HUDCO MIG Project at Sitapur Yojna, Sitapur.	18.61
16.	IVth HUDCO MIG Project at Badaun	38.46
17.	IInd HUDCO MIG Project at Hathras.	51.33
18.	IVth HUDCO MIG Project Jaswantri Pilibhit.	19.19
19.	IInd HUDCO MIG & HIG Project at Mainpuri.	53.51
20.	IInd HUDCO MIG Project at Kasganj.	24.15
21.	Vth HUDCO MIG Proj. Sect. 7 & 8 Scheme No. 6, Meerut.	67.42
22.	HIG Housing Scheme Ph. VII Sect. 3 & 4, Meerut.	74.40
23.	IInd MIG Proj. Scheme No. 1, Gadarpur.	7.53
24.	Commercial Complex at Harteerath, Talab Varanasi.	50.00
25.	Ramghat Housing Scheme	100.00

26. Land Acquisition Scheme at Sitapur Road, Phase-I Part-II, Lucknow.	133.00
27. Land Acquisition Scheme at Gomtinagar Ph. II	147.00
28. Land Acquisition Scheme-II, Hampur Road, Kanpur,	1000.00
29. Land Acquisition Scheme at Mukteshwar Road, Meerut (Dist. Meerut).	365.00
30. Land Acquisition Scheme at Sikandra, Agra.	200.75
31. Central Government Employees Scheme at Kanpur Road, Sector-I, Lucknow.	134.87

[English]

Increase in Production of Mica

3554. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase mica production by starting exploration of new mica mines ;

(b) if so, the number of new mica mines found in the country according to the latest survey ;

(c) the total quantity of mica deposits in these mines ; and

(d) the steps taken to start the mining of mica from these mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Survey and exploration work has been undertaken by Geological Survey of India for discovery of new mica deposits.

(b) The survey and exploration is still on ; it is therefore not possible to specify the number of mines which have been found.

(c) In view of answer to (b), it is not possible to give the total quantity of mica deposits in these mines.

(d) In view of the answer to (b) and (c) the question of taking any steps for starting the mining of mica does not arise.

Telecast of Consumers Movement by Wives Programme

3555. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to telecast an exclusive programme "consumers movement by house-wives" to check the high price and high profiteering of commodities in the market by unscrupulous businessmen ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). All Doordarshan Kendras have been mounting programmes in their respective regional languages on the consumer resistance and protection. Doordarshan Kendras, Delhi has recently started a new programme entitled 'Sanrakshan Upbhokta Ka' on fortnightly basis which is telecast on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. and relayed by all the relay transmitters in the country. Doordarshan has also been mounting programmes on the consumer protection in programmes especially directed towards women e.g. 'Mahilaon Ke Liye', 'Aanganwadi', etc.

Import of Cows

3556. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some European countries have offered to gift their surplus cows to India ;

(b) if so, the names of such countries ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to import these cows ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). A proposal to import one thousand gift cows from Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) to be financed under the Indo-FRG Bilateral Assistance Programme was accepted by the Govt. of India. Recently a team of Experts from FRG evaluated the pilot project proposal prepared by the National Dairy Development Board. A final decision regarding gift of cows is yet to be received from FRG.

Printing Machines in Government of India Press, Calcutta

3557. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether two off-set printing machines installed in the Government of India Press at Calcutta are lying idle ;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the total value of the machines including installation charges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30.4.83. The requisite posts could not be created to operate the machines on account of ban on creation of post.

(c) Rs. 12,93,760.00.

Popularisation of Fisheries

3558. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to popularise fisheries in the country, particularly in rural areas ;

(b) whether there is a big scope to develop fisheries in rural areas ;

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated for the purpose for the year 1986-87 for each State, particularly for Orissa ;

(d) whether it is a fact that production of fish is reducing year after year and the demand is increasing ; and

(e) if so, the Government's policy with regard to increasing the production of fish ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 184 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been sanctioned throughout the country under Centrally Sponsored Sector to popularise fish farming in tanks and ponds in rural areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allocation of funds is based on specific demands from States from time to time based on realistic proposals and physical progress achieved.

(d) No, Sir. The Fish production has increased from 24.44 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 to 28.59 lakh tonnes in 1984-85.

(e) Following are some of the important aspects of Government's policy with regard to increasing production in the country :

i) judicious utilisation of aquatic resources with appropriate technology for fish production ;

- ii) extension of fishery operations in the offshore area of the EEZ for increased marine production ;
- iii) mechanisation of traditional craft ;
- iv) establishment of requisite infrastructure to support inland fisheries development as well as on-shore facilities to support marine fishery development.

Delay in Payment of Claims under Crop Insurance Scheme

3559. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether payment of claims in a large number of cases under the comprehensive crop insurance scheme has been delayed due to inadequate provision in the budget ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The claims in respect of 9 of the 11 States under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme for kharif, 1985 were immediately settled. However, in the case of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh delay in payment of claims has been due to late submission of yield data by the State Governments, scrutiny of claims in some areas and inadequate budget provision. Action has been initiated for timely submission of yield data by the State Governments to the General Insurance Corporation of India so as to ensure prompt payment of claims. Steps are also being taken to have sufficient funds for the scheme in future.

Changes in Ginning Practices

3560. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Group on Ginning

has suggested several changes in the ginning practices in the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the changes proposed ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve ginning operations in the light thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. More than one group have considered the problems associated with cotton ginning and made suggestions for desirable improvements. However, final reports have not been submitted.

(b) Broad outlines of the suggested changes include the following :

- i) Provision of adequate storage space at ginneries.
- ii) Incorporation of a pre-cleaner before ginning the 'Kapas' to reduce trash content in ginned lint. While it is available on the saw-gins, which are usually of very large capacity, the low capacity roller gins used in our ginning factories do not have any mechanical precleaning attachment. Thus, suggestions made to install saw-gins or rotory-saw gins recently introduced in USA.
- iii) Incorporation of automatic mechanical pneumatic conveying system.
- iv) Use of better quality hassian and hoops to get well packed cotton bale.
- v) Moisture control methods.
- vi) Adoption of proper baling presses.
- vii) Trained fitters and supervisors.

(c) Report of National Cooperatives Development Corporation are awaited. In the mean time, steps have been taken to

standardise quality of hessian and hoops to be used for cotton baling.

Joint Ventures in Deep-Sea Fishing in West Bengal

3561. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake joint ventures in deep-sea fishing in West Bengal with foreign assistance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The policy on joint venture on deep sea fishing is yet to be finalised. Moreover, joint venture in deep sea fishing is encouraged at the level of public and private fisheries companies.

Construction of Accommodation for Central Government Employees in Calcutta

3562. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Central Government employees in Calcutta during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and the time by which the work is likely to be started ;

(c) the sites selected for building these flats and the capital outlay involved ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme comprises of construction of 200 Type II, 656 Type III and 48 Type IV quarters. The work is expected to start during this year.

(c) Quarters are to be constructed in Salt Lake Area, Calcutta and the capital outlay involved is approximately Rs. 114 crores.

(d) The question does not arise.

Unemployment Allowance

3563. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for providing stipend to unemployed post graduates, graduates and diploma holders, who come from families having no earning member, is under the consideration of Government :

(b) whether such a scheme has been introduced by some States ;

(c) if so, the names of the States ; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the scheme in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the available information, this type of scheme is being implemented in the States of Karnataka and Gujarat only. The schemes are being financed by the concerned State Governments out of their own resources and the Central Government is not primarily concerned in the matter.

Strengthening of Agriculture Extension Services in Karnataka

3564. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to improve and strengthen agriculture extension services all over the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard in Karnataka during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The agricultural extension services have been reorganised and strengthened on the Training & Visit (T&V) pattern in 14 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, J & K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are to introduce this pattern shortly.

(b) Reorganisation of the agricultural extension services in Karnataka on the Training & Visit pattern was initiated in December, 1979 and continued till June, 1985 during the Sixth Plan period. The total project cost was Rs. 205.80 million, of which the component of loan from International Development Association was Rs. 95.45 million. The International Development Association assisted project laid emphasis on creation of additional extension staff at various levels, strengthening of extension-research linkages, introduction of continuous monitoring and evaluation on the impact of the reformed extension system, introduction of new cropping system and diffusion of low cost input technologies. The eventual goal of the project was to achieve a long term state-wide, integrated development of institutions concerned with, and contributing to the process of agricultural extension in order to maximised its impact on the improvement of agricultural production.

Loss in Sale of Plots by DDA in Chittaranjan Park

3565. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in 'Hindustan Times' dated 8-June, 1986 which states that DDA has sold out 24 acres of land incurring a loss of about Rs. 60 crores at market prices, breaking many rules to benefit its chosen 712 families to construct bungalows on independents plots in the posh Chittaranjan Park area ;

(b) the facts in this regard and remedial measures being taken ;

(c) whether his Ministry at some point of time, had refused permission for this sale ; if so, what were the reasons thereof ; and

(d) how the above mentioned loss of about Rs. 60 crores is being recovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The report is not based on facts.

(b) and (c). The final decision is to make allotment of plots to displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan found eligible by the former Department of Rehabilitation on a No Profit No Loss basis out of the land transferred by that Department to Delhi Development Authority.

(d) Does not arise.

Disposal of Flats by DDA

3566. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of residential/commercial/industrial flats disposed of by the D.D.A. through auction upto the end of March, 1986 ;

(b) whether D.D.A. has made reservation in built-up shops under various schemes for S.C./S.T. applicants ;

(c) if so, whether there is any reservation in auction for S.C./S.T. applicants in the above categories of flats and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal with Government/DDA to give residential/commercial/industrial plots to S.C./S.T. applicants out of the plots disposed of or being disposed of through auction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delhi Milk Scheme

3567. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to hand over the control and supervision of Delhi Milk Scheme to the Delhi Administration ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Job Racketeers in Delhi

3568. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether an organised gang of job racketeers was smashed in New Delhi with the arrest of three racketeers on May 17, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

persons arrested and apprehended in connection therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). No such gang of job racketeers has been "smashed" in New Delhi on May 17, 1986. However, a gang of job racketeers was unearthed on 6-5-86 and an offence of cheating and fraud has been registered by Delhi Police. In this case 3 persons have been arrested.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Dairy Wage Workers in Industries

3569. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 50 per cent of the workers employed in industries are still working on daily wage basis ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any positive steps to regularise them ; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No such information is available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

Targets in Anti Poverty Plans

3570. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various anti-poverty programmes have made a significant dent in the problem of removal of poverty in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the first year of Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of people raised above the poverty line as also their per-

centage to the total population below the poverty line as on 31 March 1986 ;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed in this regard for each year of the Seventh Plan ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, whether any such targets would be fixed and the nature thereof including the exact targets for 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The number of persons below the poverty line declined from 273 million (53.%) in 1979-80 to 222.2 million (39.9%) in 1984-85.

During 1985-86, 3.06 million families were assisted under IRDP including old families assisted in the Sixth Five Year Plan but who could not cross the poverty line for no fault of their own. The number out these who have crossed the poverty line is not available. Crossing of the poverty line is a gradual and continuing process and it will take some time before the impact of the programme on the beneficiary families assisted in 1985-86 can be assessed.

(c) to (e). For the Seventh Plan the target is to assist 20 million families under IRDP including those for supplementary does of assistance. The target for 1986-87 is 3.2 million families (2 million old families for supplementary assistance and 1.2 million new families). The target for the remaining years will be fixed on an annual basis.

Allotment of House Sites in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3571. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of house sites allotted in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years, year-wise, indicating the physical possession provided to the allottees in each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Blands allotted house sites under the scheme of the 'Allotment of House Sites' during the last 3 years which is as follows :

Year	House Sites Achievement (Families)
1983-84	1726
1984-85	1305
1985-86	791

This Ministry does not monitor the data in respect of physical possession of the house sites to allottees.

Growing of Cashew Crop in Orissa

3572. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the soil in Orissa has been found to be suitable for growing cashew crops ;

(b) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.) has initiated a scheme for giving incentives for growing cashew ;

(c) whether India is awaiting the benefits under the scheme and if so, to what extent ;

(d) whether the Cashew Board would, after a detailed survey, extent the incentives and encourage better coverage of the area under cashew in Orissa ; and

(e) if so, the details of the programme Government propose to draw up in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Some of the soils in Orissa are suitable for growing Cashew.

(b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Government have not set up a Cashew Board. However, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on package programme for development of cashewnut is being implemented in the State of Orissa. Subsidy of Rs. 400 is provided for laying out each demonstration plot and Rs. 125 per ha. for plant protection operation. An amount of Rs. 900 per ha. restricted to 4 ha. per farmer is given for establishing new plantation and its maintenance. It is proposed to cover about 500 ha. by planting Epicotyl grafts and to establish clonal orchard in an area of 30 ha.

Retrenchment of Indians in Gulf Countries

3573. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Indian workers have been retrenched and sent back from the Gulf countries ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the number of Indians who have been sent back by the Gulf countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Kapoor Commission Report on Bharat Sewak Samaj

3574. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kapoor Commission has completed enquiry in regard to Bharat Sewak Samaj and submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by

Government on the report of the Commission ; and

(c) whether the Commission has in its finding absolved the Bharat Sewak Samaj of any financial responsibility in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decisions taken by the Government on action points arising out of the report are given below :

(i) *Preparation of consolidated statement of account of the Bharat Sewak Samaj.*

The Commission had recommended that General Financial Rules might be suitably revised and amended in order to provide for the submission of accounts as a whole for the financial year. The Government had accepted the recommendation of the Commission in so far as it related to the consolidated statements of accounts and issued necessary amendments to the General Financial Rules to comprehend the financial position of an institution.

(2) *Recovery of dues from Bharat Sewak Samaj.*

It had been decided that the recovery of as much of the amount due from the Bharat Sewak Samaj as possible should be made and the question of write off should be processed by the concerned Ministries in accordance with the rules and after all possibilities of recovery had been exhausted.

(3) *Action against misuse of position by political personalities :*

This aspect had been examined and it was felt that the

material available in the Inquiry Commission's Report was in sufficient to justify a prosecution nor it might serve any purpose to start a roving investigation.

(4) *Sanction of loans and grants to voluntary agencies according to prescribed rules and conditions :*

The Government had issued instructions reiterating the absolute necessity of complying with the rules for release of loans and grants to voluntary agencies and has also directed the concerned Ministries to exercise regular and effective supervision to ensure that such situations do not arise in the future. However, taking into account the considerable lapse of time, it was decided that a further inquiry, to fix individual responsibility, would not serve any useful purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

Acquisition of Land by Colonisers in Najafgarh, Delhi

3575. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any change in the use of agricultural land requires the approval of the Deputy Commissioner under the Land Reforms Act ;

(b) whether it is a fact that contrary to the above, hundreds of acres of agricultural land round about Najafgarh, Delhi has been acquired by colonisers, residential plots carved out and construction work done thereon or in the process without any provision for proper roads, drainage, lighting etc. ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

High Prices of Fertilisers

3576. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for fertilizer prices being high in India ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The prices of fertilisers in India are high due to high capital cost, on account of high cost of plant and machinery, raw materials such as petroleum products used as feed-stock and power. However, the Government of India is subsidising heavily the sale of fertilisers to the farmers to enable them to get adequate returns on the investment on fertilisers.

(b) In view of increasing burden of subsidy on sale of fertilisers to the farmers which was about Rs. 2000/- crores during 1985-86 it would not be possible for the Government to reduce the prices of fertilisers.

Recognition to Research Scholars in ICAR

3577. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that research scholars in Indian Council of Agricultural Research do not get the required recognition and encouragement and eventually get frustrated to the brink of taking the extreme step of committing suicide ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Research scholars in the Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

are being given due recognition, encouragement and incentive to pursue their courses of study. No case of frustration in academic carrier has come to notice in the recent past. As such, question of any rectification does not arise.

Sugarcane Alcohol as substitute of Petroleum

3578. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Brazil is meeting substantial portion of its petrol demand out of power alcohol produced from sugarcane ; and

(b) if so, its possibility in Indian conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Launched a research project in 1979 to standardise technology for production of alcohol (ethanol) directly from sugarcane juice. The project had two parts : (i) to develop agricultural practices to increase productivity of sugarcane from which a maximum quantity of alcohol could be obtained from one hectare of sugarcane crop ; and (ii) to standardise the processes for clarification, fermentation and distillation of juice to produce alcohol. Studies on the former were conducted at Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore and the results indicated that it is possible to produce alcohol ranging from 9,000 to 12,600 litres per hectare. The varieties and management technologies suitable to obtain these results have been identified. The second part of the study was taken up at the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. Appropriate technology to convert directly sugarcane juice into ethanol (power alcohol) has been developed. However, it

requires to be tested at the pilot plant stage to establish the techno-economic feasibility and commercial viability. This is now being planned to be done at M/s. Shakti Sugars, Tamil Nadu, during the ensuing sugarcane crushing season commencing from October, 1986. Policy decision on partial substitutes of ethanol for petrol will be taken on the basis of above results.

Allocation of Funds to States by Financial Institutions for Construction of Houses

3579. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of financial institutions providing funds for construction of houses in the States under centrally sponsored schemes ;

(b) whether any funds have been provided by such financial institutions to Madhya Pradesh Government for construction of houses for the Large Income, Middle income, Low Income Groups and Economically Weaker Sections in the State ;

(c) if so, the amount given during the last three years to Madhya Pradesh under the above scheme ; and

(d) the number of houses constructed in the State in each category during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) there is no centrally sponsored Scheme in the housing sector.

(b) and (c). The funds provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementing various social housing schemes were as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	HUDCO	LIC	GIC
1983-84	843	204	100
1984-85	591	259	75
1985-86	2494	287	58

(d) Information in respect of houses constructed in Madhya Pradesh is not readily available. However, the number of dwelling units sanctioned for being constructed for various categories with the loan assistance given by Housing & Urban Development Corporation is 29158.

ESI Scheme

3580. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sent guidelines to the States to promote Employees State Insurance Scheme ;

(b) if so, the coverage made by different States under the scheme during the last three years ; and

(c) the per capita expenditure in different States under the scheme during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The question of implementation of the ESI Scheme in new areas and extension to new classes of establishments is constantly being pursued with the State Governments and suitable phased programmes for implementation/extension of the scheme are drawn up by the ESI Corporation, in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) and (c). The required information is as given in the attached statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3081/86].

[Translation]

Allotment of Land of Cooperative Group Housing Societies at Higher Rates

3581. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of

URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had registered a number of group housing societies in Delhi during the year 1983-84 if so, the total number thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that at the time of registration of societies it was clarified that each member of the society will have to pay at the most Rs. 150/- per square metre ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that land has been provided to societies almost at the same rate so far ; and

(d) whether Government propose to give land at higher rates to such societies in future, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 1208 Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered in the year 1983 have been sponsored by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi, to the Delhi Development Authority for allotment of land.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered prior to 1983 have been allotted land @ Rs. 110/- and Rs. 135/- per sq. mtr.

(d) The rates to be charged from the Societies registered in the year 1983 have not yet been finalised. The rates will, however, be based on the cost of acquisition plus cost of development of land on the principle of no profit no loss.

Foodgrains Production Target for 1985-86

3582. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the special steps taken by Government to ensure that targets of food production fixed for 1985-86 are achieved ; and

(b) the assessment of Government about achieving the object in view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The special steps taken to achieve the targets of foodgrains production fixed for 1985-86 *inter-alia* includes the following :—

- (i) The States were assisted in the formulation of strategy through joint discussions in National Conferences organised for drawing up production programmes for both Kharif and Rabi seasons.
- (ii) Guidelines to suit the requirements of different agro-climatic situations were sent to the State Governments for increasing foodgrains production.
- (iii) Senior Officers of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation functioned as area officers for different States for reviewing the progress and extending all possible help and assistance to overcome the problems if any.
- (iv) The coverage of area under high yielding varieties of rice, wheat, maize, jowar and bajra was expanded. For the propagation of new varieties, 46.7 lakh minikits of new varieties of seed were made available to the States for free distribution to the farmers under various Central Sector Schemes.
- (v) The wheat production strategy for Rabi 1985-86 was discussed and

finalised in the production session held during the 24th All India Wheat Research Workers Workshop.

(vi) Multi disciplinary central teams were deputed to the States for field visits and sorting out of problems if any.

(vii) The New Centrally Sponsored Scheme of special rice production programme in six Eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Eastern U.P. and Madhya Pradesh was started during 1985-86 for increasing the production and productivity of rice in these States.

(b) The final estimates of production during 1985-86 have not yet become available. However, the assessment is that the total foodgrains Production would range between 148.0—149.5 million tonnes during 1985-86 as against 146.22 million tonnes during 1984-85.

Amount Spent by DDA on Construction Works for ASIAD

3583. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge amount of funds of Delhi Development Authority was utilised for the construction works undertaken for organising ASIAD ;

(b) this amount was meant for solving the housing problem of common man in Delhi ;

(c) if so, the total amount of D.D.A. funds spent for these construction works ; and

(d) the impact thereof on housing schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a)

to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Production of Oilseeds

3584. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any appreciable increase in the production of oilseeds ;

(b) if not, the steps taken to increase the production of oilseeds in Karnataka and other States ;

(c) the target set for the production of various kinds of oilseeds in Karnataka in the Seventh Plan Period ; and

(d) the specific measures taken to achieve that target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of oilseeds had reached a record level of 13.1 million tonnes during 1984-85. However, due to severe drought condition experienced in Gujarat and some other parts of the country during Kharif 1985 production of oilseeds during 1985-86 is anticipated at around 11.6 million tonnes.

(b) The Government have been implementing a National Oilseeds Development Project in 17 oilseeds growing States including Karnataka for augmenting the production and productivity of oilseeds in the country from 1984-85. Under this project assistance is provided to induce the farmers to adopt better methods of cultivation of oilseeds as also for providing critical inputs.

(c) The targets set for production of various major oilseeds in Karnataka during the Seventh Plan period are as under :

Crop	Target (Lakh Tonnes)
Groundnut	9.62
Sunflower	2.25
Safflower	1.05
Others	1.76
Total Oilseeds	14.68

(d) The National Oilseeds Development Project will be continued during the entire period of Seventh Plan to achieve all-India/Karnataka production targets for 1989-90.

Implementation of Employment Generation Programmes in Karnataka

3585. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various employment generation programmes under implementation in Karnataka State ;

(b) the number of families from weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes benefited under these programmes during the last three years ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Two major employment generation programmes under implementation in Karnataka as in other States in the country are National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. Salient features of these programmes are given in statement-I below.

(b) and (c). Employment generation under the programmes is monitored in

terms of mandays generated and not in terms of families benefited. The monitoring is also done in respect of the categories of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others as also the landless and women. Employment generated under these programmes during the last three years category-wise is given in statement-II below.

Statement-I

Objectives and Salient Features of National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME :

I. Objectives :

1. Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons both men and women in the rural areas.
2. Creation of productive assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and strengthening rural economic and social infrastructure.
3. Improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

II. Salient Features :

1. All rural works which result in creation of durable productive commodity assets can be taken up under NREP such as social forestry works, soil and water conservation works, minor irrigation works, flood protection and drainage works, rural water supply works, construction of sanitary latrines in rural areas, construction of houses for individual member of SCs/STs, rural roads etc.
2. The programme is implemented through the DRDAs who are required to prepare a shelf of pro-

jects on the basis of felt need of rural people as well as to approve the annual action plan.

3. Works benefiting individuals are permitted in case of SCs/STs and bonded labour as on exception.
4. Panchayati Raj Institutions are involved in execution of works so as to ensure involvement of people.
5. Ten per cent of the allocation are earmarked for works of direct and exclusive benefit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of which an amount of Rs. 6.00 crores per annum has been earmarked for rural sanitation works,
6. From 1985-86, 20% of the allocation are being earmarked for social forestry. This has been raised to 25% from 1986-87 (20% in form of cash funds and 5% in form of foodgrains).
7. 50% of the wages are given in the form of foodgrains.
8. In order to achieve the twin objective of providing employment as well as creating durable assets the permissible limit of the material component is 50% for the district as a whole.
9. Contractors are not permitted to be engaged for execution of works under the programme.
10. Minimum wages are required to be paid in accordance with the Minimum Wages Act.
11. Upto 10% of the allocation made under the programme can be utilised for maintenance of the assets created under NREP.

RURAL LENDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMMES :

I. Objectives :

1. To improve and expand employ-

ment opportunities particularly for the rural landless labour with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every rural landless labour household upto 100 days in a year.

2. To create productive and durable assets for direct and continuing benefit to the poverty groups and for strengthening rural, economic and social infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the employment opportunities and income levels of the rural poor.
3. To improve the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

II. Salient Features :

1. Works relevant to Minimum Needs Programme and 20 Point Programme may be taken up.
2. Projects are prepared by States/UTs and are approved by Central Committee on NREP/RLEGP.
3. From 1985-86 onwards, 20% of the allocation are being earmarked

for social forestry and this has been raised to 25% from 1986-87. (20% in form of cash funds and 5% in form of foodgrains).

4. From 1985-86, 10% of funds are earmarked for projects relating to SCs/STs and an additional amount of Rs. 6.00 crores has been earmarked for rural sanitation works.
5. Separate additional funds are allocated for housing and micro-habitat for SCs/STs.
6. 50% wages are given in form of foodgrains.
7. Cards to be given to identified landless labour households on a pilot basis in some works in projects. Identification is done with the approval of Block Committees and the card holders are to be given priority in employment.
8. Wage component constitutes at least 50% of the project cost.
9. Minimum wages are required to be paid in accordance with Minimum Wages Act.

Statement-II

Statement indicating the Employment Generation under NREP/RLEGP in Karnataka during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86

(Lakh Mandays)

Programmes/ Year	Employment Generation				Land-less	Women
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total		
NREP						
1983-84	59.19	15.26	160.00	234.45	N.A.	N.A.
1984-85	118.72	34.29	264.04	417.05	N.A.	N.A.
1985-86	62.52	9.32	129.61	201.45	21.25	7.98
RLEGP						
1983-84	1.25	0.38	6.12	7.15	N.A.	N.A.
1984-85	40.43	15.58	123.10	179.11	N.A.	N.A.
1985-86	50.40	20.87	117.02	188.29	50.87	18.06

N.A. = Not Available.

Supply of Molasses for Cattle-Feed Units in Karnataka

3586. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government have requested Union Government for supply of molasses for cattle-feed manufacturing units ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union Minister for Agriculture had written to the Chief Ministers of all States to give top priority in supply of molasses to the feed manufacturing plants. The Chief Minister of Karnataka had informed that 17,800 metric tonnes of molasses had been allotted to the different cattle feed manufacturing plants based on their requisition during the year 1985.

Central Assistance for Cooperative Spinning Mills in Karnataka

3587. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have requested for Central assistance for certain co-operative spinning mills in Karnataka ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Out of the seven cooperative spinning mills for which Central assistance was sought during the Sixth Plan Period, approval in respect of three mills has already been given by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). Assistance for more spinning

mills will primarily depend upon availability of term loan from the Central Financing Institutions, allocation of additional spindleage capacity to be created in the cooperative sector during the Seventh Plan period, and grant of industrial licences.

Functioning of ESI Hospitals

3588. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the ESI hospitals are functioning under bad conditions, viz, without medicines, X-Ray Units, and equipped operation theatres, specially at Belur and Baltikuni, Uluberia unit of Howrah, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the functioning of ESI hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The ESI Hospitals which function under the administrative control of State Governments are reported to be running generally satisfactorily. However, certain deficiencies have been observed in the functioning of the ESI Hospitals at Belur, Baltikuni and Uluberia in Howrah District of West Bengal. The deficiencies have been brought to the notice of the State Government, who are responsible for administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme, for taking suitable remedial measures.

Non-Payment of EPF Dues by Jute Mill and Engineering Industry Owners

3589. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of jute mills and engineering industry owners have not paid any Provident fund dues to the workers ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against them to get the payment of EPF dues to these workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The EPF authorities are normally taking following action against defaulting establishments, for realisation of outstanding dues :

I. Unexempted establishments :

- (i) Revenue recovery certificates are issued to the District Collectors in terms of section 8 of the EPF Act ;
- (ii) Prosecution are launched under section 14 of the EPF Act ;
- (iii) Complaints are filed with the Police authorities under section 406/409 IPC in cases of non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees ;
- (iv) Damages are levied on belated payments under section 14B of the EPF Act.

II. Exempted establishments :

- (i) Prosecution cases are launched under section 14(2A) of the EPF Act ;
- (ii) Complaints are filed with the police authorities under section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code, in cases of non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees ;
- (iii) Action is taken to cancel the exemption granted.

In the case of defaulting jute mills, it has been decided to make a deduction at the rate of 8 per cent from out of the amount payable to them on all purchases on Government account and to adjust the amount so recovered against the outstanding dues.

National Slum Development Authority

3590. SHRI PRIRA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Slum Development Authority like National Capital Region to remove the slums from Calcutta, Howrah, Bombay, Pune, Madras, Ahmedabad, Patna, Delhi Hyderabad, etc. by providing house sites and total ban on slum creation ; and

(b) the details of programmes to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan for slum development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) The Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums has been continued in the State Sector during the 7th Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 269.55 crores and a target of coverage of 9 million slum dwellers.

Rice Productivity in Eastern Region

3591. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

**SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the study group set up by the Planning Commission to work out the potential for rice productivity in the eastern region of the country ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The recom-

recommendations made by the study group set up by the Planning Commission to work out the potential for rice productivity in the eastern region of the country are given below :

- (1) More effective flood control measures in the Bihar plains, especially in the Northern plains, coastal districts of Orissa and West Bengal and Gangetic plains in east U.P.
- (2) Speedy construction of field channels and drainage channels in the canal command areas of the four states, preferably in conjunction with land consolidation programmes.
- (3) Regulated water supply in the commands by provision of shutters and other devices and the introduction of Warabandi system to promote efficiency as well as equity in water distribution.
- (4) Erosion control in the plateau regions of Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal, through soil conservation, programmes including terraced cultivation, afforestation on hilly slopes, pasture development on fallow or waste lands, inter-cropping etc.
- (5) Soil amelioration programmes in areas with problem soils like acidity in the plateau regions, salinity and alkalinity in several east U.P. and North Bihar plains districts.
- (6) Development of infrastructural facilities like sale outlets, roads, seed multiplication farms, credit facilities, etc. to step up the supply and distribution of modern inputs like new seeds fertilisers, diesel, power, etc. more equitably among different regions and different sections of the farm community.
- (7) Ground water development programmes with emphasis on

modern methods like drip and sprinkler systems in undulating areas of water scarcity and on energisation of pumpsets and tubewells.

- (8) Research emphasis on developing new paddy varieties more resistant to floods/droughts, and suited to low land/upland situations.

- (9) Promotion of inter-cropping of cereals, and pulses/oilseeds especially on uplands.

(b) For taking actions the report of the Study Group has been sent to all agencies concerned including State Governments by the Planning Commission.

A Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme is being implemented during the 7th Plan for increasing rice productivity in the States of Assam, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal at a total financial outlay of Rs. 10500.00 lakh as Central Share.

Implementation of Land Reforms Measures

3592. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE.**

SHRI T. BASHEER.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA.

SHRI MANIK REDDY.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether in the opinion of Union Government, the implementation of various land reform measures in States/ Union Territories is considered tardy ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the effective measures proposed to be

taken for speedy implementation of land reforms measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3082/86]

Procurement Price of Raw Jute

3593. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new procurement price of jute this season has been announced by Government ;

(b) if so, the details ; and

(c) the arrangements being made to procure all the available jute from the growers directly by the Jute Corporation of India at remunerative prices to prevent distress sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As stated on the floor of the House on 21st February, 1986, Government have fixed the statutory minimum price of raw jute for the 1986-87 season at Rs. 225 per quintal for the W-5 Grade in Assam ; the corresponding prices for various grades at different centres being fixed by the Jute Commissioner in the light of normal market price differentials. The Jute Corporation of India will undertake market support operations for raw jute as and when necessary.

(c) During the 1986-87 season, the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) has undertaken to purchase whatever quantity of raw jute is offered to it by growers at the statutory minimum price fixed by Government. The JCI and Cooperatives, acting as agents of the JCI, have decided to operate through the same number of

purchase centres this season as in the previous season during which an all time record purchase of 28.15 lakh bales was achieved. The JCI is also giving wide publicity to its support operations and advising growers not to make any distress sale of raw jute to middlemen below the statutory minimum price.

Closure of Iron Ore Mines in Orissa

3594. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some iron ore mines in Orissa have closed down recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons that led to the closure ; and

(d) the number of workers affected as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Special Funds to Rajasthan for Drinking Water Supply

3595. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the new formula evolved by Union Government to provide funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to different States during the current year ;

(b) whether this formula is not reasonable and justified for the desert State like Rajasthan which is facing drinking water crisis ; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to modify the formula and provide special funds for Rajasthan in the

Seventh Five Year Plan as was done in the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) The criteria for the allocation of funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) adopted from 1986-87 onwards is as follows :

(i) 50% weightage being given to the rural population in a State date taken—1981 Census ;

(ii) 20% weightage being to the area of the State ;

(iii) 20% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty in the State—date taken from NSS 38th round ;

(iv) 10% weightage being given to the problem villages which are spill over of the Sixth Plan (List of 1-4-1980). The allocation would be subject to at least matching provision being made by the States under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme outlay for rural water supply.

(b) and (c). The criteria for allocation is in keeping with the objective of the Seventh Plan which aims at providing adequate drinking water facilities for the entire rural population of the country. It is, however, proposed to tackle special problems of water supply which are peculiar to certain States, such as Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and hilly areas by giving them special attention. In view of this it has been decided to provide ARWSP funds to the extent of Rs. 150 crores during the Seventh Plan to Rajasthan provided the State utilises an equal amount for rural water supply under the Minimum Needs Programme during this period, even if its share according to the prescribed formula is less than this amount.

[English]

I.T.I. for Women

3596. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any new Centrally sponsored scheme for establishing new Industrial Training Institutes for training and welfare of women ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Union Government have received any request from the State Government of Kerala in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme 'Grant-in-aid to State Governments for establishing Women Industrial Training Institutes' an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided during VII Plan. Detailed proposals are being obtained from the State Governments. On receipt of these proposals and after obtaining the financial approval for implementing the scheme, state-wise allocations would be finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Advertisements in Hindi/English Dailies and Periodicals

3597. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the actual amount spent in respect of advertisements in Hindi and other Indian languages dailies/periodicals *vis-a-vis* English dailies/periodicals by the Central Government/DAVP during the last three years ; and

(b) the reasons for differential allotment of advertisements to the language and the English dailies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The amount spent on

advertisements issued by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity on behalf of various ministries/departments

(except Railways) during the last three years is as under, year-wise :—

S. No.	Language	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Hindi	Rs. 1,26,24,664	Rs. 1,44,00,120	Rs. 1,36,93,597
2.	Other Indian Languages	Rs. 1,76,10,292	Rs. 1,83,41,672	Rs. 1,83,89,920
		Rs. 3,02,34,956	Rs. 3,27,41,792	Rs. 3,20,83,517
3.	English	Rs. 88,08,870	Rs. 1,08,01,184	Rs. 1,33,57,542
	Grand Total	Rs. 3,90,43,826	Rs. 4,35,42,976	Rs. 4,54,41,059

(b) The advertisements are released by D.A.V.P. in a balanced and equitable manner strictly in accordance with the Advertising Policy of the Government of India and with a view to securing the widest possible coverage to the publicity efforts of the Government within the available financial resources.

Indian Job Seekers in Foreign Countries

3598. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indian workmen seeking jobs abroad ; and

(b) whether Government propose to encourage more unskilled workmen to take employment abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Total number of Indian workers seeking jobs abroad is not known, Emigration clearances granted for employment abroad is as under :

1983	2,24,995
1984	2,05,992
1985	1,63,035

(b) The Government encourages emigration of skilled as well as unskilled workers in a legal manner ensuring satisfactory terms and conditions of employment.

Model Villages for Bonded Labour

3599. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish model villages for bonded labour where they may be encouraged to take up collective farming and other such useful activities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Fish Seeds in Sixth and Seventh Plan

3600. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for production of fish seeds during Sixth and Seventh Plan period and the achievement made during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) whether an effort has been made to improve the aqua-culture technology to achieve the production target ;

(c) the steps taken to generate more employment in the rural areas using fishery as a means of livelihood ;

(d) the number of fish production centres established in Orissa in the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(e) how many such units are proposed to be established in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a)

	Fish Seed Production	
	Target (in million)	Achievement (in million)
Sixth Plan (1984-85)	2224	5422
Seventh Plan (1989-90)	12,000	—

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 184 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been sanctioned to provide employment opportunities to rural population through fish culture.

(d) Out of 13 districts in Orissa, Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been established in 12 districts.

(e) Not yet finalised:

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land in Village Mandawali
Fazalpur, Delhi

3601. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has acquired the land of Khasra No. 598,599 and 600 having built up and semi-built up houses and plots in village Mandawali Fazalpur in Delhi ; if so, the dates on which the DDA acquired these lands ;

(b) whether compensation had been given to those persons who were having houses or plots in the said Khasras ; if not, the reasons therefor and by what

time compensation will be paid to the remaining persons ; and

(c) the details of persons who were given alternative land or houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Construction of Houses by HUDCO at
Mehrauli Badarpur Road

3602. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN:

SHRI PRABHU LAL
RAWAT :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO started the construction of 800 housing units in Mehrauli-Badarpur Road area ;

(b) if so, the progress of the work done ;

(c) whether the work is still incomplete and defective ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The construction of 875 housing units in Mehrauli-Badarpur Road area was started by HUDCO.

(b) and (c). HUDCO proceeded with the work till May, 1985 when it was decided that the remaining work to be completed may be done by CPWD. The physical progress achieved by HUDCO till then was about 60%. The work has recently been taken over by CPWD and the present over all progress is approximately 70%. At the time of taking over

the work by CPWD from HUDCO certain defects were noted.

(d) In accordance with the contract conditions, various claims for delay and rectification of the defects etc., have been referred before the arbitrators for adjudication against various contractors.

**Telecast of Calcutta Doordarshan
Programme Through Berhampur
Relay Centre**

3603. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in telecast of Calcutta Doordarshan programme through Berhampur relay centre ; and

(b) the time by which the viewers in Murshidabad district would be able to see Calcutta Doordarshan programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Firm demand for providing a microwave link between Calcutta and Berhampur has been placed on the Department of Tele-communications. The link is expected to be provided during 1987-88 when it would be possible for the TV Relay Centre at Berhampur to relay programmes from Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta.

[*Translation*]

Decline in Production of Groundnut

3604. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of groundnut has declined by 80 per cent in various districts of Uttar Pradesh during the years 1982 to 1986 as compared to the period from 1972 to 1976 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase groundnut production in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Production of groundnut in Uttar Pradesh has declined during the years 1982 to 1986 as compared to the period 1972 to 1976 due mainly to shift in area to other kharif crops.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project for the development of oilseeds including groundnut is in operation in potential districts of the State from 1984-85. Under the project, assistance is provided for critical inputs to induce the farmers to adopt better methods of cultivation of oilseeds including groundnut.

[*English*]

Shrinkage of Surplus Land

3605. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahalanobis Commission had identified 150 crores acres of surplus land for distribution in 1950, which was reduced to 6 crore acres in 1979-80 and now the figures has come down to 2 crore acres only ;

(b) if so, whether the above phenomenon indicates that more and more land is being usurped and taken out of record by big Zamindars ;

(c) whether as a result of continuous shrinkage of the availability of land, the lot of the landless agriculture labour is not being improved ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the shrinkage of the surplus land and the steps Government propose to take to stop further shrinkage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (d). According to certain estimates

of surplus land on the basis of data from National Sample Surveys and Agricultural Census and on certain assumptions on the average ceiling limits for each State the estimates of surplus land were as follows :

	(Lakh hectares)
16th Round of NSS (1960-61)	88.77
26th Round of NSS (1971-72)	48.08
Agricultural Census (1970-71)	121.05
Agricultural Census (1976-77)	88.84
Agricultural Census (1980-81)	59.50

So far as a result of the implementation of the pre-revised and revised laws a total of 29.86 lakh hectares has been declared surplus of which 18.13 lakh hectares have been distributed. The actual declared surplus land is much less than the estimated surplus land due to many reasons including the following :

- (i) provision for holding land upto twice the ceiling limit by families with more than five members ;
- (ii) provision to give a separate ceiling limit for major sons in the family ;
- (iii) provision for treating every share holder of a joint family under the personal law applicable, as a separate unit for purposes of determining the ceiling limits in the total family holding ;
- (iv) exemption of tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and cocoa plantations ;
- (v) large extents of land with religious and charitable institutions exempted ;
- (vi) benami and farzi transfers to defeat the ceiling law ;
- (vii) misuse of exemptions and misclassification of land ;
- (viii) little or no action taken for redetermining land ceiling in

areas newly brought under irrigation through public investment ;

- (ix) inadequate and hesitant administration.

In the Revenue Ministers' Conference in May, 1985 States have been requested to take up measures for plugging loopholes, for expediting decisions in cases under litigation by creating special benches of High Courts or by constituting Tribunals under Article 323B of the Constitution, and for vigorous implementation including countering evasion and avoidance of law and bringing areas newly irrigated by public investment under appropriate ceilings. States have also been requested to consider inclusion of major sons in the definition of family with effect from 24-1-71 to determine family holding ceiling limits, limiting a separate ceiling for major sons for self acquired property only, bringing lands with religious and charitable institutions in the purview of land ceiling and to consider further lowering of ceiling limits to get more land for distribution to the landless. They have also been requested to see that when surplus land is allotted, mutations are affected in land records, land is physically demarcated and possession given and that legal provisions are made and enforced to provide security to such assignees from eviction for prompt restoration by evicting encroachers or unlawful possessors, especially in cases of lands belonging to Scheduled Tribes etc. Further lowering of ceiling suggested was 5 hectare for irrigated land with two crops, 7.5 hectare for irrigated land with one crop and 12 hectare for other lands.

Establishments covered under E.P.F. in Bihar Region

3606. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of the establishments in Bihar region whose dates of coverage are provisional, necessary recommendations have not been yet sent to Government for

notification in Official Gazette and which were granted relaxation under the E.P.F. and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, year-wise ; and

(b) whether Government would ensure early finalisation of such cases and the reasons for abnormal delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Criminal Cases filed under E.P.F. in Bihar Region

3607. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of criminal cases so far filed in Bihar Region during the last three years, year-wise under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 against the erring employers ;

(b) the number of cases still pending for disposal and whether the Field Officers are regularly attending those courts where they are pending for trial ;

(c) whether some more cases are yet to be filed against several erring establishments/employers ; and

(d) if so, the action taken for early disposal of pending cases are also to file fresh production cases for violation of the statutory law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of criminal cases filed by the provident fund authorities under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 during the last three years were as under :

Year	No. of prosecutions filed
1982-83	87
1983-84	93
1984-85	48

(b) to (d). According to the provident fund authorities, as on 31st March, 1985, 5437 cases were pending disposal with various courts in Bihar Region. There are standing instructions to the field officers to regularly pursue the disposal of the pending cases as also to have close liaison with the Public Prosecutors.

Scheme of Chartering of Foreign Vessels

3608. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to re-introduce the scheme of chartering of foreign fishing vessels ;

(b) whether the scheme could not achieve its desired goals in 1977 ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to safeguard the interests of fishermen ; and

(d) the names of countries which are chartering these vessels in Indian waters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The scheme of chartering of foreign fishing vessels is proposed to be continued with revised conditions.

(b). The charter policy of 1977 could not fully achieve its desired goals in the absence of any statutory powers to regulate the operation of chartered vessels.

(c) The present charter policy enunciated in 1981 is governed by the provisions of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act,

1981 and the Rules framed thereunder in 1982. The Act provides for deterrent punishment by way of fine, imprisonment of crew, confiscation of foreign vessels for violation of the provisions of the Act. The chartered vessels are permitted to fish beyond 24 nautical miles from the shore on the western coast as a general rule with some further restrictions and 12 nautical miles from the shore of the eastern coast as a general rule with certain further restrictions. The area of operation of the chartered vessels as notified by the Government ensures that they do not clash with the interests of the traditional fishermen and small mechanised boat operators.

(d) The Indian companies have chartered fishing vessels through various disponent owners located in Bulgaria, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan.

Telecast of Historical Films

3609. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to telecast historical films in Hindi and other regional languages on television network ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Doordarshan has been showing films bearing on historical themes, both in Hindi and regional languages.

(b) Does not arise.

Telecast of Hindi News

3610. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any T.V. centres are not telecasting the Hindi news at 8.40 P.M. and are telecasting the news in regional language during that time ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow Trivandrum T.V. centre to telecast the Malayalam news at that time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The National News Bulletins in Hindi are relayed by all Doordarshan Kendras except Doordarshan Kendra, Madras.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal.

Regional Telecast from Madras and Trivandrum

3611. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the time allotted to Madras and Trivandrum television centres for regional telecasts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Doordarshan Kendra, Madras telecasts regional programmes for a duration of three and a half hours from 5.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

As regards Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum, there is no fixed allotment of time as such. Programme put out by the Kendra depends on availability of technical facilities and manpower. The duration of the regional telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum for normal weekdays is as follows :—

Sunday	—	7.25 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.
Mondays	—	6.30 p.m. to 7.40 p.m.
Tuesdays	—	6.30 p.m. to 7.40 p.m.
Wednesdays	—	6.30 p.m. to 7.40 p.m.
Thursdays	—	6.30 p.m. to 8.40 p.m.
Fridays	—	6.30 p.m. to 7.40 p.m.
Saturdays	—	5.58 p.m. to 8.40 p.m.

**Reasonable Fair Price to the
Coconut Growers**

3612. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take steps to market the tinned coconut oil in the super markets all over India, in order to ensure a reasonable fair price to the coconut growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : At present there is no proposal under consideration of Government to market tinned indigenous coconut oil all over India. In order to ensure reasonable fair price to coconut growers, Government of India had approved a scheme for market intervention for copra in the State of Kerala and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Implementation of RLEGP

**3613. SARI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at least one member of each landless labour family has been provided employment for 100 days in a year under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme ;

(b) if so, the average earnings of each member of such families per day ;

(c) the number of landless labour families in each State Union Territory and the number of families out of them benefitted so far under the scheme in each State/ Union Territory ;

(d) the average annual expenditure incurred by Government on each such family ; and

(e) how many entitled families still remain uncovered under the scheme in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (e). One of the basic objectives of RLEGP is to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every rural landless labour household upto 100 days in a year. When the programme was launched it was expected that some time would be taken in the formulation of projects of works, sanction of these projects and in undertaking other administrative measures for implementing the programme. Hence, the concept of Guarantee could not be operationalised. The Sixth Plan target under the programme was, therefore, fixed only in terms of generation of mandays of employment. Against a target of generation of 360 million mandays in the Sixth Plan, 262.75 million mandays were generated. The provision for employment to a member of individual landless labour family could not be monitored.

The Seventh Plan document states while implementing the programme in the Seventh Plan period, efforts would also be made to implement limited guarantee for providing 80 to 100 days employment to the landless labour households through this programme. Accordingly, enforcement of guarantee has been started on a pilot scheme basis. Under the scheme, it has been suggested to the States/Union Territories to introduce employment guarantee cards on some approved work/works in each RLEGP project and monitor the provision of employment on the basis of these cards. This approach may be expanded to all the areas after observing the success it achieves.

The target in the year 1985-86 was 205.73 million mandays against which the

generation of employment was 230.10 million mandays.

**Unemployment Doctors, Engineers,
Scientists and other Graduates**

3614. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break up of unemployed Doctors, Engineers, Scientists and other graduates at the beginning and the end of the Sixth Plan and also the latest available figures about them ;

(b) the annual rate of the growth of their unemployment and their placements during the above period ; and

(c) the time by which the entire backlog of their unemployment is proposed to be wiped out ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) :** (a) Available information relates to the number of Medical Engineering, Science and other Graduates (including Post-graduates), all of may not necessarily be unemployed, who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1979, 1984 and 1985. This information is furnished in the Statement-I given below.

(b) The percentage increase/decrease in Live Register and Placements effected in respect of Science, Engineering, Medical and Other graduates (including Post-graduates) by the Employment Exchanges each year during the period 1980-1984 is furnished in the Statement-II given below.

(c) The employment strategy is spelt out in Chapter 5, Volume II of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

Number of Graduates (including Post-graduates) in the Science, Engineering, Medicine and other on live register of employment exchange at the end of 1979, 1984 and 1985

States

NUMBER OF GRADUATES ON LIVE REGISTER AT THE END OF

	1979					1984					1985		
	Science	Engi- neer- ing	Medi- cine	Others	Science	Engi- neer- ing	Medi- cine	Others	Science	Engi- neer- ing	Medi- cine	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Andhra Pradesh	30382	2146	2529	73105	45286	5560	3851	130199	45496	6552	2114	125563	
2. Assam	4481	66	83	14556	6935	227	94	22255	8551	170	123	26700	
3. Bihar	46006	5413	1142	104039	68127	1474	1490	151320	63583	1616	1497	151615	
4. Gujarat	4540	99	146	36868	5645	911	590	37924	6212	1060	588	42382	
5. Haryana	1897	282	318	31247	2596	370	324	41839	2034	337	388	36609	
6. Himachal Pradesh	865	192	4	7208	2213	232	123	14026	2830	455	169	17230	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1924	251	5	5554	1650	266	3	6046	3112	498	10	8248	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8. Karnataka	19144	2356	1333	51735	14210	3529	1859	58061	18347	5094	1167	71796
9. Kerala	27750	1866	1050	41469	30607	2278	1005	60897	32488	2935	1147	63913
10. Madhya Pradesh	17429	1310	588	57731	23757	1512	619	90340	32177	2948	1003	114738
11. Maharashtra	15635	1207	744	87095	29936	1360	2155	139374	36039	2642	3512	167770
12. Manipur	1293	235	—	7018	2027	448	9	12583	2478	577	38	15294
13. Meghalaya	154	3	3	675	141	10	3	679	313	12	4	1045
14. Nagaland	19	—	—	91	36	1	—	245	60	8	—	485
15. Orissa	9551	268	409	37306	8910	362	466	58276	12151	600	309	80576
16. Punjab	3723	154	12	52667	3723	276	338	63140	4842	358	629	66983
17. Rajasthan	6536	402	271	42480	7988	1046	578	61171	9256	1358	558	78521
18. Sikkim*												
19. Tamilnadu	33363	2212	1761	59363	53233	1814	2280	100400	57512	2153	2457	118272
20. Tripura	482	28	—	3245	397	12	6	4993	443	12	17	5373
21. Uttar Pradesh	26406	415	442	161295	29595	1075	1133	272765	40486	1703	1536	336220
22. West Bengal	51266	1722	288	113159	117143	2016	1709	248390	99473	1638	2047	229316

UNION TERRITORIES

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	166	—	—	283	152	32	—	484	211	53	1	696
Arunachal Pradesh*												
Chandigarh	885	175	235	6835	1326	192	324	11647	1676	297	536	14104
Dadra and Nagar Haveli**												
Delhi	7200	849	2178	71134	2862	1704	2309	57309	3974	2211	3163	74897
Goa	421	44	185	1965	484	67	65	2284	627	73	80	3069
Lakshadweep	20	4	6	53	22	2	5	44	12	—	7	34
Mizoram	22	—	—	405	21	—	—	857	37	11	—	1234
Pondicherry	867	92	85	1879	1101	268	142	2968	1522	152	199	4120
All India Total :	312427	21781	13847	1070460	460123	27044	21480	1650516	484142	35523	23299	1856825

NOTE : 1.* No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2.** One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are not being received.

Statement-II

Percentage increase/decrease in Live Register and Placements effected in respect of Science, Engineering, Medical and Other Graduates (including Post-Graduates) by the Employment Exchanges each year during the period 1980-84

Year	Percentage increase/decrease in							
	Live Register				Placements			
	Science	Engineering	Medical	Others	Science	Engineering	Medical	Others
1980	+7.7	+ 0.4	+20.2	+ 7.3	-13.5	-54.0	- 6.6	-2.3
1981	+8.6	- 6.7	- 2.9	+11.6	- 1.5	+ 5.5	+25.3	•
1982	+6.5	+12.7	+14.5	+ 4.4	+ 6.4	+20.6	+ 7.0	+1.2
1983	+7.7	+ 3.7	+ 0.9	+12.5	- 7.3	+51.8	-47.2	-2.2
1984	+9.9	+13.5	+15.0	+ 9.5	+ 2.8	-13.7	+50.7	+0.2

*Negligible.

Orissa's Scheme to Prevent Natural Calamities

3616. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have invited the views and suggestions of State Governments to evolve a national strategy for anticipating and preventing the natural disasters ;

(b) if so, whether Orissa Government have submitted their views to Union Government along with a comprehensive proposal for sanctioning of finances for various items under the programme ;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals sent by State Government under the scheme ; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government thereon alongwith the amount sanctioned in favour of Orissa by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No specific proposals/suggestions have been sought from the State Governments to evolve a national strategy for anticipating and preventing natural disasters. However, the subject of better disaster management in the country has been discussed with the representatives of the State Governments in various forums from time to time. The Government of India have issued suitable guidelines from time to time to the State Governments on better disaster management.

(b) to (d). The Orissa Government have not submitted any specific proposal for sanctioning of finances.

Allocation of Funds to States for Drinking Water Supply

3617. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have represented to the Union Government for providing more funds for drinking water supply programme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for the purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). Providing drinking water supply is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and this is discharged through provision of funds under the States Minimum Needs Programme. The efforts of the State Government are supplemented by the Centre through the Centrally sponsored and fully Central Funded scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The funds under this programme are released to the States in accordance with a prescribed formula which also takes into account the State provision for rural water supply under the State MNP. In some States like Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal less provision under State MNP has been made and Central Government have drawn attention of such State Governments to augment the State MNP outlay. In some cases like Rajasthan, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir, these States have asked for amounts in excess of their shares. Such requests are difficult to entertain on account of the fact that this is only a scheme to supplement State resources and distribution of funds are made in accordance with a prescribed formula.

(c) The total ARWSP outlay for the States and UTs in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 1201.22 crores. The funds under ARWSP are allocated and released on a year to year basis. The details of release and allocation for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the statement below.

Statement

*Allocation and Release of Funds Under ARWSP during the First Two Years of Seventh Plan
(Total Outlay for the Seventh Plan Rs. 1201.22 crores)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released during 1985-86	Allocation 1986-87	Releases during 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1587.45	1760.00	880.00
2.	Assam	1569.02	1370.00	685.00
3.	Bihar	1527.25	2930.00	1185.00
4.	Gujarat	852.00	1016.00	508.00
5.	Haryana	948.00	520.00	260.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	914.84	630.00	315.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1486.00	1900.00	950.00
8.	Karnataka	1566.05	1254.00	627.00
9.	Kerala	1091.00	996.00	498.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2615.00	2266.00	1133.00
11.	Maharashtra	1850.88	1934.00	967.00
12.	Manipur	451.98	308.00	154.00
13.	Meghalaya	400.00	420.00	
14.	Nagaland	428.00	422.00	160.00
15.	Orissa	951.00	1278.00	639.00
16.	Punjab	691.55	514.00	257.00
17.	Rajasthan	2735.13	2122.00	800.00
18.	Sikkim	212.00	372.00	186.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2013.00	1544.00	772.00
20.	Tripura	361.00	350.00	175.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4606.00	4615.00	2066.00

1	2	3	4	5
22.	West Bengal	667.00	2480.00	397.00
23.	A & N Islands	54.94	40.00	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.50	64.00	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	D & N Haveli	—	12.00	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20.00	46.00	23.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	10.00	—
30.	Mizoram	68.00	68.00	14.00
31.	Pondicherry	10.75	26.00	13.00
TOTAL :		29741.66	31267.00	13684.00

NOTE : (i) Released during 1985-86 included funds provided for M & I Units in States/UTs.

(ii) Releases for 1986-87 are for first instalment.

(iii) In 1986-87 an additional sum of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has also been released to all States for purchase of computer for monitoring and data analysis.

(iv) Allocations for 1986-87 on the basis of allocation criteria.

Companies in Fishing Trade

3618. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishing trawlers in the country at present and the number of them operating in each coastal State ;

(b) whether the fishing companies have applied for permission to import more trawlers, if so, the particulars of such companies and the decision taken by Government thereon ;

(c) the particulars of big business houses and multi-national companies

which are trading in fisheries in the country and the number of trawlers operated by each company ;

(d) whether any business house or multinational company has sought the permission of Government to enter in the trade of fisheries ; and

(e) if so, the particulars of those companies and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total number of deep sea fishing trawlers

(20 M and above) owned by Indian companies is 87. These trawlers operate all along the Indian coastline.

(b) Fishing companies numbering 198 have applied for permission to import 347 deep sea fishing vessels under schemes of generat import, charter obligation, 100% Export orientated units and Joint Ventures since January, 1983 onwards.

Letters of Permission have been issued only in respect of 71 deep sea fishing vessels so far.

(c) A Statement is given below.

(d) No fresh applications from any big business house or multinational companies have been received in this regard.

(e) The question does not arise.

Statement

As per information received from Marine Product Export Development Authority the following multinational companies/monopoly houses are registered with them and now engaged in fishing trade :

			No. of vessels owned (20 M above)
1.	M/s Britannia Sea Foods	...	2
2.	M/s Indian Tobacco Company Ltd.	...	2
3.	M/s Rallis India Ltd.	...	Nil
4.	M/s Union Carbide India Ltd.	...	2
5.	M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd.	...	Nil
6.	M/s WIMCO Ltd.	...	Nil
7.	M/s Chowgule & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	...	5
8.	M/s Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd.	...	2
9.	M/s Konkan Fisheries Ltd.	...	2
10.	M/s Tata Oil Mills Ltd.	...	2
11.	M/s Voltas Limited	...	Nil
12.	M/s Chowgule Engineers & Machines Ltd.	...	2
13.	M/s Raunaq International	...	Nil
14.	M/s Shaw Wallace	...	Nil
15.	M/s Goodlass Nerolac Paints Ltd.	...	Nil
16.	M/s Madras Rubber Factory	...	Nil
17.	M/s Spencer & Co.	...	Nil

Drought Prone Districts of Karnataka

3619. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some districts of Karnataka have been declared as drought and scarcity areas ;

(b) if so, the names of the districts ; and

(c) the special facilities proposed to be provided to those districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). 71 blocks in 11 districts of Karnataka are classified as drought prone areas covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme. In the crop year 1985-86 the State Government reported that the following 18 districts were affected by drought :

1. Bangalore
2. Kolar
3. Tumkur
4. Chitradurga

5. Shimoga
6. Mysore
7. Bijapur
8. Mandya
9. Hassan
10. Chickamagalur
11. Kodagu
12. Gulbarga
13. Bidar
14. Raichur
15. Bellary
16. Belgaum
17. Dharwar
18. Uttarakannada

(c) The details of the ceiling of expenditure approved for Karnataka for drought relief are given below :

Financial Year	Rs. in crores
1985-86	62.46
1986-87	37.55

The itemwise ceiling of expenditure is given below :

Item	1985-86	1986-87
1. Agri. Input subsidy	4.61	2.48
2. Drinking Water Programme	15.66	15.35
3. Employment Generation Scheme	32.07	13.21
4. Cattle conservation and Fodder Supply.	3.75	3.75
5. Special Nutrition Programme	2.30	1.00
6. Gratuitous Relief	0.10	0.30
7. Public Health	0.75	—
8. Cooperative	3.22	1.46
TOTAL :	62.46	37.55

**Production of Feature Film of
Smt. Indira Gandhi**

3620. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any further thought to producing of a full length feature film on the life of late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi ;

(b) whether any film producers/directors have been approached ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Though some producers have shown interest in production of film on Shrimati Indira Gandhi, no final decision in this regard has been taken so far.

**Production of Feature Film on Life of
Late Shri Jagjivan Ram**

3621. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to produce any documentary or feature film on the life of late Shri Jagjivan Ram ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The proposal to produce a documentary film on the life of late Shri Jagjivan Ram is under examination. The production of feature film is mainly in the private sector. However, National Film Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, has a scheme for giving loans for production of feature films. The Corporation has not received any proposal so far.

Water Supply to Jabalpur City

3622. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7162 on 21st April, 1986 regarding water supply to Jabalpur city and state :

(a) whether Government have received further communication from the Government of Madhya Pradesh about the drinking water problem of Jabalpur ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is for the State Government to finalise their views and submit a final proposal to Government of India.

World Bank Assistance for Jabalpur

3623. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has forwarded a scheme for underground drainage in Jabalpur city for World Bank assistance ;

(b) if so, the progress thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Jabalpur is one of the towns included in the proposed Madhya Pradesh Water Supply and Sanitation Project for World Bank assistance.

(b) and (c). A number of World Bank Missions have visited Madhya Pradesh to assist the State Government in Project preparation. Before the Project is taken up for appraisal by the World Bank, several key issues raised by the Bank such as scope of the Project, institutional arrangements, plan and budget provision

for the Project, revision of water tariffs, etc. still remain to be sorted out by the State Government.

Adjustment of EPF and ESI Dues against Payments of Jute Mills

3624. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to deduct some amount against the payments to be made to jute mills in the country to adjust towards Provident Fund and ESI arrears outstanding against them ;

(b) if so, the details of the arrears of EPF and ESI dues against the jute mills as on 30 June, 1986 and the amount proposed to be deducted and adjusted towards EPF and ESI arrears ;

(c) the expected number of workers to be benefited therefrom ; and

(d) the time by which the entire EPF and ESI arrears will be adjusted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total arrears was about Rs. 66 crores (EPF Rs. 54 crores and ESI Rs. 12 crores). It is proposed to deduct 8 per cent from out of the amount payable to jute mills on all purchases on Government account and to adjust the amount so realised against the outstanding dues.

(c) All the workers of the defaulting mills would stand to benefit. The information regarding actual number of workers involved is not readily available.

(d) It is difficult to indicate the exact time by which the arrear may be realised.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

3625. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to State Governments to make all efforts to implement the rural development programmes in the country successfully ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether a third national work-shop on rural development programme was held in Delhi ; if so, the further programmes chalked out for rural development during the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise ; and

(d) the details of assistance to be provided to Andhra Pradesh for rural development annually during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Department of Rural Development has issued detailed guidelines to State Governments on aspects like objectives, content, strategy of development, administrative arrangements and monitoring systems in respect of centrally sponsored schemes like IRDP NREP and RLEGP.

(c) Yes, Sir. A series of three workshops were organised in Delhi for Project Directors of DRDAs and state level officers covering most States/UTs so that they are fully apprised of the various changes in the policies and procedures in Seventh Plan under different rural development programmes.

(d) Central assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh during the first two years of the Seventh Plan in respect of IRDP, NREP and RLEG is as under ;—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1985-86	1986-87
1. IRDP	1333.19	934.89*
2. RLEGP	5691.33	3765.22**
3. NREP	2697.98	2632.83**

Allocations for the remaining years will be worked out on an annual basis.

*Against Central allocation of Rs. 1869.89 lakhs for the full year.

**Releases during first two quarters.

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh for Horticulture

3626. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are provided a huge amount of financial assistance to Rajasthan to develop as a garden State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether two such special pilot projects have been launched in some districts in Andhra Pradesh to increase production of vegetables and fruit, if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether some minikits will be distributed to the farmers in the State by Union Government to increase production of vegetables. if so, the details thereof together with the financial assistance proposed to be given ; and

(e) the extent to which such help will increase the production of vegetables in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The National Horticulture Board has sanctioned a project on intensification of vegetable cultivation through distribution of minikits in the districts of Ranga Reddy, Krishna and Nellore in Andhra Pradesh. A total of 12,000 minikits, each minikit containing seed of improved varieties of vegetables, fertilisers, etc. sufficient for 1/20th of an acre, are being distributed at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.05 lakh. This will bring an additional area of about 240 h.a. under vegetable cultivation and is likely to result in additional production of about 2,400 tonnes of vegetable.

The Board has launched another project, viz., Production of supply of quality planting material of fruit trees, from the current year. Under this Scheme two Government Fruit Nurseries for supply of quality planting material of mango and citrus are proposed to be strengthened in Andhra Pradesh.

Workers Safety as National Movement

3627. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to adopt 'workers safety' as a national movement in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which Government are considering to put it into operation ;

(c) whether any Committee has been appointed by Government to suggest methods to make the movement a success ; and

(d) the extent to which the workers will be benefited and their safety ensured in all the fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). While there is no proposal for adopting "Workers Safety" as a national movement in the country, Government have already taken a number of steps for ensuring a better standard

of industrial safety. The State Governments who administer the Factories Act, 1948, are advised from time to time for strengthening their Factory Inspectorate and also to improve the quality of inspection. There are also proposals for bringing out comprehensive amendments to the Factories Act, 1948, which would include, amongst others, special provisions relating to hazardous industries and workers participation in safety management in such industries.

Smuggling of Gold from Molar Gold Fields

3628. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of thefts of gold on a large scale at the Kolar Gold Fields have come to the notice ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). No cases of thefts of gold on a large scale have come to notice. However, some cases of theft of small quantities of gold in Kolar Gold Fields of Bharat Gold Mines Limited have been detected. During 1985, 9 cases involving 14 persons and gold worth Rs. 34,471.44 were detected. Ten persons were dismissed after enquiry, two persons punished by withholding increments and one exonerated. In one case enquiry is still in progress. During 1986 (upto 31.7.1986), 3 cases involving 4 persons and gold worth Rs. 7,200.25 have been detected. Enquiries in all these cases are in progress.

Some of the measures taken to prevent gold thefts, are (i) strict enforcement of rules for the protection of gold and searching procedure ; (ii) teams of detectives and crime intelligence squads have been constituted ; (iii) surprise checks of rich stopes and levels are conducted ; (iv) movement of gold bearing quartz and

gold is always under escort ; (v) close liaison with Central Bureau of Investigation and local police is maintained by the Company.

Acquisition of Land in Shahdara

3629. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some land holders in Shahdara area of Delhi, even after acquisition of their land and getting the compensation, are still in collusion with the DDA Officials ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) D.D.A. has denied any collusion by its Officials with the former land holders.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rates Charged by Doordarshan for Advertisements

3630. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce in the rates for advertisements and sponsored programmes on T.V. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Doordarshan to exercise austerity in expenditure to boost income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The infrastructure of Doordarshan Commercial Service is minimal. As such, there is little scope for any reduction in expenditure.

Guidelines for Discipline in Industry

3631. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Union Government to introduce discipline in industry ;

(b) the fields in which Government have worked in this direction so far and the results achieved ;

(c) the guidelines/policies for discipline framed by Government and given to concerned Ministries/industrial fields ; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to ensure proper implementation of the guidelines and if so, details thereof and not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). The terms of employment, including discipline, between the workmen and the management are governed by the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 other related labour laws and agreements between workmen and the management. Various tripartite forums also discuss and evolve guidelines to be followed by workers and employers. At the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985, the consensus was that, as far as possible disputes should be resolved through bipartite mechanism and where this was not possible, tripartite mechanism should be restored to, or the dispute referred to voluntary arbitration. Voluntary arbitration should be preferred to adjudication. This consensus has been brought to the attention of all the State Governments/ Union Territories, Central Ministries and the organisations of employers and workers. Tripartite Consultative Mechanism has been activated. Tripartite industrial committees for various industries like

engineering, chemicals, jute, cotton, cement, plantation, leather goods manufacturing, road transport, building and construction, and for coal and non-coal mines have been constructed by the Central Government. Important issues regarding industrial relations, welfare, etc., have been discussed in the meetings of these Committees, except in the case of the Committees for Coal and non-Coal mines, which are yet to meet. All this has contributed to improvement in industrial relations situation.

Slum Clearance in Cities

S632. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities proposed for clearance of slums in the country during the last three years and the yearly progress made in this regard ;

(b) the amount spent during the above period year-wise in each State and Union Territory ;

(c) the details of the slums cleared in Rajasthan ;

(d) whether the target fixed has been achieved ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure proper utilisation of funds earmarked for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). Slum Clearance/Improvement is a State subject and the Central Government only provides policy guidelines. The present policy of the Central Government emphasises on environmental improvement of slums in site through provision of basic amenities. projects are formulated and implemented by the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water Facilities to States

3633. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drinking water facility was provided to 1.95 lakh villages upto 31st March, 1985 under the Accelerated Rural Water Scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of villages provided with drinking water facility and the amount spent in each State under this scheme ;

(c) the number of the villages in Pali district of Rajasthan provided with drinking water facility under the scheme and the amount spent for the purpose ; and

(d) the provision made for this scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number of villages, particularly in Patil district, likely to be provided with drinking water facility under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :
(a) Drinking water facility was provided to 1,92,024 problem villages during the Sixth Five Year Plan (upto 31.3.1985)

under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(b) A statement-I is given below.

(c) The State Government has reported that 689 villages in Pali district have been provided with drinking water facilities as on 31.3.1985. District-wise expenditure on rural water supply schemes are not being monitored at the Central level.

(d) The outlay under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 1201.22 crores. A statement-II indicating the State-wise position regarding allocation/releases of funds under the ARWSP during the first two years of the Seventh Plan is given below. The Statewise allocation for the rest of the Plan period will be made on a year to year basis. The Seventh Plan aims at providing adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population. As per the report of the State Government out of 818 villages in Pali district 689 villages had been covered upto 31.3.1986 leaving 129 villages to be covered during the Seventh Plan.

Statement-I

Statement showing Allocation and Release of Funds Under ARWSP during the First Two Year of Seventh Plan (Total Outlay for the Seventh Plan—Rs. 1201.22 crores)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released during 1985-86	Provisional Allocation 1986-87	Releases during 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1587.45	1760.00	880.00
2.	Assam	1569.02	1370.00	685.00
3.	Bihar	1527.25	2930.00	1185.00
4.	Gujarat	852.00	1016.00	508.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	948.00	520.00	260.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	914.84	630.00	315.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1486.00	1900.00	950.00
8.	Karnataka	1566.05	1254.00	627.00
9.	Kerala	1091.00	996.00	498.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2615.00	2266.00	1133.00
11.	Maharashtra	1850.88	1934.00	967.00
12.	Manipur	451.98	308.00	154.00
13.	Meghalaya	400.00	420.00	—
14.	Nagaland	428.00	422.00	160.00
15.	Orissa	951.00	1278.00	639.00
16.	Punjab	691.55	514.00	257.00
17.	Rajasthan	2735.13	2122.00	800.00
18.	Sikkim	212.00	372.00	186.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2013.00	1544.00	772.00
20.	Tripura	361.00	350.00	175.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4606.00	4615.00	2066.00
22.	West Bengal	667.00	2480.00	397.00
23.	A & N Islands	54.94	40.00	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.50	64.00	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	D & N Haveli	—	12.00	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20.00	46.00	23.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	10.00	—
30.	Mizoram	68.00	68.00	34.00
31.	Pondicherry	10.75	26.00	13.00
TOTAL :		29741.66	31267.00	13684.00

NOTE : (i) Released during 1985-86 included funds provided for M & I Units in States/UTs.

(ii) Releases for 1986-87 are for first instalment.

(iii) In 1986-87 an additional sum of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has also been released to all States for purchase of computer for monitoring and data analysis.

(iv) Allocations for 1986-87 on the basis of allocation criteria.

Statement-II

Statement showing Coverage of Problem Villages, Expenditure Incurred under Central Sector ARWSP and State Sector MNP for Drinking Water Supply during the Sixth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of problem villages as on 1.4.1980	Coverage during the VIth Plan (1980-85)	Expenditure incurred under	
				ARWSP(*)	MNP
				(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh		8206	8094@	3087.81	8637.06
2. Assam		15743	8654	2115.86	4514.71
3. Bihar		15194	14172@	4264.83	6719.17
4. Gujarat		5318	4492@	2771.62	6492.24
5. Haryana		3440	2122	1884.90	7713.58
6. Himachal Pradesh		7815	4997@	2338.72	6771.66
7. Jammu & Kashmir		4698	2028	5147.81	6392.47
8. Karnataka		15456	15443@	2997.99	10636.51
9. Kerala		1158	1142@	4860.13	3840.41
10. Madhya Pradesh		24944	23845@	7346.58	12136.43
11. Maharashtra		12935	12016@	6951.59	26659.86
12. Manipur		1212	819@	1075.59	2069.16
13. Meghalaya		2927	690@	694.47	1769.85
14. Nagaland		649	424	1191.82	1239.45
15. Orissa		23616	22357@	4494.98	3225.37
16. Punjab		1767	537	1073.42	2728.72
17. Rajasthan		19803	16043@	12448.21	6523.36
18. Sikkim		296	212@	733.87	596.88
19. Tamil Nadu		6649	6649@	3478.07	6194.75
20. Tripura		2800	2486	842.65	1188.87
21. Uttar Pradesh		28505	27143@	8058.03	20782.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
22. West Bengal		25243	15628@	4603.03	3323.21
23. A & N Islands		173	173@	64.09	534.18
24. Arunuchal Pradesh		1740	1467	205.70	1167.50
25. Chandigarh		—	—	—	—
26. Delhi		99*	89	41.14	685.01
27. D & N Haveli		—	—	—	53.09
28. Goa, Daman & Diu		66**	64	117.44	329.01
29. Lakshadweep		—	—	—	91.34
30. Mizoram		214	127@	55.99	789.70
31. Pondicherry		118	111	63.68	97.62
TOTAL :		230784	192024	83010.02	153898.17

*Delhi : Out of 99 villages, 3 villages transferred to DDA and 7 villages deserted.

**Goa : Out of 66 villages, 2 villages will be submerged under Salauli Project.

@Includes partially covered villages also.

(*)Includes funds released under Incentive Bonus during 1983-84 & 1984-85.

(**)Figures as per reports of PHE Deptt. of State Government.

[English]

Re-Structuring of Fertilizer Corporations

3634. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to re-structure the Fertilizer Corporations ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) yes, Sir ; proposals for reorganisation/restructuring of these Corporations with a view to improving their performance are under consideration.

[Translation]

Survey to Set up Research Institutes on Temperate Fruits in U.P.

3035. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to set up research institutes for fruits grown in temperate climate ;

(b) if so, the places so surveyed ;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh has proposed the number of Chaubatiya in Ranikhet alongwith the names of some other places ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Survey

was done for setting up of a regional station of the Horticultural Institute at Bangalore for research on temperate fruits and not for a separate Institute.

(b) The above survey was conducted in the States of J & K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh hills.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Fund for Small and Medium Towns in U.P.

3636. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount provided to Uttar Pradesh during 1985-86 and up till now under the Development of Small and Medium Towns and low cost sanitation schemes ;

(b) whether the State Government has sent a proposal to Union Government for inclusion of some more municipalities under this scheme ; and

(c) if so, the names of these municipalities, and the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A total Central assistance of Rs. 569.56 lakhs has been released to Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns since 1979, including Rs. 102.43 lakhs released during 1985-86.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Project reports for Sultanpur, Biswan, Shamli, Sambhal, Etawah, Nautanwan, Haldwani, Pilibhit, Lalitpur and Sandila and two incomplete proposals in respect of Bhadoli and Mirzapur towns have been received from the State Government as against an allocation of 12 towns

for the State for the 7th Plan. Three towns viz. Sultanpur, Biswan and Shamli have already been approved. Sanction of further towns would depend on the projects conforming to the prescribed guidelines and/or receipt of necessary clarifications from the State Government.

Functioning of Almora AIR Station

3637. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Almora (Uttar Pradesh) station of All India Radio has started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The AIR Station at Almora (Uttar Pradesh) has started functioning from 15-6-1986.

[English]

Telecast of legal Aid Programme

3638. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether legal aid programmes of different States are telecast on Door-darshan in the respective local languages ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Technological Know-How for V.I.S L.

3639. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government had approached a South Korean private

firm to get technological know-how for Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited ;

(b) whether a Japanese firm had come forward to set up a captive power generating unit by utilising diesel, crude oil, gas and other fuels at V.I.S.L. ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to clear the proposal and provide all assistance to Karnataka Government to modernise the above factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has not received any proposal from the State Government or V.I.S.L. in this respect.

(c) Does not arise.

Utility of Interviewing Heads of Departments on Doordarshan

3640. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the utility of interviewing on Doordarshan the Heads of Government Departments, under "Padmavyuha Programme" particularly when the Ministers participate in Janavani programme and the Heads of Departments cannot commit on policy matters ; and

(b) if so, when the said programme is proposed to be discontinued and the time so saved utilised for Kannada and regional programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). As a result of review, it has been decided to invite only Ministers for the 'Padmavyuha' programme, telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore.

Telecast of News Bulletins in Kannada by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra

3641. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of news bulletins in Kannada telecast every by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra with the timings and duration thereof ;

(b) whether two news bulletins of three minutes and another of fifteen minutes duration in Tamil are telecast by Madras Doordarshan Kendra ; and

(c) whether Government propose to telecast two news bulletins in Kannada daily by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) At present, Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore telecasts one news bulletin of 10 minutes duration from 7.30 to 7.40 p.m. daily.

(b) No, Sir. Doordarshan Kendra, Madras telecasts news headlines in Tamil at 7.00 p.m. everyday duration of which vary from 2-5 minutes. In addition, the Kendra Telecasts news bulletin in Tamil from 8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every day.

(c) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal.

Recruiting Agencies Registered under Emigration Act

3642. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recruiting agencies registered under the Emigration Act ;

(b) the number of such agencies deregistered ;

(c) the total amount is deposit with the Protectors of Emigrants by the recruitment agencies as on 31 March, 1986 ; and

(d) the number of repatriates whose cost of repatriation was paid out of this

deposit and the total amount involved during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) 1,094 recruiting agencies have been registered.

(b) The number of deregistered registered agencies is 36.

(c) Security in the form of Bank Guarantees worth Rs. 15.25 Crores has been deposited with Protector General of Emigrants upto 31st March, 1986.

(d) There is no such case of repatriation.

Tatipaka Disease in Coconut Trees in A.P.

3643. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that coconut trees in Andhra Pradesh have been affected by the Tatipaka disease on a large-scale, especially in the district of Amalapuram and Razolu ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to control the disease and to save the coconut trees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is incidence of Tatipaka disease in Razole and Amlapuram area of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research started a coordinating centre at Razole to work on Tatipaka disease and evolve control measures. Collaborative projects have been formulated on the disease and research work has been strengthened since 1983. Research on developing a package of practices for managing the disease and also on screening coconut varieties for resistance/tolerance is in progress.

Increase in Excise Duty on Coconut

3644. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether excise duty on coconut has been increased ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no excise duty on Coconut.

(b) Does not arise.

Training of Small Farmers in Agriculture

3645. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to train small farmers in the field of agriculture ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of States where such training plan is in operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The small farmers are imported vocational training in agriculture and allied areas in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) The KVKs impart vocational training to practicing farmers, farm women, young farmers, school drop outs and field level extension functionaries. The training is imparted by giving work experience to the farmers so that both literates as well as illiterate take full advantage of it. The trainings are composite in nature—all relevant disciplines/subjects are covered. Trainings are organised both on the campus as well as in the villages. Free lodging and

boarding facilities are provided to the trainees.

There are, at present, eighty-nine

Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country. The State-wise details may be seen in the statement given below :

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	Location of Krishi Vigyan Kendra
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.		Ramanathapur, Hyderabad
2.		Rajamundry, Distt. East Godavari.
3.		Anantpur, Distt. Anantpur.
4.		Rastakuntabai, Distt. Vijaynagaram
5.		Gaddipalli, Distt. Nalgonda
6.		Amdalvalsa, Distt. Srikakulam
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
7.		Basar, Distt. Siang.
ASSAM		
8.		Napam, Distt. Darrang Tejpur
9.		Gosaingaon, Distt. Kokrajhar
BIHAR		
10.		Morabadi, Distt. Ranchi.
11.		Sokhodeora, Distt. Nawadah.
12.		Monghyr, Distt. Munger
13.		Banka, Distt. Bhagalpur
14.		Putida, Distt. Singhbhum
15.		Agwanpur, Distt. Saharsha
16.		Sujani, Distt. B. Deoghar
17.		Hazaribagh, Distt. Hazaribagh
GOA		
18.		Goa, Ella Farm, Goa.

1

2

3

GUJARAT

19. Deesa, Distt. Banaskantha
 20. Devgarhbaria, Distt. Panchmahal
 21. Ranheja, Distt. Gandhinagar.
 22. Waghai (Dangs)
 23. Sujitra, Distt. Kheda

HARYANA

24. Shikohpur (Gurgaon)
 25. Kernal
 26. Rampura, Rewari, Distt. Mahendragarh

HIMACHAL PRADESH

27. Dhaulakuan, Distt. Sirmur
 28. Bajaura, Distt. Kulu

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

29. Malanpura, Distt. Anantnag

KARNATAKA

30. Hanumanamatti, Dharwar
 31. Chethalli, Distt. North kedagu
 32. Mudigera, Distt. Chikmanglur
 33. Bidar, Distt. Bidar
 34. Hulkoti (Gadag), Distt. Dharwad

KERALA

35. Narakkal
 36. Mitraniketan, Distt. Trivandrum
 37. Pattambi, Distt. Palghat
 38. Ambalvayal, Distt. Wynad

MADHYA PRADESH

39. Chindwara, Distt. Chindwara
 40. Bilaspur, Distt. Bilaspur

1	2	3
41.		Jhabua, Distt. Jhabua
42.		Kasturbagram, Indore
43.		TT Nagar, Bhopal
44.		Kosbad Hill, Distt. Thane
45.		Selsura, Distt. Wardha
46.		Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad
47.		Shirgaon, Distt. Ratnagiri
48.		Dhule, Distt. Dhule
49.		Pal, Distt. Jalgaon
	MANIPUR	
50.		Imphal
	MEGHALAYA	
51.		Tura, Garo Hills
	MIZORAM	
52.	Kolasi	Kolasib
	NAGALAND	
53.		Medziphema
	ORISSA	
54.		Dhuli, Bhubaneswar
55.		Keonjhar, Distt. Keonjhar
56.		Similiguda, Distt. Koraput
57.		Biliapal, Distt. Balasore
58.		Bhanjanagar, Distt. Ganjam
	PONDICHERRY	
59.		Pondicherry
	PUNJAB	
60.		Gurdaspur, Distt. Gurdaspur

1	2	3
RAJASTHAN		
61.		Fatehpur Sekhawati, Distt. Sikar
62.		Banswara
63.		Beechwal, Bikaner District.
64.		Jodhpur
65.		Badgaon, Udaipur
66.		Jalore, Distt. Jalore
SIKKIM		
67.		Saramsa
TAMIL NADU		
68.		Navalur-Kuttapattu, Distt. Tiruchirapalli.
69.		Kuranur Gardens, Coimbatore Distt.
70.		Coonoor, Distt. Nilgiris
71.		Kattupakkam, Distt. Chingleput
72.		Vridhachalam, Distt. South Arcot.
TRIPURA		
73.		Chebri, Khowai Distt.
74.		Birchandra Nagarmanu, South Tripura.
UTTAR PRADESH		
75.		Sultanpur
76.		Awagarh, Distt. Etah
77.		Ranichauri, Distt. Tehri Garhwal
78.		Behraich, Dstt. Behraich.
79.		Basti, Distt. Basti
80.		Dariapur Farm, Distt. Rae Bareli.
81.		Bharari, Jhansi
82.		Raya, Mathura
83.		Barkacha, Mirzapur
84.		Izatnagar

1

2

3

WEST BENGAL

85.

Kapgari, Distt. Midnapur

86.

Nimpith Ashram, Distt. 24-Parganas

87.

Kakdweep, Distt. 24-Parganas

88.

Ramshai, Jalpaiguri

89.

Sonamukhi, Distt. Bankura

Production of Steel in Public Sector

3646. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of steel during 1985-86 in the Public Sector ;

(b) the steps taken by the Public Sector Units to reduce cost and augment profits in the steel production ;

(c) whether Government propose to examine the SAIL's finances and suggest measures to generate additional resources for modernisation and cost reduction ; and

(d) if so, the details of measures proposed to be adopted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The production of saleable steel in the five integrated steel plants of SAIL during 1985-86 was 6.004 Mt.

(b) The following measures have been/are being taken by SAIL to reduce costs and augment profits :

(i) Increase in total production by higher capacity utilisation and also production of demand oriented products by diversifying the product mix.

(ii) Improvement of techno-economic parameters and energy conservation.

(iii) Improvement of yields of all products and better recovery of wastages and secondary arisings.

(iv) Reduced inventories and working capital.

(v) Improved maintenance of plants and equipment for better availability.

(vi) Optimise captive power generation.

(vii) Ensure adequate and right quality inputs.

(viii) Modernisation, technological upgradation and refurbishing of the existing ageing and obsolescent plant/equipment.

(ix) Intensive research and development efforts,

(x) Control on administrative expenditure.

(xi) Introduction of a new work culture/organisational discipline to bring about a sense of belonging and participation among the workers and other employees of the plants/units.

(xii) Regular monitoring of cost of production both at the corporate and plant level ; analysis of variances for discussion and corrective action.

(c) and (d). The performance of SAIL, including its financial performance, is constantly under review, SAIL is under directions to improve capacity utilisation and reduce its cost of production, SAIL is expected to raise adequate internal resources so that along with SDF loans,

it can fully fund its approved capital programme during the VII Plan Period, without any Budgetary support from 1986-87 and also repay SDF loans/ Government loans and interest as and when they fall due. SAIL is also expected to bring down its inventory of stores and spares. All these are being regularly monitored by Government.

[Translation]

**Complaints about Working of ESIC
Dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh**

3647. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been invited to the report appearing in the "Jansatta" dated 10 June, 1986 regarding alleged supply of fake medicines from ESI dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh with the collusion of officials of the ESIC ;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into the various complaints ; and

(c) if so, the result of the investigation made and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government has been asked to look into the case as the responsibility for provision of medical facilities under the E.S.I. Scheme is with the State Government. Their report is awaited.

Use of Insecticides

3648. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a report of the World Health Organisation, the chemicals being used in agriculture are not only harmful for farmers and agriculture but it has been confirmed that

every thing coming into their contact gets polluted ;

(b) if so, whether farmers in our country are still using the weed destroying chemical named 2, 4D, when it is common knowledge all the world over that by its use, the land loses its fertility and ultimately becomes barren ;

(c) if so, whether Government will consider banning the use of such insecticide so that it does not adversely affect the health of human beings ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). No such report of World Health Organisation has come to the notice of the government. The World Health Organisation, Geneva, has intimated that they are also not aware of any such report. Nevertheless, the Central Government have already constituted an Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.N. Banerjee, to examine the pesticides, which are either banned or restricted for use in other countries but continue to be in use in India. In arriving at its recommendation, it will be taking into account all the relevant factors.

[English]

**Revision of Rates of Royalty on Mining
in Orissa**

3649. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has approached the Union Government to increase the royalty on mining, particularly of iron ore and coal ; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Central Government in the Department of Mines constituted a Study Group in November, 1984 to consider the revision in the rates of royalty on all major minerals, except coal, lignite and sand for stowing and make recommendations to Government. The Study Group submitted its report in December, 1985. The revision in the rates of royalty is under the active consideration of the Government.

Similarly, a Study Group to consider the revision in the rates of royalty on coal was constituted by Department of Coal in November, 1984. The Study Group has submitted its report but no decision has yet been taken by the Government.

Consumer Price Index

3650. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the month-wise variation in the consumer price index of essential commodities during the year 1986 ;

(b) the factors responsible for the increase in the prices of some commodities ; and

(c) the steps being envisaged for controlling the price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The officially published Consumer Price Index, monthly, during January-June, 1986 is given in the statement given below. There is no published Consumer Price Index of essential commodities.

(b) and (c). The rise in the prices of some essential commodities during the first half of 1986 may be mainly attributed to the loan season and shortfall in the production of some commodities.

The main thrust of the Government policy continues to be to increase the

production of essential commodities, particularly those which are in short supply. The Public Distribution System is being streamlined and expended. The allocation of foodgrains, imported edible oils etc. for distribution through the Public Distribution System has been increased in recent months. Some of the essential commodities are imported to supplement the domestic supply. The export of essential commodities is banned/regulated. Action is being taken by the State Governments against black-marketeers and profiteers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Statement

(Consumer Price Index Nos. base year 1960=100)

Month	C.P.I. Nos.
January, 1986	629
February, 1986	633
March, 1986	638
April, 1986	643
May, 1986	651
June, 1986	658

Planning and Construction of Houses by HUDCO

3651. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation was established purely with a view to undertake the responsibility of a financial organization for implementing the ambitious housing programme of Government for meeting the needs of poor and weaker sections of the society ;

(b) whether instead of restricting its activities for which it was established, HUDCO has assumed the role of planning and construction of houses ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that since HUDCO had no experience in organizing construction activity, it had to depend on the help of Central Public Works Department for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The main function of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is to provide loans for housing and urban development programmes meant for various income groups including economically weaker section of the society.

(b) and (c). HUDCO does not normally undertake construction work. Since its inception in 1971, HUDCO took up only three construction projects, two of which have already been completed and handed over to the concerned agencies long ago. The third project, which relates to the construction of houses at Mehrauli Badarpur Road, New Delhi, was delayed due to various reasons and has been handed over to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) for completion.

Comments on the Performance of C.P.W.D. by HUDCO

3652. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

DR. V. RAJESWARAN :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA ;

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the HUDCO has published Technical circulars commenting on the performance of the C.P.W.D. ;

(b) whether the HUDCO is advocating for privatisation of architectural planning and designing in the C.P.W.D. ;

(c) if so, whether this kind of public expression of views by one Government

agency against the other is permissible under the Government rules ; and

(d) if not, the action being taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). HUDCO has published technical circulars and other documents containing *inter-alia* certain suggestions relating to improvement in quality of architecture of Public buildings and involving of Private architects. The entire matter requires detailed examination.

Allotment of Land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Palam Area by D.D.A.

3653. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA propose to offer land to the cooperative group housing societies in Palam area at a much higher rate in violation of the rules and regulations incorporated in the brochure published by DDA before registration of new societies and contrary to its policy adopted in the case of old cooperative housing societies which were allotted land on subsidised rates ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the relief proposed to be given by Government to these cooperative group housing societies so that they are not forced to wind up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No decision has been taken in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Letter of Intent for Manufacture of Naphtha based Urea Fertilizer at Paradeep

3654. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any application has been received for a letter of intent for manufacturing Naphtha based Urea fertilizer at Paradeep ;

(b) if so, the cost of the proposed project and employment potential thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the application, the cost and employment potential are Rs. 600 crores and 900 persons respectively.

(c) Government has set up an expert Study Group to go into the question of suitable location(s), number and size(s) of new nitrogenous fertilizer plants, taking all relevant factors into consideration and a decision will be taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Study Group.

Construction of Building of Air Station at Keonjhar

3655. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of building for the All India Radio Station at Keonjhar in Orissa has started ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken to open the radio station at an early date ; and

(d) the date by which the radio station is expected to start broadcasting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The transmitter and studio buildings for the AIR Station of 1 KW MW has been completed. The departmental work for ins-

tallation of equipment has been taken up under a time bound programme. The station is expected to be commissioned during 1986-87.

Encroachment on Deer Park in South Delhi

3656. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the encroachments by religious institutions and individuals on the city forest (Deer Park) of the DDA in South Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the encroachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Allegations against Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute

3657. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Janasatta' dated 17 July, 1986 under the caption "IASRI Aropon Ke Ghare Mein" (IASRI facing numerous allegations) ;

(b) whether any high level enquiry has been conducted into the allegations of misuse of public money, irregularities in recruitment, tampering with confidential reports and bungling in admissions in this institute ;

(c) if so, the agency which conducted the enquiry and the details of the enquiry report ; and

(d) the number of guilty officers against whom action has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to

(d). The news-item referred to by the Hon'ble Member has been seen by the Government. The allegations of misuse of public money, irregularities in recruitment and bungling in admission were examined by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research but found to be baseless. Certain irregularities in the writting of confidential reports have however been noticed and these are being looked into.

[English]

Suggestion by FICCI for Insurance Fund

3658. SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested to Government that there is urgent need to set up an insurance fund to provide assistance to workers rendered unemployed due to closure, scrapping or modernisation of industrial units ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

Safeguard of Indians going to Gulf Countries for Employment

3659. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian workers who have gone to Gulf Countries for employment by the end of December, 1985 ;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate a policy to regulate and safeguard the interests of Indians going to Gulf countries for employment ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Total number of Indian workers who have gone for employment

to the Middle East between 1981 and December, 1985 is approximately 11,03,957.

(b) and (c). The Emigration Act, 1983 regulates the emigration of workers through registered Recruiting Agents. Service charge payable by an intending emigrant is subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500/-. The certificate of registration is liable for suspension/cancellation and bank guarantee can be forfeited for committing malpractices. Emigration clearance is granted on the basis of documents attested by Indian Missions.

Loss of Land by D.D.A.

3660. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. will lose 19,000 acres of land by September, this year as the due notice period for acquisition will lapse by then ;

(b) whether it is a fact that another 12,000 acres of land may be lost in July, 1987 in this way ; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Competent Authorities are trying to frame awards well-in-time.

(c) Acquisition proceedings are in progress and many awards are under the process of being framed by the due date.

Draw of Lots by Cooperative Groups Housing Societies

3661. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are Rules and/or Directives issued by Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi that flats constructed by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi should be allotted by draw of

lots to be held by D.D.A. in the presence of members of the society and representatives of Registrar/Cooperative societies ;

(b) whether any complaints have been received against Societies which have violated such Rules and Directives and held draws for allotment of flats themselves ; and

(c) if so, the names of erring Societies and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following Societies have violated the rules for not conducting draw of lots with prior approval of Delhi Development Authority and the Registrar, Cooperative Societies :-

(i) Madhuban Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.

(ii) Dr. Zakir Hussain Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.

(iii) Kangra Adarsh Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.

(iv) State Bank of India Subordinates Staff Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.

(v) Anand Lok Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.

(vi) Central Government Services Coop. Land and Group Housing Society Ltd.

The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration has initiated action against the defaulting societies under relevant sections of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972.

Higher Consultancy Charges by Private Architects

3662. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN :

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ :

SHRI C.P. THAKUR :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission in their report in 1982 had pointed out certain irregularities in the consultancy contracts given to private architects and had recommended that as far as possible the execution of work be entrusted to the established Engineering Departments such as CPWD ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman and Managing Director of HUDCO has been officially advocating the privatisation of architectural planning and designing in the Central PWD ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that higher consultancy charges have also been recommended ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The observations made by CVC relate to Civil works undertaken by autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings.

(b) to (d). The Chairman and Managing Director, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) as made certain suggestions in this regard. These require detailed examination.

ILO Resolution and Conventions

3663. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether India, being the member of International Labour Organisation, has not ratified most of the recommendations and conventions of International Labour Organisation ;

(b) the number of recommendations and conventions framed by International

Labour Organisation since 1947 and how many of them have been ratified by India ; and

(c) the reasons which prevent India from ratification of all the recommendations and conventions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). 162 Conventions and 172 Recommendations have been adopted by the International Labour Organisation. The Recommendations do not entail any obligation for ratification. Of the 162 Conventions, 9 do not apply to countries like India and 15 are no longer open to ratification. 82 Conventions and 92 Recommendations have been adopted since 1947. India has ratified 34 conventions of which 19 have been ratified since 1947, 13 of these 19 Conventions have been adopted since 1947. The text of a Convention together with a statement of action taken or proposed to be taken, including reasons for non-ratification, is placed before the Parliament in each case.

Revamping of Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup Plan, of H.F.C.

3664, SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since decided to call for consultancy service for feasibility study for revamping the existing fertiliser plants at Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited, New Delhi ;

(b) whether some reputed firms abroad have already responded to carry out the proposed job for the HFC ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and details of firms which have responded to the call notice issued by the HFC ; and

(d) further steps contemplated for expeditious implementation of the

modernisation programmes of the fertiliser units in view of the fact that these are incurring heavy losses on account of out dated technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) 11 out of the 19 firms to whom call notices were issued by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. have responded. It would not be in the interest of Hindustan Fertilizer Corp'n. Ltd. to disclose further details at this stage.

(d) Captive Power Plants for the units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corp'n. Ltd. have been approved. Necessary action to repair/replace some equipments has been taken. A Task Force is also looking into the working of the units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corp'n. Ltd. to suggest remedial measures and to reduce losses.

[Translation]

New Chemical Fertilizer Plants

3665. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the particulars of the new chemical fertilizers plants which have started or are likely to start production in 1986-87, together with their production capacity ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Names and annual capacity of the new fertilizer units which have started, or are likely to start production, during the year 1986-87 are indicated below :

Name of the fertilizer unit	Annual capacity (In tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P2O5
<i>A. Units which have already started production</i>		
1. Hindustan Lever, Haldia	29,000	73,000
2. Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Paradeep	13,000	331,000
<i>B. Units which are likely to start production during the remaining part of the year</i>		
1. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Namrup-III	152,000	—
2. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Haldia	152,000	75,000
3. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mangalore (Expansion)	25,000	63,000
4. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, Sikka	59,000	150,000

[English]

Shifting of Offices of G.S.I. from Chandigarh to Himachal Pradesh

3666. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the Regional Geology Division and the Economic Geology Division of Geological Survey of India from Chandigarh to Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government have received any request from Himachal Pradesh to shift these offices to Dharamsala in District Kangra ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) After

careful consideration of the facilities available at different locations, including Dharamsala and based on the recommendations of a Committee, which went into this matter, Government have decided in principle, to shift the Regional Geology Division and Economic Geology Division of Geological Survey of India, Himachal Pradesh Circle Office, presently operating from Chandigarh to a suitable location in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

Changes in Cropping Pattern for Oilseeds

3667. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government to ensure changes in the cropping pattern to correct the situation arising out of

neglect in growing oilseeds which has been causing great drain on our foreign exchange ;

(b) whether there is a proposal to change the cropping pattern by introducing oilseeds cultivation in surplus wheat producing areas ; and

(c) if so, Government's plans to improve the production of coarse cereals in the country at whose cost we have so far promoted the growth of major ones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) One of the strategy being adopted for increasing the production of oilseeds is to increase the cropping intensity on arable land through sequential cropping both under rainfed and irrigated conditions such as groundnut in paddy fallows in Southern States ; catch crop of toria in Northern States ; Soybean in Kharif follows in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and safflower following kharif cereals and pulses in Western and Southern States.

(b) There is no such proposal. However, efforts are being made to motivate the farmers to divert the area from low yielding and low economy crops to more remunerative crops like oilseeds etc.

(c) In view of reply at (b) above, the question does not arise.

Urban Development of Karnataka

3668. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had written to the Chief Minister of Karnataka enquiring about the long term Urban Development of Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the details furnished by the State Government ; and

(c) the purpose for which this information was sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Participation of Minorities in Services

3669. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take any specific steps to encourage greater participation of minorities in services ;

(b) if so, the details of any such proposal ;

(c) whether Government propose to be issue instructions to the employment exchanges to monitor the forwarding of names of minority candidates for absorption in services ;

(d) whether the Finance Ministry has advised the Labour Ministry to instruct the employment exchanges to forward list of candidates belonging to minorities to banks ; and

(e) if so, the details of such advice and the action taken thereon ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Encouraging greater participation by minorities in State and Central service is included in the 15-Point directive issued regarding the welfare of minorities.

(c) Steps suggested to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for improving registration and placement of job-seekers belonging to minorities by Employment Exchanges include :

(i) to organise special drives for registration of job-seekers in the minority concentration areas ;

(ii) to forward duplicate registration of mobile registrants to other Exchanges having better employment potential ;

(iii) to provide adequate representation to minority communities on the Committees on Employment at the District level and to convene the meetings of these Committees at regular intervals ;

(iv) to create a suitable monitoring system at the State level to ensure proper implementation of the various steps suggested.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Ministry of Finance has been apprised of the steps already suggested to the State Governments/Union Territories as referred to in reply to part (c) of the Question.

Manufacture of Thiram by M/S. S.M.P. (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay

3670. **SHRI MANIK REDDY :**
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. S.M.P. Private Limited, Bombay have been manufacturing Thiram 75 per cent W.P./Seed Dresser without holding valid industrial licence to manufacture the said insecticides ;

(b) whether the company has not been obtaining Thiram technical from any source ;

(c) how Government are allowing manufacture of Thiram 75 per cent W.P. or Seed Dresser from rubber chemical grade of Thiram having impurities highly toxic to human beings ; and

(d) whether Government have taken any action against the company and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course of time.

Production Target of Foodgrains

3671, **SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have set the target for the total food production during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, what would be overall increase over the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) whether Government have a plan to export the surplus rice to foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir. A target of 178-183 million tonnes has been fixed for foodgrain production during Seventh Five Year Plan period.

(b) The above Seventh Plan target represents an increase of 24.4-29.4 million tonnes over the Sixth Plan target of 153.6 million tonnes.

(c) Export of basmati rice is permitted under Open General Licence subject to a minimum export price. Export of non-basmati rice is also allowed within a limited ceiling and subject to a minimum export price.

Changes in retention price-cum Subsidy Scheme for Fertilizers

3672. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring changes in the existing retention price-cum-subsidy scheme for fertilizer industry shortly ;

(b) if so, the details of the changes likely to be made ; and

(c) the extent to which the mounting losses in the fertilizer units of public sector will be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). An Inter-Ministerial Committee has reviewed the present retention price-cum-subsidy scheme for fertilizer industry and has recommended certain modifications therein. The major recommendations made by the Committee are as follows :

1. (a) For existing plants, retention price of Urea be fixed on grouping of direct costs relating to feedstock and individual capital related costs based on historical cost of fixed assets and the actual pattern of financing ;
- (b) There should be a separate group for sick units for which retention prices would be worked out based on 70% capacity utilisation for Ammonia plant against 80% as at present ;
- (c) For coal-based plants at Ramagundam and Talcher, 60% of the original capacity can continue to be adopted till the long-term measures required to restore capacity are completed.
2. For new plants starting from Thal, a system of tariff adjusted import parity price could be adopted from the next pricing period. In the meantime, retention prices for them would be fixed on group direct costs *plus* individual capital-related costs.
3. From the next pricing period, possibilities may be explored of adopting a normative pattern of financing (debt-equity ratio, say, 2.5:1).

4. At that stages, design/guarantee norms may be adopted for computation of direct costs, for which the industry may be encouraged to undertake balancing investment.

5. The feasibility of applying tariff adjusted parity pricing scheme to these units can also be considered at that time.

(c) The losses in public sector fertilizer companies are basically due to their poor production performance which, in turn, is attributable to factors such as ageing of plant and machinery, design/equipment imbalances, power problems, etc. Captive power plants, wherever, considered necessary, have been sanctioned to take care of the power problems while schemes have been drawn up to revamp/modernise these fertilizer units. The productivity of the public sector fertilizer companies now incurring heavy losses is expected to improve after implementation of these measures, thereby, improving their financial performance also.

[Translation]

Non-Availability of Potash in Adequate Quantity

3673. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether potash is not available in adequate quantity in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage thereof ;

(c) the details in regard to import of potash during 1984-85, 1985-86, and 1986-87 ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any concrete steps to make available potash in adequate quantity in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) (b) and (d). The required quantity of Potash has been

imported and its availability is adequate to meet the demand of the farmers.

(c) During the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto 31st July 1986), 14.57 lakh tonnes ; 14.84 lakh tonnes and 5.96 lakh tonnes (of Potash) respectively, were imported by India.

[English]

Book Entitled "India as EEC Milch Cow"

3674. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a book "India as EEC Milch Cow" brought out by NGO's which has a general Assembly in Bruselles April, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a biased Report against Operation Flood and does not present the Project in its correct perspective.

Purchase of trawlers for Boosting export of Seafood

3675. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the ambitious programme to acquire 500 trawlers during the current Plan for boosting sea-food export is likely to suffer a setback with Union Government still undecided on the nodal agency which will fund the purchase of the trawlers ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure followed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b).

A Central Sector Scheme on Trawler Development Fund is to continue during the 7th Five Year Plan to support the raising of a fleet of deep sea fishing vessels. While Shipping Development Fund Committee would fulfil the legal and financial commitments made to the companies as upto 31st March, 1986 for funding the acquisition of vessels, the Government are making efforts to evolve a suitable alternative mechanism for channelising the loan to the buyers in respect of new proposals.

[Translation]

Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982

3676. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in November, 1985, the then Minister of Labour had indicated that Government were considering to enforce the definition of the term 'industry' as used in the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Ministry in this regard and the time by which sub-section 2(c) of Section 46 of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 will be enforced ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the matter and the number of employees likely to be benefited by enforcing this sub-section ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). In his letter dated 30th November, 1985 to the Hon'ble Member, the then Minister of Labour had *Inter alia* stated that a Bill had been introduced in Parliament to provide an alternate Grievance Redressal Mechanism for the employees of hospitals or dispensaries, educational, scientific or training institutions etc. who are being excluded from the coverage of the Industrial Disputes Act and this has not been finalised. It is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the time likely to be taken in finalising the matter. No estimates in respect of number,

employees which would be affected are available.

[English]

Conversion of a Plot near Punjabi Bagh, Delhi into Commercial Plots

3677. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in 'Jan-satta' dated 14 July, 1986 under the caption 'Chuppi Chhai Hai Chha Crore Rupe Ke Ghotala Per' (there is silence over the bungling of Rupees Six crore) regarding a plot measuring about 7 bighas between the crossing of Raja Garden and Punjabi Bagh ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). As per the approved regularisation plan of Raja Garden Extension located at the crossing of Najafgarh Road and Ring Road 6 Bighas and 10 Biswas of land was earmarked for parks, open space and other community facilities. Necessary action for acquisition of this land has been taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi through the Land & Building Department of Delhi Administration. The Land Acquisition Collector had announced the award on 9-10-1985. But the possession of the land could not be taken on account of encroachment at the site. Meanwhile, a writ petition has been filed in the High Court on which the Court has ordered to maintain status quo. Since the matter is sub-judice, the question of conducting an enquiry does not arise.

Corruption in NAFED

3678. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious disclosures have been made in respect of bungling in cooperatives like NAFED ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaints of forgery and fabrication by Chairman of any Undertaking or Board under the Ministry of Agriculture and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken, if any ; and

(c) whether any departmental or CBI inquiry has been considered, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Adverse comments on the working of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) which appeared in the press, have been refuted and clarified by NAFED.

(b) No complaint of forgery and fabrication by Chairman of any Undertaking or Board under the Ministry of Agriculture has been received. The cooperatives are not Government Undertakings.

(c) Does not arise.

Additional Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Drought

3679. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has sought additional financial assistance from Union Government for drought affected areas of the State ;

(b) whether Union Government have recently considered the request of the State Government ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the amount so far sanctioned, in addition to the additional demand made recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of ceilings of expenditure approved as Central assistance to the State Government of Maharashtra for drought relief are as under :

1985-86 Rs. 65.56 crores

1986-87 Rs. 71.78 crores

The ceiling of expenditure for 1986-87 has been sanctioned after taking into account the additional demand of the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Pithoragarh and Almora

3680. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether land has been acquired in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh for opening of Krishi Vigyan Kendras ;

(b) if so, when and where the land has been acquired ;

(c) whether the Krishi Vigyan Kendras have started functioning at these places, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the time by which they will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CORPORATION : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The land for establishment of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Pithoragarh has been acquired by the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar. The land for establishment of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Almora district has not yet been acquired by the Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhanshala, Almora.

(b) The G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar has acquired the land at Abbut Mount in February, 1986.

(c) No, Sir

(d) In view of non-availability of funds for opening new Krishi Vigyan Kendras, no time limit can be specified.

[*English*]

Research on Ocean Minerals

3681. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of STELL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to initiate any programme to conduct research on Ocean minerals in Bay of Bengal during the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) whether the Government would select Digha of Midnapore and Sunderbans of 24 Parganas of West Bengal for such programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Sand Dunes Stabilization Programme in Desert Area

3682. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sand Dunes stabilization Programme in desert areas in the country is becoming successful ;

(b) if so, the manner in which Union Government and State Governments are providing assistance or incentives to the farmers to expand the said programme and make it successful ; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the assistance and incentives under the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) Sand dunes stabilization works are an important sector of activity under Desert Development Programme (DDP) which is under implementation since 1977-78. A comprehensive evaluation of the impact of DDP has not yet been undertaken so as to draw any general conclusion regarding the success of Sand dunes stabilisation schemes. Field surveys have, however, revealed that certain Sand dunes have been stabilised, and vegetative cover provided successfully. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has also evolved a technique for stabilisation of Sand dunes which involves three processes, namely, (1) protection of the shifting dunes against biotic influence by fencing, (2) treatment of the dunes by fixing brushwood or grass and (3) revegetation by afforestation and establishment of grasses, shrubs and tree species. The technique has been successfully demonstrated.

(b) and (c) Considering the need to give a greater thrust to the Schemes including Sand dunes stabilization works under DDP, this Programme has been made a Central Sector Scheme fully funded by the Government of India under the 7th Plan. Since Sand dune Stabilization works have to be taken up in large continuous stretches irrespective of whether the land belongs to small or marginal farmers, the question of allowing reasonable subsidy so as to enlist the support of farmers to such schemes is under consideration.

[English]

Import of Aluminium

3683. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import aluminium during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, quantity of aluminium proposed to be imported ;

(c) the reasons which led to increase in the import of aluminium ; and

(d) the year by which the country is expected to become self-sufficient in aluminium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRI-MATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign exchange for import of 50,000 tonnes of aluminium has been allocated.

(c) The present indigenous production, which is adversely affected on account of power shortage in some of the States, is not sufficient to meet the demand.

(d) With National Aluminium Company Limited going on stream in 1987, there will be hardly any demand/supply gap in 1987-88, India will be a surplus producer of aluminium during the terminal years of 7th Five Year Plan.

Import of Ammonia

3684. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present sources of supply of ammonia, indigenous and external with quantities thereof ;

(b) the value of imports during last 3 years, year-wise ;

(c) whether India is to import ammonia from USSR ;

(d) if so, the quantities to be imported and at what rate ; and

(e) whether India has any plan to be self-sufficient in ammonia, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Deepak Fertilisers & Petrochemicals Corporation

Ltd. (DFPCL), Talaja, and Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Ltd. (GNVFC), Bharuch, are the only two companies in India which have a planned surplus of ammonia for meeting the requirements of other fertilizer manufacturers. They can supply about 1.45 lakh tonnes of ammonia to other units per year. During 1985-86, about 3.5 lakh tonnes of ammonia was imported from Qatar, Indonesia, Abu Dhabi, Australia, US Gulf, Bahrain and Kuwait.

(b) The value of imports during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Rs. in crores
1983-84	73.38
1984-85	113.57
1985-86	73.11

(c) and (d). An agreement, which provides for import of ammonia from USSR, has been concluded. The exact quantities to be imported will depend upon the agreement on prices, which will be negotiated on the basis of the prevailing international prices.

(e) Ammonia is an intermediate in the production of fertilizers. In spite of the establishment of new production units, there will still be a gap in the production of both phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers and the demand by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

Holding over Stock of Soda Ash by some Manufacturers

3685. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1984-85 when there was scarcity of soda ash some manufacturers held over 70 per cent of their stock whereas the consumers were frantically demanding the supply of the same ;

(b) if so, the names of such manufacturers ;

(c) whether Government had sought explanations from such manufacturers ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that All India Silicate Manufacturers Association had pointed out the fact to Government ; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. As per the information available with the Government, no manufacturer had held stocks of 70 per cent or more of their production.

(d) and (e). The All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association had informed the Government that M/s. Tata Chemicals had shown favouration in allotting soda ash. According to the concerned company, however, the discrepancies pointed out related to the periods prior to the issuance of detailed guidelines by the Government in July, 1985 on distribution of soda ash. This position has been made known to the said Association.

Ib Thermal Cooperative Products

3686. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ib Thermal Cooperative Projects approved by Government, State-wise ; and

(b) when these are likely to be commissioned and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A proposal has been received for setting up a power

station on cooperative basis in the Ib Valley in Orissa. The project can be considered for implementation after all necessary inputs and clearances, such as availability of coal and water and environmental and forest clearances, have been tied up and arrangements have been made for evacuation of power.

Private Postal Services in the Country

3587. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that an organisation is operating a parallel postal service in big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta etc. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government are going to take to improve its services and also to check the operation of these private postal services in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Instances of a few organisations operating parallel postal Services in many cities in the country have come to the notice of the Department.

(c) Carrying of letters by the private agencies constitutes a violation of Section 4 of the Indian Post Office Act. Whenever infringement of the above section comes to notice, necessary action is taken under the provisions of the Indian Post Office Act. Besides, constant monitoring of transmission and delivery of mails is carried out by the Department, to maintain the efficiency of service.

Enquiry into Purchase of PVC Cables by DESU

3688. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking had placed orders for purchase of PVC cables worth Rs. 3 crores

on firms which did not fulfill tender conditions and even orders were placed on a firm that was debarred from conducting business with DESU and given an order for Rs. 90 lakhs ;

(b) whether Government got examined the whole deal by any competent authority to ensure that things were above board and if so, who conducted the enquiry and its findings ; and

(c) if not, whether an enquiry will be instituted immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). According to DESU, orders were placed by them for the purchase of PVC cables on four parties at a total cost of about Rs. 2.68 crores plus taxes etc. Even though two of the four firms did not fulfill the requisite conditions of three years' experience in design, manufacturing and supply of cable of the required size, Delhi Electric Supply Committee (DESC) decided to place orders on them after going into all aspects and taking into consideration the availability of requisite plant equipment and testing arrangements, experience of supply of similar cables by sister concern etc. The materials were to be accepted only after inspection. Orders on another party were approved by DESU after revocation of its earlier orders debarring the firm in an earlier case. The revocation was considered by DESC after going into all aspects of the earlier orders debarring this party. DESU is fully competent in these matters and according to DESU, the decision was taken in the best financial interests of the undertaking.

Oil Industry Pool Accounts

3689. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided not to allow any income in the selling prices of

petroleum products for the present and the increased returns to the oil companies will be absorbed by the oil industry pool accounts ; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy and the new rates of return fixed for the oil companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILLA ROHTAGI) :
(a) No increase is allowed on the selling prices of petroleum products for the present and the increased returns to the oil companies are absorbed in the oil industry pool accounts.

(b) The Government has adopted the principle of allowing 12% post tax return on the actual net worth plus compensation for interest on borrowing based on the weighted average of actual interest liability of the concerned company, subject to adjustment, wherever the actual working capital is more than the normative working capital.

[Translation]

Bodhghat Hydel Power Project, Madhya Pradesh

3690. SHRI MANKU RAM SODI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work relating to the construction of Bodhghat Hydel Power Project in Baster district in Madhya Pradesh is going on very slowly and if so, what is the time limit for its completion ;

(b) whether the estimated expenditure has increased to about 40 crores of rupees ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to drop this project, if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Work on the Indira Sarovar (Bodhghat) Hydro-electric Project, scheduled for commissioning in the 8th Plan, has been hampered due to non-availability of forest clearance.

(b) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 475.8 Crores (1983 price level).

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

[English]

Setting up of Committees to Identify Hazardous Industries

3691. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken steps to tighten safety measures and amend legislation relating to safety in industries ; and

(b) if so, the guidelines or directions issued by the Union Government to States to expedite the constitution of Committees and task force for identifying hazardous industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Immediately after the industrial accident in Bhopal, a group of the Chief Inspectors of Factories reviewed the relevant provisions of the Act and made recommendation to the Government for bringing out changes in the Factories Act so as to tighten the provisions of the safety and health in that Act. Government have taken note of this. Comprehensive amendments to the Factories Act are separately under consideration.

Government also held three conferences on safety wherein the representatives of the State Governments have been advised to streamline the procedures for inspection of factories and strengthen the

Factory Inspectorate so that there would be systematic inspection of factories and industrial accidents could be checked. Further the State Governments were also advised to set up task forces/expert committees to identify hazardous units in the States and ensure that proper safety standards are maintained in these units.

Government also circulated a National Programme for Coordinated Action Plan for Control of Hazards and Protection of Occupational Health and Safety of the Workers to State Governments, workers and employers organisations specifying therein various obligations of all concerned for maintenance of safety in industrial units. Under this Plan, the State Governments were asked to set up Safety Cells for proper monitoring of the industrial accidents and employers were requested to have full safety and control system worked out for their units.

Hike in prices of Tyres

3692. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has come to the conclusion that the hike in tyre prices was much more than the increase in the cost of inputs warranted ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any step against this profiteering indulged in by the tyre manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) An edited version of the Phase I of the comprehensive study by BICP on tyre industry (1983) has been made public and copies of the same are available in the Parliament Library for ready reference. Phase II of the BICP study which will be an indepth analysis (economic, financial and technical) of the tyre industry has not yet been received.

(b) There is no statutory control on the prices/distribution of tyres at present.

In the absence of control on prices of raw materials and conversion costs and the prevailing competitive market conditions, prices are determined by market forces of demand and supply. Government have been interacting with both the tyre industry and raw material manufacturers in this regard. However, the issue of prices, discounts and trade and distribution practices and policies in the tyre industry has been referred to MRTTP Commission for a probe.

Vacancies of Chairman/C.M.D. in Public Undertakings

3693. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector undertakings of the Union Government with the post of Chairman or Chairman-cum-Managing Director vacant as on 30th June, 1986 ;

(b) the number of such posts which have fallen vacant since January, 1985 ;

(c) the number of posts which have been filled up since then ;

(d) whether some of these posts have been filled up by serving or retired Government servants ; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) As per available information the names of Central Public Enterprises without Chief Executives as on 30th June, 1986 are given in statement below. 'A'. Out of 27 vacancies mentioned in the Annexure only 12 were under consideration of Public Enterprises Selection Board.

(b) and (c). To the extent of available information 63 posts of Chief Executives in Central Public Enterprises fell vacant since January, 1985.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. In regard to six posts of Chief Executives, persons from Government, either serving or retired were appointed. Their particulars are as under :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. MD, Goa Shipyard Ltd. | RADM V.L. Koppikar |
| 2. MD, Adaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plantation Dev. Corp. Ltd. | Shri S.K. Sharma |
| 3. MD. Maruti Udyog Ltd. | Shri R.C. Bhargava—Before his absorption in the public enterprise, he belonged to IAS: |
| 4. CMD, Cotton Corp. of India. | Shri N. Jayaraman—on deputation from IAS. |
| 5. CMD, Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corp. | Shri M.P. Pinto, IAS. |
| 6. CMD. Mazagon Dock Ltd. | V. Adml. L.R. Mehta from Defence Forces. |

Statement*Vacancy Position as on 30-6-1986*

S. No.	Name of the post/Enterprise	Date of vacancy
1.	MD, Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.	29-9-83
2.	CMD, Mining & Allied Machinery Corp. Ltd.	4-10-85
3.	MD, Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1-1-85
4.	MD, Indian Road Constn. Corp.	1-1-85
5.	CMD, Tea Trading Corp. of India.	15-4-85
6.	CMD, Fertilizer Corp. of India Ltd.	16-7-85
7.	CMD, National Bicycle Corp. Ltd.	20-4-86
8.	MD, Educational Consultants (I) Ltd.	15-5-86
9.	CMD, Rural Electrification Corp. Ltd.	14-6-85
10.	MD, Metal Scrap Trade Corp. Ltd.	1-4-85
11.	Chairman, State Trading Corp.	1-8-85
12.	MD, Tyre Corp. of India Ltd.	New post.
12.	MD, Telecommunications Consultants (I) Ltd.	19-3-86
14.	CMD, Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	7-6-86
15.	CMD, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1-6-86

S. No.	Name of the post/Enterprise	Date of vacancy
16.	CMD, Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	16-6-86
17.	CMD, National Textiles Corpn. (MP) Ltd.	25-12-85
18.	CMD, National Textiles Corpn. (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	28-2-86
19.	CMD, National Textiles Corpn. (UP) Ltd.	28-11-85
20.	MD, Air India Ltd.	10-6-86
21.	CMD, Cement Corpn, of India Ltd.	31-5-86
22.	MD, Central Warehousing Corpn. Ltd.	5-6-86
23.	MD, Tannery & Footwear Corpn.	28-8-84
24.	CMD, Cardamom Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	31-3-86
25.	CMD, Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	21-6-86
26.	MD, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	18-1-85
27.	CMD, Hindustan Steelworks Constn. Ltd.	1-1-86

Appointment of retired officers as Consultants

3694. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that retired Government officers have been appointed as consultants in the Ministry of Industry and offices/public undertakings under its control during the last 3 to 4 years ;

(b) if so, the date of their superannuation, the date of their appointment as consultant and tenure of such appointments in each case ;

(c) the reasons for appointing retired persons and the steps now proposed to be taken to discontinue their services ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that such consultants are sent on study tours in violation of Government instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Machinery for amending Laws based on Legal Interpretation of the Supreme Court and High Courts

3695. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any machinery to prepare legislations or amendments to the existing laws to embody the laws created by various High Courts and the Supreme Court during the course of interpretations of the laws ; and

(b) if so, the details and functions of such a machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules made by the President under clause (3) of article

77 of the Constitution, every Central Act is allocated to a Ministry or Department for its administration. The Ministry or Department in charge of administration of a particular Central Act is concerned with the processing of amendments to the Act for the purpose of removing any difficulties in the implementation of the Act, improvement in the law, changes as a result of decisions of courts, etc. After deciding on the proposals for amendments, the administrative Ministry would send the proposals to this Ministry for examining them from the legal and constitutional points of view and for the preparation of legislation to give effect to the proposals. This Ministry also has under its administrative charge a number of enactments and in relation to these enactments, if any amendments are required in view of the decisions of the High Courts or the Supreme Court, it will take action to make the amendments in such enactments.

In view of the above, it will not be possible for this Ministry to have a machinery to propose amendments to all the Central Acts as and when any amendments are suggested to those Acts by the High Courts or the Supreme Court.

Central Public Sector Investment in Madhya Pradesh

3696. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY

be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central public sector investment in the State of Madhya Pradesh till date the annual turn-over of these undertakings, their profits and losses and their permanent and temporary employees ;

(b) the investment proposed to be made in the public sector by the Union Government in the State of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(c) whether any proposal for encouraging new public sector projects in Madhya Pradesh has been approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) The total investment of public sector units in the State of Madhya Pradesh represented by Gross Block as on 31-3-85 is Rs. 5396.12 crores and the total employment (including casual labourers) 2.85 lakhs.

The annual Gross turnover and profit/loss of the undertakings having registered offices in Madhya Pradesh are given below :

(Rs. in crores)		
S. No.	Name of the enterprise	Gross turnover 1984-85
		Net profit (+)/ loss (—)
1.	NTC (MP) Ltd.	64.49
		(—) 17.36
2.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	41.60
		(+) 2.08

(b) and (c). An estimated amount of Rs. 2288.87 crores has been provided for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects (excluding Coal, Power and Petroleum) in Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The above sum also includes the provision made for the new schemes such as Debottle-necking and integrated control systems etc. of Bhilai Steel Plant, NMDC's Fine Ore handling at Bailadila, Blue Dust Mining Project, Bailadila 14 (Phase II) etc.

Post Offices in Rajasthan

3697. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices in Rajasthan ;

(b) the number of post offices in urban, semi-urban and rural areas ;

(c) the number of post offices functioning in the buildings owned by postal department in the States :

(d) the number of post offices in the State functioning in rented buildings ; and

(e) the number of post offices whose rent leases have become time barred or expired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). As on 30-4-1986 there were 9616 post offices functioning in Rajasthan out of which 805 post offices were in urban/semi-urban areas and 8811 post offices in rural areas.

(c) and (d). Post Offices are functioning in the premises provided by the extra departmental postmasters themselves which is as per the rules of ED Postal System. Out of the departmental post offices 240 are functioning in buildings owned by the postal department and 1180 post offices are functioning in rented buildings.

(e) The number of rented post office buildings in respect of which the leases are not current is 548.

Coal Prices

3698. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an increase in the prices of coal leads to inflation ;

(b) whether any steps are proposed to hold prices in the coal industry ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) An increase in the price of coal has an impact on the cost of operations of major consuming sectors like power, steel, cement and railways, and will affect the general price index if the consuming sectors cannot absorb the increase.

(b) and (c). Measures are already being taken by the coal companies to effect economy in the cost of production by increasing production and improving productivity. During the year 1986-87 Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies will be taking concerted measures for cost reduction on various fronts like reduction in administrative expenses, control over recruitment, reduction in overtime payment and stores consumption costs, improvement in overburden removal, reduction in stock/inventories and reduction in amounts recoverable.

Measures are also being taken to take up large projects, particularly open cast ones, with high productivity so as to obtain a higher level of production with better control of costs.

Restructuring of Equity Pattern by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

3699. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan of Maruti Udyog Limited to restructure its equity pattern

by offering 30 per cent shares to the general public has not been accepted by the government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken by the Government.

Import to Small Generating Sets by Private Industries

3700. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to allow private industries to import small generating sets in view of the failures and shortage of power ;

(b) the number of such applications received from each State for importing small generating sets ; and

(c) the number of applications cleared and the names of those companies which have been allowed to import small generating sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Applications for the import of diesel generating sets are considered under the provisions of the Import-Export Policy (1985-88).

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Checking use of Foreign Brand Names on Goods for Sale in India

3701. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to ensure that no

foreign trade marks are used on goods to be sold in India ; and

(b) the action taken to stop the use of trade marks like Chesterfield and Rothmans, which are being used in India, without Government's sanction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As a general policy, foreign brand names are not allowed for use on products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. A condition to this effect is accordingly incorporated in all approvals for foreign collaboration.

(b) Steps to introduce suitable measures providing for Government's prior approval to the use of Registered Trade Marks are being initiated.

Income-Tax cases before Appellate Tribunals

3702. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of income-tax cases pending before the Appellate Tribunals, State-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken to clear them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Number of cases pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, State-wise

Andhra Pradesh	4,621
Assam	750
Bihar	1,798
Delhi	9,005
Goa	1,801
Gujarat	9,136
Haryana	1,370

Himachal Pradesh	159
J & K	512
Kerala	4,232
Maharashtra	34,508
Madhya Pradesh	5,974
Manipur	26
Meghalaya	110
Karnataka	2,974
Nagaland	8
Orissa	874
Pondicherry	25
Punjab	2,681
Rajasthan	2,544
Tamil Nadu	6,256
Tripura	26
Uttar Pradesh	11,853
U.T. Chandigarh	287
West Bengal	3,880
<hr/>	
Total :	1,05,410
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(b) The following steps have been taken to clear the pending cases :

- (1) Steps are being taken to fill up the vacant posts.
- (2) Members are deployed by arranging suitable tours to places where arrears have accumulated.
- (3) Normally a Bench consists of a Judicial Member and an Accountant Member but it has also been decided to separate Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Estate Duty cases and post them for decision by a Bench of two Judicial Members or two Accountant Members in Stations where there is imbalance in the strength of Judicial and Accountant Members.

- (4) Cases involving common points and covered cases are posted together.

Loss and Damage to Vital Documents in GPO, Dehradun

3703. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints of losses of and damage to vit documents have been received in respect of the General Post Office, Dehradun ;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered and reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether any remedial measures are proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

High Cost of DMT Manufactured by Newly Established Units

3704. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the BICP (Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices) cost study of DMT revealed that cost of DMT manufactured by newly established units like Bombay Dyeing and Bongaigaon Refineries and Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited is substantially higher than that of Indian Petrochemical Corporation Limited ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the reasons therefor and action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The cost of DMT manufactured by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation

Limited plant is lower than the DMT manufactured by the other plants as Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited plant was set up earlier and its fixed costs are relatively lower.

[Translation]

Ganesh Flour Mills

3705. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when and under what circumstances the Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi was taken over by Government;

(b) whether this mill has been running in loss continuously after its take over;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There were grave financial irregularities and gross mismanagement in Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited. The company, therefore, remained closed for certain period. The Management of Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited was, therefore, taken over on 3-11-1972 under Section 18-AA of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) No, Sir. The Company had been earning profits from the very beginning.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of Wind Mills

3706. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have

been financing some States to set up wind mills;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to each State during the last three years;

(c) the number of wind mills set up in each coastal State so far; and

(d) the success of these wind mills as reported from different States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES) is implementing a countrywide windpump trial and demonstration programme. It has also recently undertaken a wind farm demonstration programme for electricity generation in certain potential States. The number of windmills installed in each State/UT is given in the Statement below. These projects, sponsored and funded by DNES, are implemented through State renewable energy agencies, other implementation agencies and electricity boards, with local costs being met by these agencies.

(d). Reports from States indicate that the windpumps are gaining wider acceptability. The wind farms have also been successful, and have already fed over 2.3 million units of electricity to the respective state grids since their commissioning in 1986.

Statement

1. Status of the windpump Demonstration Programme:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Windpumps installed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	205
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14
3.	Bihar	111
4.	Chandigarh	4
5.	Delhi	40
6.	Goa	6

1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	94	16.	Orissa	180
8.	Haryana	30	17.	Pondicherry	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	18.	Punjab	77
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	19.	Rajasthan	76
11.	Karnataka	17	20.	Tamil Nadu	98
12.	Kerala	4	21.	Uttar Pradesh	227
13.	Madhya Pradesh	164	22.	West Bengal	15
14.	Maharashtra	111	23.	Tripura	2
15.	Nagaland	4	TOTAL		1500

II. *Status of the Windfarm Demonstration Programme*

Location, State	No. of wind generators/ Installed capacity (MW)	Units generated (Kwh)
1. Mandvi, Gujarat	19/1.1	9,69,000
2. Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	10/0.55	4,57,805
3. Okha, Gujarat	10/0.55	5,42,670
4. Deogarh,	10/0.55	1,94,300
5. Puri, Orissa	10/0.50	1,31,250

Telephone Service in Kerala

3707. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the improvement proposed to be made in the telephone system in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Following steps are proposed to be taken for improvement of telephone system in Kerala :—

- (i) Replacement of life expired equipment and telephone instruments ;

- (ii) Installation of automatic exchanges to replace the manual ones ;
- (iii) Laying underground cables to replace heavy overhead alignments to reduce fault liability ;
- (iv) Providing drop wires for subscribers where fault liabilities are more ;
- (v) Providing protecting devices in Distribution points in all lightening prone areas ; and
- (vi) Replacement of bare openwire lines by insulated GI wire. This is to prevent fault liability due to vegetation.

Closing of Divisional offices at Lurdwan and Durgapur in West Bengal

3708. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telephone Department at present in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal has three Divisional Offices with TRA units at Burdwan, Asansol and Durgapur ;

(b) whether Government have decided to close the Divisional Offices at Burdwan and Durgapur and retain only one office at Asansol ;

(c) how many employees will be declared surplus, if the decision is implemented; and

(d) the number of high salaried officers to be employed in the new scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has been taken on the proposal for restructuring the organisational set up in this area in terms of the general policy for organising the Telecom. Circle on the basis of Secondary Switching Areas.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Functioning of Telegraphic Lines between Mandavi and Nanded (Maharashtra)

3709. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mandvi-Nanded (a tribal area in Maharashtra) telegraphic lines have been out of order for more than a month ;

(b) whether throughout the year the beats from Nanded to Mandavi and vice versa are not audible ;

(c) if so, whether telegrams are sent

on telephone creating mistakes in the spellings ; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Mandavi-Nanded telegraph line was not out of order for more than a month.

(b) No, Sir. Sometimes the beats are low but audible.

(c) Telegrams are sent on telephone during interruptions on the line but there are no complaints regarding creation of mistakes in spelling etc.

(d) A proposal to re-engineer the circuit is under consideration for better performance.

Jaswant Singh Commission Report

3710. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Jaswant Singh Commission on the creation of a bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western U.P. has been referred to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and to the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court ;

(b) if so, the dates of such reference ;

(c) whether their response has been received ; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The Government has decided to lay the report in Parliament as soon as possible. After the report has been laid

in Parliament, it will be referred to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for their comments and views. It is not possible to indicate when a decision would be reached in the matter.

Steps to strengthen capital goods Industry

3711. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are contemplated to be taken to strengthen and streamline the capital goods industry as part of the overall strategy to check dumping by multinationals in this country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Government is considering various steps, including changes in import and fiscal policies, to strengthen competitiveness of indigenous capital goods industry.

LPG Connections in Orissa

3712. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to augment substantially the supply of cooking gas in the coming years ;

(b) if so, the targets set for the next three years, year-wise ;

(c) the proportionate increase in the quantum of supply of the LPG cylinders to Orissa in each of these years ; and

(d) the number of pending applications for LPG connections in Orissa and the time by which LPG connections are proposed to be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). With increasing availability of indigenous LPG in the coming years, it is proposed to enrol the following number of new customers annually in the country, besides maintaining supplies to the present customer population of over 106 lakhs :

1986-87	—	16.0 lakhs
1987-88	—	18.0 lakhs
1988-89	—	18.0 lakhs

(c) and (d). The number of persons on the waiting list in Orissa as on 1.6.1986 was approximately 45,000. Enrolment of new customers in the country including Orissa is made under the annual customer enrolment programme of the oil industry and is determined by augmentation in availability of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation and other infrastructure facilities.

Manufacture of machinery for Tin-lead soldiers

3713. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign collaboration/ licensed production/tie-up has been or is proposed to be approved for the manufacture of machinery for tin-lead soldiers and multicore rosin flux tin-lead soldier wires ; and

(b) if so, the details of the parties the product(s), sanctioned capacity and current annual production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Initiative for going in the Foreign Collaboration/

Licensed production/tie up is left to the individual entrepreneur. As approvals are given in response to proposals made no projection is possible. The details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published by Indian Investment centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

**Consumption and import of
Tin-lead solder**

**3714. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual consumption of tin-lead solder of various compositions used in automobile industry and electronics industry ;

(b) the names of Indian manufacturers of tin-lead solder in the organised and small sector indicating current annual estimated production ;

(c) whether any grade of tin-lead solder is being imported ; and

(d) if so, the names of overseas suppliers, importers, main users, quantity and prices for 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The figures regarding the consumption of tin-lead solder sector-wise are not being maintained.

(b) In addition to small scale units registered with respective State Directorate of Industries, the following manufacturers are registered with DGID :

1. Saru Smelting Limited.
2. Eyre Smelting Limited.
3. Svictor Multicore Limited.

4. Sanjay Solders Limited.

5. B.J. Solders.

The total production by the above manufactures during the year 1985 has been of the order of about 365 MT.

(c) Certain special grades of solder wire is being imported and such imports are governed by Import Policy 1985-86 under Sn. 574 B Appendix 3 Part 'A'.

(d) It has not been possible to compile information in respect of overseas suppliers, quality and prices etc. The main users are automobile, electronic and tin-container industry sectors.

[Translation]

**Benefits to Employees who died in Harness
in Delhi Tel. Communications**

**3715. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :**

**SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
RAWAT :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending since 1970 till date in which neither any job was provided nor other benefits were given to the wife or son of an employee belonging to class IV or working on other posts in Delhi Telecommunications who died in harness ; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases out of them relating to Harijan employees and the action taken by the Government thereon

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No case is pending earlier to 1985-86. 35 cases for the year 1985-86 (i.e. 13 in Group 'C' and 22 in Group 'D').

(b) 9 cases, are under consideration.

[English]

Sale of Assets by Union Carbide Corporation

3716. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that while claims of compensation for damages in respect of victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy arising out of the leakage are still pending, the Union Carbide Corporation are going to sell another major business division ;

(b) if so, which plants are sought to be disposed of by the Union Carbide Corporation ;

(c) how much of the assets have already been disposed of by them so far ; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to ensure that the assets of the Corporation are not disposed of till the claims are settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) are reportedly planning to sell their Agricultural Product Division during the next few months. The plant in Bhopal is not stated to be covered by the proposed sale. Apart from the earlier sale of Consumer Products Division by UCC, there are reports about sale of its relatively minor business units like, Metals

Subsidiary and Engineering Polymers and advanced Composites Businesses.

(d) All the information in this regard is being monitored and evaluated with a view to protecting the interests of Bhopal Gas Victims and other affected persons.

M RTP Industry into Nirma Washing Powder and Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.

3717. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether MRTP Commission is inquiring into monopolistic and restrictive trade practices of Nirma Washing Powder and Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd ;

(b) if so, the full facts thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure easy and free availability of these items at competitive rates in all parts of Delhi and to ensure that their supplies are not unreasonably restricted to the detriment of consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the details of the various cases is given below.

(c) The Commission takes appropriate action under the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 in all cases where the prevalence of monopolistic/restrictive trade practices comes to its notice.

Statement

A—Cases of relating M/s Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.

S.N.	Name of the Complaint	Nature of complaint	Present Position
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Shri Moti Lal Jain, Hyderabad.	Tie-up of Tooth Brushes with the sale of dental creams.	The case is listed for bearing on 12-9-1986.
2.	M/s Janta Medical Stores, Bombay.	Non-supply of products.)
3.	Shri Ram Saran Das Babu Ram, Delhi.	Tie-up of sale.)
4.	Shri S.R. Chimade, Advocate Belgaum.	—do—	) Under preliminary investigation by the Director General of Investigation and Registration.
5.	Shri Humanchan Gupta, Pitam Pura, Delhi.	Tie-up of sale and manipulation of prices.)
6.	M/s Nalini Kangan Stores, Ahmedabad.	Tie-up of sale.)
7.	Shri Subhas Paul Silchur & others.	Tie-up of sale and manipulation of prices.	) Under examination of the MRTTP Commission.
8.	Consumer Affairs & Protection Agency of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.	Tie-up of sale.)

(B)—Cases relating to M/s Nirma Washing Powder

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	Shri Kamla Prasad Singh, forwarded by Department of Civil Supplies, New Delhi.	Restricting supply of Washing Powder.	Under Investigation by Director (Research) in the MRTP Commission.
10.	Newspaper Advertisement in August, 1984.	Allowing higher percentage of discount on purchase of larger quantity of goods.	The case is at evidence stage & fixed for hearing on 28-8-1986.

**Appointments/Promotions on the basis of
False Caste Certificates**

3718. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of appointments/promotions on the basis of false/fake/Bogus Caste Certificates have come to the notice of his Ministry through P. & T. scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees Welfare Association (Regd.) and other sources ;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases from 1 June, 1983 to 31 May, 1986 ;

(c) the number of cases in which action has been taken ; and

(d) expected time in which action will be taken in the remaining cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). In most of the cases the recruiting authorities are the Heads of various Postal and Telecom. Circles and Telephone Districts. Such cases, therefore, if any, would be with recruiting authorities mentioned above. The information from these authorities is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House later on.

**Opening of Departmental Petrol Pumps/
Service Stations**

3719. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3183 on 18 March, 1986 regarding opening of I.B.P. Departmental Petrol Service Stations in Delhi and state :

(a) the reasons for not opening more petrol pumps/service stations in Delhi and elsewhere which would help reduce adulteration in petrol, better service and profits to the companies ;

(b) whether there is any crash plan to start new pumps/service stations by public

sector undertakings such as Indo-Burma Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a), (b) and (c). The oil industry is following a general policy to sell petrol/diesel through the dealership network and not through company operated outlets ; thereby generating self-employment for general and social objective categories. The company-owned/company operated outlets are only intended to serve as trainingcentres for imparting trainingto company personnel as well as dealers/ dealers' staff besides retaining of products and undertaking automobile servicing jobs. The number of such outlets operating in Metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras & Calcutta is sufficient to train the above persons. Checking of adulteration/malpractices by the dealers is being done by company officials/joint industry teams through periodical inspections as per laid down schedule. The oil marketing companies have no crash programme for opening of company-operated outlets.

**Setting up of Wind Mills and use of
Solar Energy to Generate Power
in Kerala**

2720. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the high velocity winds along the coast of Kerala, the Union Government will consider setting up of wind mills along this coast to generate power ; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to produce Solar Energy to supplement the energy resources of any State especially of Kerala and if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources have taken up a demonstration wind farm programme for electricity generation at known windy locations in the country. The setting up of similar projects on the Kerala Coast can be considered based on availability of suitable windy sites and other technical factors.

(b) Yes, Sir. Solar Energy through the thermal and photovoltaic routes is now being used to supplement the energy resources in the country including Kerala through a variety of applications such as cooking, water heating, air heating, wood seasoning, drying of farms products, purification of brackish water, condition of living space, storage of perishable material for low temperature, generation of power, operation of street light, television, radio, water pumping, signalling, tele-communication, etc. During the current financial year forty solar powered street-lights have been supplied to Kerala.

Collaboration proposals for Soft Drinks

3721. **SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the industries in which foreign collaboration is allowed, indicating the priorities accorded in respect of various industries ;

(b) whether soft drinks is one of these industries and what position is held by them in the matter of priority for import of technology, know-how, capital goods or products and formulations ;

(c) whether any proposals involving imports relating to collaborations in the area of soft drinks are under consideration ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and decisions, if any, taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No such list has

been drawn up.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited have submitted a composite application for approval for manufacture of various processed foods including soft drink concentrates in financial participation with one of the Tata Companies and M/s. Pepsico Incorporated of USA. The application is still to be considered by the Government.

[Translation]

Opening of Coal Depot at Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)

3722. **SHRI NANDLAL CHOU-DHARY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to open a coal depot at Sagar, Madhya Pradesh had been taken by Coal India Ltd. in July, 1982 ; and

(b) if so, the time by which a coal depot is likely to be opened there ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). There was a proposal for opening a Coal India stockyard at Sagar in M.P. but this stockyard could not be opened as Sagar is not a rake fit station and movement by Rail is not permitted by the Railways.

[English]

Lifting of ban on resale of two wheeler scooters

3723. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lifted the ban on resale of new two-wheeler scooters within two years of its first purchase, as reported in 'The Indian Express, of 1 June, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Road Transport Authority is acting accordingly in the matter of registration of vehicles ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Shifting of NTPC unit from Murad Nagar to Bulandshahr

3724. SHRI K.N. SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unit of the National Thermal Power Corporation located at Murad Nagar near Ghaziabad is being shifted to another place near Bulandshahr ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether lying ashes will be disposed of before shifting to check environmental hazard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The National Capital Thermal Power Project, which was earlier proposed to be set up near Muradnagar in the Ghaziabad District of Uttar Pradesh, is now proposed to be installed by the National Thermal Power Corporation at a site near Dadri in the same District. The change was necessitated because of environmental considerations and possible irrevocable commitment of large stretch of agricultural land.

(c) Does not arise since the project is yet to be set up.

Production of Basic Drugs and Drug Intermediates

3725. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the recently announced economical capacities for production of basic drugs and drug intermediates ;

(b) whether it will help to reduce the price of the drugs to International level ;

(c) if so, to what extent would there be reduction in each of these products ; and

(d) if not, how the same are to be considered as economical ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Details are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). It is difficult to categorically state the level to which drugs prices would be reduced as price is determined by not only the scale of production, but, various other factors.

(d) It is considered that at these levels of production the cost of production will be minimal.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Minimum Licensed capacity per annum
1	2	3
1.	Aspirin	2,000 Metric Tonnes
2.	Penicillins	1,000 MMU
3.	6-APA & Semi Synthetic Penicillins	100 Metric Tonnes

1	2	3
4.	Vitamin C	1,000 Metric Tonnes
5.	Ibuprofen	200 Metric Tonnes
6.	Ethambutol/DL-2 Aminobutanol	100 Metric Tonnes
7.	Metronidazole & Tinidazole	100 Metric Tonnes
8.	Methyl Dopa	100 Metric Tonnes
9.	Rifampicin	100 Metric Tonnes
10.	7-ADCA/7ACA/Cephalosporins	100 Metric Tonnes
11.	Vitamin A (Synthetic route starting from Isoprene)	500 MMU
12.	Erythromycin	50 Metric Tonnes
13.	Chloroquin	100 Metric Tonnes
14.	Chloromphenicol	100 Metric Tonnes
15.	Trimethoprim	100 Metric Tonnes

Rural Communication System

3726. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the achievement in the field of rural communications system during the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the improvements proposed to be effected in rural communication system during the Seventh Five Year Plan period together with allocation made for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) During 6th Plan period 3028 new exchanges have been opened in the rural areas, with switching capacity being increased by 162825 lines. The number of telephone connections increased by 137381 and 9710 new Long Distance Public Call Offices were opened.

(b) Following additions are proposed to improve the Telecommunication Services in rural areas during 7th Plan period.

- (i) 2,30,000 lines of Small Automatic exchanges and Manual type of local switching equipment.
- (ii) 9000 Long Distance Public Telephone including on Multi Access Radio Relay system.
- (iii) Multi Access Radio Relay system are being introduced for improving the Telecommunication services in rural areas.
- (iv) Small capacity Electronic Telephone exchanges will be introduced in rural areas during the 7th Plan period.

The above programme will be funded from out of the total outlay approved for Telecommunications in the 7th Plan which is Rs. 4010 crores.

Imposition of Power Cut

3727. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to impose some restrictions on the use of power throughout the country ; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):
(a) and (b). Power cuts/restrictions and any changes therein are decided, from time to time, by the State authorities, keeping in view the position regarding demand and availability of power. The present power cuts/restrictions in various States are given in the statement below.

Statement

Power cuts in various States as on 2nd August, 1986.

Region/State	Demand/out	Energy Cut	Remarks
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN			
Delhi	Peak Load restrictions.		
Punjab	— do —		Agricultural consumers were supplied power for 7—15.3/4 hrs./day.
Chandigarh	Peak hour restrictions.		
Himachal Pradesh	Peak hour restrictions on industries.		
Haryana	Peak hour restrictions on general industries.		21 hrs/day supply to agricultural consumers.
Jammu & Kashmir			22 hrs/day supply to agricultural consumers.
Uttar Pradesh		Load restrictions by regulating number of hrs/day supply.	10 hrs/day supply to agricultural consumers.

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Peak period restrictions on general		Agricultural consumers getting 6 hrs/day supply. industries.
WESTERN			
Gujarat	35-50% on HT & LT industries.		8-22½ hrs/day supply to agricultural consumers.
Maharashtra	10-15% on H.T. industries.		24 hrs/day supply to agricultural consumers.
Madhya Pradesh			24 hrs. supply to agricultural consumers.
SOUTHERN			
Andhra Pradesh			24 hrs/day supply to agricultural consumers.
Tamil Nadu	15—40%	15—40%	14 hours/day supply to agricultural consumers.
Karnataka	10—20%	25—85%	
Kerala	100% cut on H.T. and E.H.T. Industrial consumers.		
EASTERN			
Bihar	No statutory power cuts. Load shedding being done on day to day basis depending upon availability of power.		
West Bengal	Peak period restrictions on industries.		
Orissa	75% cut on heavy and power intensive industries.		

1	2	3	4
D.V.C.	Load restrictions depending upon graded level of generation.		
NORTH-EASTERN			
Assam	No notified power cuts.		
Manipur	No notified power cuts.		
Tripura	No notified power cuts.		
Meghalaya	No notified power cuts.		
Nagaland	No notified power cuts.		
Arunachal Pradesh	No notified power cuts.		

Loss to Neyveli Lignite Corporation due to delayed supplies by M.A.N. West Germany

3728. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6730 on 15 April, 1986 regarding supply of excavators to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited by M.A.N., West Germany and state :

(a) whether the exact estimate of losses to the project due to defective and delayed supplies has since been worked out both against M.A.N., West Germany and Indian Collaborator by now ;

(b) if so, the total amount of such loss and reasons for delaying the filling of NLC's claim of liquidated damages etc. against the company ;

(c) whether the said West German firm or its Indian collaborator has offered to make up the said losses in case they are granted or given further orders by the NLC ;

(d) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(e) whether Government propose to place orders on M.A.N. for the Second Mine Expansion Project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A claim has been made on the supplier for Rs. 1.18 crores towards the cost of rehabilitation of the damaged Bucket Wheel Excavator. The claim was made soon after rehabilitation of the Excavator.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) On grounds of technical acceptability, lowest price and capabilities (financial and technical) of the sub-contracting parties, a short letter of intent has been issued by NLC to M.A.N. for the supply of two Spreaders. This has been concurred with by the West

German Consultant for the project and the West German financing agency.

Reports of Experts Team on Second Mine Expansion Project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3729. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4467 on 17 December, 1985 regarding Reports of Experts Team on Second Mine Expansion Project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation and state :

(a) whether the report of M/s. Rheinbraun Consultants of West Germany has since been considered by the Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details of the report and the recommendations made on specifications of the equipment required for the second mine expansion programme of Neyveli Lignite Corporation ;

(c) whether the team of experts had made any specific recommendation in regard to the source of the equipment to be acquired by the NLC from West German firm or firms ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether the NLC has accepted the expert team's report ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of M/s. Rheinbraun related to improvements in designs of specialised mining equipment, their size, belt width and speed of conveyers etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) & (f). The specifications of the equipment were finalised by Neyveli Lignite Corporation after detailed discussions with M/s. Rheinbraun. Further, M/s. Rheinbraun have also concurred with NLC's tender evaluation for various items of equipment.

Uniform wage service conditions for Public Sector Undertakings

3730. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1197 on 4 March, 1986 regarding wage revision agreements in public sector undertakings and state :

(a) whether the wage revision agreements were approved in respect of (i) Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (ii) Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (iii) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and (iv) Bengal Immunity Company Ltd. for a period of four years ;

(b) whether the unions of these companies have submitted fresh charter of demands after the completion of the period of four years ;

(c) if so, the details of their demands ;

(d) whether any of these companies have uniform wage structure ;

(e) if so, the steps being taken to have a uniform wage and service conditions in all these companies ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). IDPL Wage agreement will be expiring only on 30.9.1988.

The unions of SSPL, BCPL and BIL have submitted fresh charters of demands to their respective managements. The proposals in this regard have not been received by the Government.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). All aspects will be kept in view when the proposals are received from the companies concerned.

Allotment of Levy Cement to States

3731. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of levy cement allotted to States since January, 1986 ;

(b) whether diversion of levy cement has been made in some States ;

(c) if so, the names of those States; and

(d) whether Government have released sufficient quantities of levy cement to all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A total allocations including ad-hoc/additional allocation, to the extent of 65,08,983 Metric Tonnes of levy cement has been made to the States/ U.Ts. since January, 1986 upto September, 1986 (IIIrd Quarter) made up as under :—

Quarter I/86 (January to March '86)	23,07,803 M.T.
Quarter II/86 (April to June '86)	22,55,240 M.T.
Quarter III/86 (July to Sept. '86)	19,65,940 M.T.
Total :	65,08,983 M.T.

(b) and (c). State Governments/U.Ts. have got discretion to re-allocate any quantity of cement to eligible categories of evy consumers within the overall quarterly allocation made to them. However, Office of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry has informed

that they have not received any report regarding diversion of allocation to consumers, who are not edible for levy cement.

(d) The entire available quantity of levy cement has been allocated to the various sectors, i.e., Central Government Ministries/Departments, Irrigation and Power Projects as well as States/U.Ts. However, it has not been found possible to meet, the full demands of States, in view of the limitations on the total availability of levy cement.

Switching over of Soviet Aided Industrial Units to Transnationals of Western Countries

3732. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet-aided industrial units in India like Heavy Engineering Corporation, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. etc. are, in the name of changing their product line, switching to transnationals of Western countries ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how it would affect the base of self-reliance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of "Regional Electricity Authority"

3733. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have not favoured the setting up of the 'Regional Electricity Authority' ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the details of the alternative proposals for the Power Exchange Pool ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The setting up of Regional Electricity Authorities has been a subject of discussion with the States and also at the Power Minister's Conference. Many of the States have expressed reservation in regard to setting up of such Authorities. No alternative proposals have emerged so far.

Coordinating Body for Effective Working of Public Enterprises

3734. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of sudden lack of orders from the ONGC and Oil India Limited, BHEL will stand to lose Rs. twenty crores in its investment in oil rigs ;

(b) whether with further cutback in domestic oil production being contemplated, there would be similar huge losses suffered by other public sector enterprises which have been supplying equipment, material and machinery to ONGC and OIL ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to institute a special coordinating body or cell which would oversee the effective working of public sector enterprises *vis-a-vis* mutual profitability and productivity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Modern plant for packed foods at Nasik in Maharashtra

3735. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a modern plant for packed foods which could be kept for use for at

least two years without freezing or refrigeration is likely to be set up at Nasik in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether it is proposed to pack only Indian food or continental dishes also ;

(c) the names of the foreign collaborators ;

(d) whether the project has been given clearance and scrutinised from the point of view of bacteria proof and heat stability ; and

(e) if so, when the plant is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e). M/s. All seasons Foods Limited, Bombay, have been registered with DGTD for manufacture of 10,000 tonnes per annum of Processed Food Products based on vegetable, fruits, meat and marine products. The unit is to be located at Ambad, District Nasik. They have proposed to have foreign collaboration with M/s. Booth & Smith Associates, England. The date of commissioning of the project has not been indicated.

The question of clearance from the point of view of various requirements would arise when the plant has been commissioned and is ready to go into operation.

Poor Productivity in Pharmaceuticals Industry

3736. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that productivity in pharmaceuticals industry in India is very poor as compared to the demand of essential drugs ;

(b) whether there is a serious shortage of several essential and life-saving drugs,

especially in the field of communicable diseases ;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet this shortage through both public and private sectors ;

(d) whether Government have considered the question of making the prices of essential and life saving drugs within the reach of common man in India ; and

(e) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Self-sufficiency has already been achieved in respect of a number of bulk drugs and their formulations. Drugs are being also produced in the country to meet the demand. Wherever there is a short-fall in the indigenous availability, imports are allowed.

(b) There is no general or serious shortage of medicines particularly those required for communicable diseases.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The prices of most of the essential and life saving drugs are already regulated under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

Capital Investment of Public Sector Projects

3737. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to bring down the capital investment of future public sector projects ; and

(b) the other steps being taken to bring down the cost of production in public sector enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) The major reason for increase in capital

cost of the projects is the time and cost over-runs due to delay, changes in scope etc. Among the steps taken to bring down the capital cost of projects, especially due to time and cost over runs, mention may be made of the following :

1. Introduction of a two-stage clearance of project approval with effect from March, 1985.
2. Preparation of realistic project estimates and implementation plans.
3. Effective monitoring through Monthly Flash Report and Quarterly Status Report Monitoring System.
4. Constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion.
5. Inter-Ministerial coordination and inter-action.
6. Close follow up by concerned Ministeries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, Consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

(b) Government have taken a number of steps to bring down the cost of production in public sector enterprises. They include : measures to improve productivity and efficiency, Technology upgradation and modernisation of plant and machinery, better capacity utilisation etc. which have a direct bearing on the cost of production. Besides the above steps, the Bureau of Public Enterprises has, from time to time, advised all the public sector enterprises to introduce appropriate systems of cost control, internal auditing and management accounting.

New Polyester Filament Yarn Projects

3738. SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start new polyester filament yarn projects in different States ;

(b) if so, whether any proposals were received from Tamil Nadu State in this direction ; and

(c) the reasons for not including the name of Tamil Nadu State in proposed scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) During last one year 12 letters of intent have been issued for setting up of grass roots plants for manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn in different States.

(b) No proposal have been received for setting up a grass root plant in Tamil Nadu. However, Government had earlier approved the proposal of M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Limited for setting up a plant for manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn at Manali in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Does not arise.

Relating production and pay Structure in public Undertakings

3739. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revised wage-structure of the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. approved by the Ministry of Finance has been turned down, as reported in the 'The Times of India' dated July 17, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the names of public sector undertakings in which negotiations are going on with the unions for revision of wages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Integrated Complexes

3740. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for the establishment of integrated complexes consisting of paper mill, sugar mill and distillery ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No proposal received under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letter of Intent for the establishment of integrated complexes consisting of paper mill, sugar mill and distillery, is, at present, pending consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Charging of High Tariff by Gas based Power project in Gujarat

3741. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power tariff to be charged by the gas-based power projects in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh will be higher than the rate for thermal power ; and

(b) whether Government propose to intervene and ask the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to supply the gas for the power projects at the earlier agreed rate of Rs. 1800 per thousand cubic metres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter regarding pricing of gas to be supplied to power projects is under consideration of Government.

Export of Naphtha

3742. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Naphtha is being exported by Indian Oil Corporation for a long time while crude oil is freely sold against free foreign exchange for the last one year against counter trade thereby resulting in loss of foreign exchange ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). High Aromatic Naptha surplus to our requirements is exported by Indian Oil Corporation. No crude oil was sold against counter trade. The question of any loss in foreign exchange thereby does not arise.

Purchase of Aromex by Petrochemical plants of Bombay and Calcutta

3743. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Aromex purchased in the year 1985 from Digboi Refinery by Calcutta and Bombay petrochemical plants and the value per kilolitre ;

(b) the quantity of formulated finished product sent back to Assam by Calcutta and Bombay Plants and value thereof ; and

(c) whether there is goods scope for utilisation of Aromex produced from Assam crude locally to avoid unnecessary haulage within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Aromex is not used in Petrochemical Complexes at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Appointment of Acting Chief Justices of High Courts

3744. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) in which High Court acting Chief Justices have been appointed and are functioning ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how many of them are from the same State and how many from outside the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). As on 8-8-86, the High Courts of Gauhati, Karnataka and Rajasthan were having Acting Chief Justices appointed from within the respective High Courts.

In Gauhati High Court the permanent Chief Justice was on leave, while in the other two High Courts the offices of Chief Justices were vacant.

Use of Machines of B.C.C.L. for Demolitions

3745. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the machines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. were used on 30 May, 1986 to demolish the houses of the villagers in Ram Kanali Colliery and Keshalpur village in Dhanbad district of Bihar ; if so, facts thereof ;

(b) whether it was done with the permission of the management ; and

(c) if so, the justification for such permission and if not, the steps taken against this unauthorised action ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). At the request of District Law & Order authorities, one dozer was placed at their disposal by the BCCL for a few hours on 30-5-86. To what use this dozer was put is being ascertained from the State Government.

Vacuum as Future Energy Source

3746. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express, dated the 17th July, 1986 captioned "Vacuum as future energy source" ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that a scientist of the Department of Atomic Energy, Bombay claims that he has built a machine which generates electricity from empty space or vacuum ; and

(c) if so, whether Union Governments are examining the feasibility of exploitation of space energy source ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Declaration of Hassan and Kodag as 'No Industry' Districts in Karnataka

3747. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of

Karnataka have urged the Union Government to include Hassan and Kodag districts of Karnataka in the list of 'No Industry' Districts thereto ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to review and revise the existing schemes for industrialisation of Backward Areas/'No Industry Districts'. The suggestion has been referred to the Committee.

Assistance by World Bank for HBJ Pipeline

3748. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has offered to give assistance for the Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline project ;

(b) if so, the amount offered by the World Bank ;

(c) whether other countries are also willing to invest in that project and the amount offered for investment ; and

(d) the policy of Government in the context of aid offered by the World Bank and other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Project is not currently in the World Bank's lending programme.

(c) The details are as follows :

(i) *Japan* : Japanese assistance of two tranches totalling Yen 35.8 billion have already been signed. Another

tranche of Yen 18.904 billion is expected to be signed in October 1986.

(ii) *Federal Republic of Germany* : An amount of DM 170 million has been made available as mixed credit of soft loan and commercial credit.

(iii) *Italy* : Mixed credit of \$ 32.32 million has been made available.

(iv) *France* : FF 1200 million of French credit has been secured.

(v) *U.K.* : UK has offered concessional ECGD finance of \$ 24 million.

(d) Government has been taking advantage of assistance offered by various countries for the HBJ Project subject to suitability/price status of the material/service quoted by the agencies of such countries.

Accidents caused by LPG Cylinders

3749. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents caused by bursting of domestic LPG cylinders in 1986 so far ;

(b) the number of deaths caused due to these accidents ; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid by oil companies to the victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SMT. SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) There has been no accident caused by bursting of LPG Cylinder during 1986.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Closing of post Offices in Tamil Nadu

3750. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for closing of more than thousand Post Offices in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

[Translation]

Construction of Telephone Exchange Building in Ranikhet (U.P.)

3751. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has transferred in his Ministry the land required for the construction of the building of Electronics Telephone Exchange in Ranikhet (Uttar Pradesh) ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work of construction of the building on this land will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The approval of the Ministry of Defence is still awaited for the transfer of the proposed land to the Department of Telecom for the construction of electronic exchange at Ranikhet.

(c) In view of the above the question does not arise.

[English]

Allotment of Max-II Equipments to Kerala

3752. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the gap between the demand and supply of telephone connections in Kerala Circle ;

(b) how much MAX-II equipments are allotted to Kerala for the Seventh Plan requirement ; and

(c) whether additional allotment of MAX-II equipments to meet the Seventh plan norms will be given to Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The total demand for telephones inclusive of the existing connections in Kerala Circle (excluding telephone districts) is expected to be about 3,51,000 connections as on 1-4-90. It is expected that number of direct exchange lines by 1-4-90 is likely to be about 1,74,000 which leaves an unfulfilled demand of about 1,76,000 connections by the end of the 7th Plan. The expansion will comprise of MAX I, MAX II, MAX III and Manual type of equipment. Allotment to Kerala Circle has been made for about 29,000 lines of MAX I and 25,000 lines of MAX II type equipment.

(c) With the establishment of digital switching manufacturing capacity for small exchanges, more equipment will be made available to Kerala Circle to meet the 7th Plan norms for MAX II type of equipment.

[Translation]

Production of Penicillin

3753. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been low production of penicillin during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND

PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes. With respect to 1983-84 the production of Pencillin. has declined. However, the production of 1985-86 is higher than that of the previous year.

(b) The reasons for fall in the production are marketing constraints and technological problems in HAL and IDPL and power shortage in Standard Pharmaceuticals.

[English]

Giving Drilling Rigs on hire to Private Companies in Assam

3754. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received representations against the policy of giving drilling rigs on hire to private companies on contract basis in the State of Assam ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI. SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Debt Equity Ratio of Public Undertakings

3755. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether debt equity ratio of public

undertakings in being determined by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). As per the instructions issued by Government, unless there are exceptional reasons to the contrary, the debt equity ratio of Public Enterprises should be 1:1. If the public undertakings made out a strong case for different equity debt ratio, due consideration will be given on merits. Since the equity debt ratio has a direct bearing on the profitability, the assumptions made in this regard in financing the project should be clearly indicated in the feasibility study reports and detailed project reports together with the reasons for such assumptions so that at the time of examining the feasibility report, this question may be also gone into and necessary decision taken.

Amount sanctioned to District Industries Centres in Bihar for self employment Scheme

3756. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount was granted to the District Industries Centres in Bihar for distribution for self-employment of unemployed youngmen ; and

(b) if so, the amount given to Bihar State for self-employment during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Central Government does not release funds to the DICs under Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth. It allocates targets to the States to be achieved under this Scheme. In 1984-85 Bihar was given a target of 14,500 and in 1985-86 a target of 29,600.

Foreign collaboration proposals for Footwear Industry

3757. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI BHISHMA DEO
DUBE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the footwear industry is a low priority item ;

(b) the details of proposals before Government for foreign collaboration in the footwear industry ;

(c) whether the terms of reference include royalty payment to foreign collaborators in hard currency ;

(d) the areas of export under the collaboration agreement ;

(e) to what extent would such collaborations affects the export trade of Indian footwear companies who are bringing in foreign exchange for the country ; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to protect the interests of Indian companies against the multi-national foreign collaborators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir. Leather footwear industry has been identified as a thrust area for exports and hence proposals for foreign collaboration are considered on merits.

(b) At present the Government have before them only one application for foreign collaboration in respect of sports and other special purpose shoes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All countries except South Africa, USA, Canada, Mexico, Spain, Argentina,

Austria, Norway, Japan, France, West Germany, Taiwan, Phillipines, Australia, and Sweden.

(e) and (f). All approvals for foreign collaborations in the leather footwear industry are granted keeping in view the need to maximise the export earnings and the overall national interest, which ensures adequate protection to the Indian companies.

Irregularities in accounts of Coal India Limited

3758. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Energy appointed to inquire into the irregularities in the accounts of Coal India Limited for the year of 1984-85 has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the sub-committee and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exemptions to Companies under Companies Act

3759. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of manufacturing companies are availing exemptions under section 211(4) of the Companies Act and withholding information regarding capacities, production, raw material consumption, exports, imports, etc. ;

(b) the circumstances, under which such exemptions are normally granted to companies ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of companies are enjoying these exemptions for a number of years ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Exemptions from complying with certain provisions of Schedule VI of the Companies Act have been granted under Section 211(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, to a few companies which include manufacturing companies. Such exemptions are considered and granted on merits taking into account the difficulties and problems expressed by the companies in complying with the relevant provisions of Schedule VI. The exemptions are given for only one financial year at a time.

Functioning of Nagpur Telephone Exchange

3760. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that since the commissioning of the Itwari Telephone Exchange and transferring of thousands of telephone lines from the main Nagpur Telephone Exchange, the Nagpur subscribers are facing great problems ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) For the expansion of the telephone system, new exchanges have to be installed and for proper distribution of load, subscribers of some areas of old exchange are transferred to new exchanges. In case of transfer of subscribers from Main Nagpur telephone exchange to Itwari exchange, only numbers were changed otherwise there is no problem faced by the subscribers.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply as at (a) above.

Backlog of Reserved Posts

3761. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in the Ministry of Energy and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them, category-wise ;

(b) the backlog of reserved posts as on the 31st March, 1986 ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to fill the backlog of reserved posts ; and

(d) the time from which the Presidential Directive for reservation in recruitment and promotions in favour of SC/ST employees has been implemented in the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transfer of L.P.G. Connections

3762. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that LPG connections have been transferred in some cases during 1 January, 1984 to 20 July, 1986 in the names of near relatives or others in various parts of Gujarat and other States ;

(b) if so, the reasons for these transfers ;

(c) conditions under which transfers of LPG connections are allowed ;

(d) whether Government propose to liberalise such rules for the facility of actual users ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Normally, LPG connections are non-transferable. However, the facility of transfer of LPG connections is available to the heir/successor in the event of death of a customer or to a person in possession of the connection on production of an authorisation letter from the owner and deposit of security at the currently prevailing rate by the prospective transferee.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Staff Quarters for Postal Department in various districts of U.P.

3763. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government quarters for Postal Department in various districts of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether the number of quarters is inadequate ; and

(c) if so, the amount provided to the Postal Department for constructing quarters in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of Government quarters for Postal Department in various districts of U.P. is 1403. Besides, 314 staff quarters are under construction.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Allotment of funds for construction of staff quarters is made on a year-to-year basis depending upon the funds released by the Planning Commission. The funds so released are further allocated to different Circles according to the priorities fixed for staff quarters.

[English]

Setting up of District Telephone Advisory Committees

3764. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up District Telephone Advisory Committees to deal with subscribers problems ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). One Telecommunication Advisory Committee for each State/Union Territory and one Telephone Advisory Committee for each Telephone/Telecom. District have already been formed except for newly formed Bhopal Telephone District and Ghaziabad and Faridabad Telecom. Districts.

The term of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee expired on 31-05-1986 and action has been initiated for its reconstitution.

Use of Natural Gas Flared from Upper Assam Oil Fields

3765. SHRI C. MADHAVA REDDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a request has been received from the Assam Government to allow that Government to use free of charge the Natural Gas from the Upper Assam oil fields which is otherwise being flared up ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Assam Government have requested for supply of natural gas at the rate of ;

(i) Rs. 100/1000 m³ for power generation ; and

(ii) Rs. 250/1000 M³ for petrochemical & other industrial uses.

(b) The issue of pricing of natural gas for various uses is under Government's consideration.

[Translation]

Persons Died in Bhopal Gas Tragedy

3766. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total number of persons who died upto 30th June, 1986 as a result of gas tragedy which took place on 2nd/3rd December, 1984 in Bhopal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) According to available information, 2083 such deaths were reported upto 28th June, 1986.

[English]

Malpractices in Installation of Public Call Office in Delhi

3767. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of malpractices in the installation of Public Call Offices at Shakti Nagar and Tri Nagar, Delhi have come to notice ;

(b) whether any inquiry into the matter has since been conducted ; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken against the guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). On receipt of a complaint investigations were made and a case of PCO considered to be unjustified was noticed. Action is contemplated against the official responsible.

Koyna Hydro Electric Power Station

3768. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of construction of Phase IV of Koyna hydro-electric power station ;

(b) the time by which this work will be completed ;

(c) the quantum of power estimated to be generated after completion of Phase IV of Koyna ; and

(d) the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Koyna Hydro-electric Project Stage IV (750 MW) in Maharashtra has been cleared techno-economically by Central Electricity Authority and has been recommended to Planning Commission for investment approval. The scheme would be considered for implementation after investment approval is received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The annual energy potential of Koyna Project is estimated at 2085 Gwh. The existing installation of 560 MW under Koyna Stage I & II would be adequate to exploit this potential. Koyna Stage IV is mainly for providing peaking capacity to the Maharashtra/Western Regional Power

System and no additional energy generation would be available under this stage.

(d) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 277.12 crores.

Setting up of Petrol, Light-Diesel and LPG Retail Outlets

3769. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets for the year 1986-87 have been fixed for setting up of light-diesel ; petrol and LPG retail outlets ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ;

(c) the total number of applications received in this regard, category-wise and State-wise ;

(d) the total number of retail-outlets sanctioned, category-wise and state-wise ; and

(e) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants and number out of them who have been allotted retail outlets, category-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The State-wise number of MS/HSD retail outlets included in the Oil Industry's Marketing Plan 1986-87 is given in the statement below. After following the prescribed procedure of public advertisement, selection by the Oil Selection Board and completion of requisite formalities by the candidate selected for each of these, the outlets are likely to be commissioned during 1986-87 and 1987-88. Applications have not been invited so far in any case. The Marketing Plans for SKO/LDO dealerships and LPG distributorships have not been finalised.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Retail Outlet : 1986-87 Marketing Plan

State	Total number of ROs
1. Assam	15
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2
3. Chandigarh	1
4. Andhra Pradesh	38
5. Bihar	32
6. Goa	4
7. Gujarat	21
8. Haryana	21
9. Himachal Pradesh	2
10. Jammu & Kashmir	5
11. Karnataka	25
12. Kerala	13
13. Madhya Pradesh	42
14. Maharashtra	43
15. Meghalaya	6
16. Manipur	2
17. Nagaland	4
18. Orissa	2
19. Punjab	8
20. Rajasthan	50
21. Tamil Nadu	45
22. Uttar Pradesh	114
23. West Bengal	28
24. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
25. Delhi	24
	548

[Translation]

Shifting of Bottling Plants of IOC in Delhi

3770. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift the LPG bottling plant of the Indian Oil Corporation at Punjabi Bagh, Delhi to some other place :

(b) if so, the time by which this plant is likely to be shifted to some other place from the point of view of safety ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By March, 1988

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchange into auto Exchange at Katni in Jabalpur District!

3771. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the manual telephone exchange of Katni in Jabalpur district into auto telephone exchange ; and

(b) if so, the likely time of its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Question does not arise since an automatic exchange is already working in Katni, District Jabalpur.

**Tool Room and Training Centre in
Karnataka**

3772. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Tool Room and Training Centre project has been started in Karnataka with DANIDA assistance :

(b) if so, the details of the works done under that project in Karnataka so far ;

(c) the amount of DANIDA assistance made available for that project so far ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This Centre provides integrated tooling facilities which include sophisticated tool room works like process planning, tool designing, tool manufacturing and tool trial and development. It provides various facilities to small scale industries in meeting their tooling requirements and extends consultancy services for all matters relating to tooling. It is equipped with facilities for special purposes such as spark erosion, wire erosion (EDM), jig grinding, copy milling, profile grinding, etc. Prototype and product development facilities have also been established.

Following training programmes are also conducted :

1. 4 years diploma course in tools and dies making.
2. One year machinist course
3. 2 years post diploma tool design course
4. 2 years post graduate tool design course
5. One year's operators training course

On an average 250 trainees are undergoing training in this project.

(c) and (d). Total amount of DANIDA assistance is rupees one crore eight lakhs ninety one thousand seven hundred five and paise eighteen only as per details below :

1. Machinery and Equipment	Rs. 67,30,674.39
2. Hostel	Rs. 22,65,373.12
3. Spares, Consumables, etc.	Rs. 18,95,657.67

Rs. 108,91,705.18

[Translation]

L.P.G. Agencies in Madhya Pradesh

3773. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gas agencies open at tehsil level in Madhya Pradesh and the places where such agencies have been opened ; and

(b) the time by which gas agencies are proposed to be opened at the remaining places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The oil marketing companies presently have 97 Distributorships at 77 locations, including Tehsil Headquarters, in Madhya Pradesh. The names of the 78 locations are given in the statement below.

(b) Distributorships in new towns offering sufficient potential for economically viable marketing of LPG will be opened by the oil industry in a phased manner, subject to increased availability

in the country of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation and other infrastructure facilities.

Statement

Names of the locations where LPG is being marketed :

1. Morena
2. Bhind
3. Gwalior (U.A.)
(2 locations)
4. Dabra
5. Datia
6. Shivpuri
7. Guna
8. Ashoknagar
9. Chhatarpur
10. Panna
11. Sagar (2 locations)
12. Damoh
13. Satna
14. Maihar
15. Rewa
16. Neemuch
17. Mandsaur
18. Ratlam (2 locations)
19. Nagda
20. Ujjain (3 locations)
21. Dewas (2 locations)
22. Indore (3 locations)
23. Mhow (2 locations)
24. Berwani
25. Burhanpur
(2 locations)
26. Bhopal (3 locations)

27. Hoshangabad
28. Itarsi
29. Piparia
30. Propelpur
31. Jabalpur (3 locations)
32. Chikalikalan/Parasia
33. Mahendragarh
34. Chirmiri
35. Bilaspur (2 locations)
36. Korba
37. Akaltara
38. Rajnandgaon
(2 locations)
39. Bhilainagar
40. Raipur (3 locations)
41. Mahasamund
42. Dhamtari (2 locations)
43. Kirandul
44. Nayagaon
45. Morwa
46. Waidhan
47. Jagdalpur (2 locations)
48. Jhabua
49. Balaghat
50. Mandla
51. Rajgarh
52. Raigarh
53. Shahdol
54. Ambikapur
55. Khandwa
56. Vidisha
57. Mangliagaon
58. Betul
59. Chhindwara

60. Dhar
61. Durg
62. Sehore
63. Seoni
64. Bihail
65. Mungeli
66. Katni
67. Malanjkhand
68. Nepanagar
69. Tikamgarh
70. Shajapur
71. Narsinghpur
72. Khaargone
73. Jaora
74. Siddhi
75. Balli Rajahar
76. Kurasia
77. Chindwara

[English]

**Photo-Type of Roman Devanagari
Teleprinter in C.T.O. New Delhi**

3774. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether field trial of photo-type of Roman Devanagari biscriptual teleprinter was conducted at CTO, New Delhi by persons without any prior training on the model ;

(b) whether the model has been rejected ; and

(c) the reasons for the rejection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since there was no field trial the question of rejection and reasons for rejection do not arise.

Contract for South Bassein Gas Platform

3775. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contract for South Bassein gas platform has been awarded to any foreign company ;

(b) if so, whether the tender of this company was accepted being the lowest ; and

(c) if not, the considerations for awarding the contract to this company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The contract for BPB process platform complex which is part of South Bassein project, has been awarded to M/s. Snam Progetti, Italy whose bid emerged as the lowest in the overall analysis.

**Capacity of Polyester Fibre and
Filament Yarn**

3776. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed poly condensation capacity at 30,000 tonnes per annum and filament yarn capacity at 15,000 tonnes per annum for permitting makers of Polyester fibre to make polyester filament under the broad-banding scheme ;

(b) if so, the rationale behind fixing these limits ; and

(c) how many units which are now licenced do not have the above rated capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rationale behind fixing above sizes is to ensure that plants are of minimum economic sizes, as recommended by Expert Committee, to obtain economies of scale and lower the cost of production.

(c) 7 units of Polyester Staple Fibre do not have at present the minimum economic size. However except one unit, all these units have been permitted to expand the capacity to the minimum economic size.

Irregularities in construction of BHEL Township

3777. SHRI D.N. REDDY :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 20 July, 1986 according to which Central Vigilance Commission has detected irregularities involving lakhs of rupees in the construction of BHEL township's second phase at Noida ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The point raised in the preliminary report of the Chief Technical Examiner of the Central Vigilance Commission will be investigated by BHEL and necessary action taken by the Company.

Industrial policy in backward areas and training programme for Small entrepreneurs

3778. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the new Industrial policy in backward areas of the country ;

(b) whether Government are contemplating any scheme to impart training to small entrepreneurs to establish small industries ; and

(c) the number of such entrepreneurs trained in Orissa during 1985-86 and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) One of the objectives of the Industrial Policy is to reduce regional imbalances by ensuring dispersal of industries to backward areas. With this objective in view, the Government provides various fiscal concessions and has liberalised the industrial licensing policy to encourage entrepreneurs to set up their units in backward areas. The details of concessions/incentives admissible to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in backward areas are given in the booklet "Incentives for Industries in backward Areas (Central Government and Central Financial Institutions) April, 1984" read with this Ministry's Press Note No. 14/2/83—DBA—I, dated 9-4-85, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) Government of India is already implementing a scheme of imparting training to small entrepreneurs since 1975. The Small Industries Service Institutes all over the country have been organising entrepreneurship development programmes to promote new entrepreneurship for setting up small industries. The scheme covers educated unemployed, technical personnel, women entrepreneurs, weaker sections and handicapped entrepreneurs.

(c) During the year 1985-86 in the State of Orissa, Small Industries Service Institute, Cuttack organised and conducted entrepreneurship development training programme at 3 places, i.e. Balasore, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar in which 125 candidates were trained.

Legal aid to poor in Delhi and Bombay

3779. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making available legal advisers at Delhi and Bombay to give legal advice to the people at nominal cost ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government are not making available any legal advisers as such to give legal aid and advice. However, the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes—CILAS—set up by the Government entertains applications and the same are forwarded to the concerned Legal Aid and Advice Boards set up by the State Governments.

The following Committees/Boards are functioning in Delhi and Bombay for this purpose :—

- (1) Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee concerned with Supreme Court cases. Room No. 109, Lawyers Chambers, Supreme Court Compound, New Delhi.
- (2) Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board set up by Delhi Administration, Room No. 1, Patiala House, New Delhi. This Board has also set up Legal Aid Committees at the High Court and District Court at Tis Hazari.
- (3) Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board located in the Law and Judiciary Department, Mantralaya, Bombay. It has set up legal aid committees at different levels in the Greater Bombay at High Court, City Civil and Session Courts, Small Causes Courts, Industrial and Labour Courts, Motor Accident Tribunals, Nagpur, Aurangabad and

Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Bombay and District Legal Aid Committees in 27 Districts of the State.

Translation]

Functioning of Telephone Exchanges in Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)

3780. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the functioning of telephone exchange in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh is extremely poor and even local calls do not mature ;

(b) whether the condition of Kairana and Shamli exchanges in the districts is hopeless ;

(c) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the said exchange ; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Functioning of telephone in Muzaffarnagar is generally satisfactory.

(b) No, Sir. The conditions of Kairana and Shamli exchanges are also satisfactory.

(c) Following steps are being taken to improve the functioning of these systems further :

- (i) Overhead alignments are being replaced by underground cables in thickly populated areas to minimise outdoor faults.
- (ii) Distribution Points and Subscribers officers are being properly fitted.
- (iii) International equipments are periodically checked and are rectified.

- (iv) Systems visits/inspection are made.
- (v) Periodical observation are done by Circle/Area observations teams.
- (d) The question does not arise in view of reply against item (c).
- (d) The question does not arise in view of Reply against 'c' above.

[English]

Appointment of Chief Justice of High Courts

3781. SHRI V.S. KRISANA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision not to appoint locals as the Chief Justice of High Courts in the country ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that for Bombay and Allahabad High Courts, locals have been appointed as Chief Justice recently ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Government have adopted a policy of having Chief Justices of High Courts from outside and this has been implemented progressively.

(b) and (c). Recent appointments of Chief Justices of the Bombay and Allahabad High Courts were made by the Government preliminary to their transfer to outside High Courts. The transfer of Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court as Chief Justice of the Punjab & Haryana High Court has since been notified by the Government.

Collaboration agreement with Japanese firms

3782. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of collaboration agreements with Japanese firms for brakes, gears and headlights of motor vehicles approved during the last three years ;

(b) the terms approved by Government in these agreements in regard to royalty, licence fee and kits imports ; and

(c) whether the policy in regard to approval of such collaboration is being reviewed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The details of all approved foreign collaborations are published on quarterly basis by Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent to Parliament Library.

(b) Disclosure of payment terms will not be in the commercial interest of the companies. Imports of kits etc. are permitted as per approved phased manufacturing programme of the company.

(c) The various aspects of automobile policy are under review of the Government including the Policy regarding approval of foreign collaborations etc.

Unsaleable stock of Cycle Corporation of India

3783. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cycle Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking, has now a stock of 40,000 bicycles ; and

(b) if so, since when these unsaleable stocks are lying and the total amount of money blocked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Cycle Corporation of India had a stock of 23,570 cycles as on 31-7-1986.

(b) Out of 23,570 cycles, about 3000 cycles are lying unsold since 1982-83 and the balance belongs to the current production of last six months only. The total amount of money blocked is about Rs. 150 lakhs as on 31-7-1986.

Borrowing by Telephone Nigam from Public

3784. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to allow the Telephone Nigam to borrow from Public funds to meet the gap that now exists between the demand and supply ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have finalised the matter ; if so, the new programmes likely to be taken up with the funds so raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) No, Sir.

(ii) Does not arise.

Microwave Links Through Satellite Insat-IB

3785. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major cities and State capitals connected on microwave channels through satellite INSAT-IB with New Delhi ; and

(b) the number of channels available for communication purposes so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)

Seventeen cities/State capitals are connected to New Delhi via INSAT-IB.

(b) From Delhi a total of 1741 communication channels have been provided.

Integrated Network of Community Biogas Plants, etc., in States

3786. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have integrated network of community biogas plants, solar thermal devices, solar photovoltaics, wind mills etc. ;

(b) whether Union Government have any policy to encourage the State Governments for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a programme for village-level integrated energy projects (urjagrams), based on non-conventional energy sources, and aimed at achieving energy self-sufficiency in villages. Such projects have so far been completed in the following States/UTs : Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to expand the programme in association with States Governments, Rural Electrification Corporation and other agencies. The details are being worked out, and the number of villages that can be covered and phasing will depend on the financial resources that can be made available.

Demand for Tractors

3787. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have estimated

the annual demand for tractors during the year 1985-86.

(b) if so. the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated demand of tractors during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Statement of actual sales of the tractors during 1985-86 is given below. Since there was no dearth of availability of tractors this also represents the demand.

(c) The estimated demand of tractors during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period is as follows :

Year	Tractor Nos.
1985-86	92,000
1986-87	1,02,000
1987-88	1,12,000
1988-89	1,23,000
1989-90	1,36,000

Statement

Sale of tractors (State-wise) during 1985-86.

S. No.	State	Sale of tractors
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4016
2.	Assam	358
3.	Bihar	3512
4.	Gujarat	3972
5.	Haryana	9115
6.	Himachal Pradesh	85
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	68
8.	Karnataka	2092
9.	Kerala	341

1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	966
11.	Maharashtra	3504
12.	Manipur	7
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	206
16.	Punjab	13761
17.	Rajasthan	6162
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2792
20.	Tripura	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18135
22.	West Bengal	815
23.	UTs	166
24.	Others	1006
Total		75079

New Power Projects for Rajasthan

3788. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new power projects for Rajasthan included in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) their names, capacity and year of completion ;

(c) whether additional capacity will be sufficient to meet the demand ; and

(d) if not, the proposal to meet the full demand of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). It is envisaged that in the State's Seventh Plan, about 385 MW will be added to Rajasthan's own power generating capacity, as follows :

S. No.	Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Benefit during 7th Plan (MW)	Likely year of commissioning
1.	Kota Extn. (T)	2×210	210	1989-90
2.	Ramgarh G.T. (T)	1×3	3	1987-88
3.	Mahi (H)	2×25+2×45	50	1985-86
				(Actual)
			90	1989-90
4.	Mangrol (H)	3×2	6	1989-90
5.	Charanwala (H)	2	2	1988-89
6.	Suratgarh (H)	2×2	4	1988-89
7.	Anoopgarh Canal (H)	6×1.5	9	1986-87
8.	Pugal (H)	1×2.1	2.1	1989-90
9.	Jakham (H)	2×4.5	9	1989-90
Total			385.1	

In addition, Rajasthan will receive its share of power from Central thermal, nuclear and hydel stations.

(c) and (d). In order to reduce the gap between the requirement and availability of power in the Seventh Plan, short gestation gas based combined cycle power stations with a total capacity of about : 1030 MW are being set up in the Central Sector at Anta in Rajasthan and Auraiya in Uttar Pradesh, in the Northern Region. To improve the availability of power, measures to conserve energy and to reduce transmission and distribution losses are also being implemented.

Fresh Investments by Drug Units for Bulk Drugs

3789. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of fresh investments made by the drug units for manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that drug units are taking up more of non-drug activities than investing in drug manufacturing facilities ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bulk Drugs Manufactured by Multi-national Companies

3790. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the multinational companies which are manufacturing bulk drugs in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the bulk drugs are being manufactured by multinational companies in the country ;

(c) if so, the percentage of bulk drugs and formulations that are being manufactured by multinational companies ; and

(d) the steps being taken to develop our own industry in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The following are the names of the FERA Companies manufacturing bulk drugs in India :

1. M/s. Bayor India Ltd.
2. M/s. Cynamid India Ltd.
3. M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Ltd. (M/s. IEL Ltd.)
4. M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
5. M/s. Pfizer Ltd.
6. M/s. Boots (India) Ltd.
7. M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.
8. M/s. Wyeth Labs. Ltd.
9. M/s. Roche Products
10. M/s. E. Merck (India) Ltd.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As per the Drug Policy of 1978, several drugs have been reserved for the Indian Sector and entry of FERA companies has been restricted to drugs based on high technology only. Also, the ratio parameters and percentage of bulk drugs to be supplied to non-associated formulators are more favourable for Indian non-MRTP companies than for FERA companies. Recently for the non-MRTP/non-FERA companies, 94 bulk drugs have been completely delicensed.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Calcutta

3791. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of electronic telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in Calcutta and at other cities and towns in West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the time-bound programme chalked out either for the replacement of some of the existing exchanges in Calcutta by electronic exchanges and the installation of new ones ;

(c) whether any of the 20,000 Electronic PABX lines being purchased from abroad for field trial will be set up in West Bengal also ; if so, where ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Imported electronic FABXts will be set up in Calcutta.

Statement

Particulars of electronic telephones to be set up in Calcutta along with associated replacement programme during 7th five year plan period will be as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of electronic exchanges	Capacity of electronic exchange (in No. of lines)	Exchanges to be replaced		Likely date of commissioning of electronic exchange
			Name	Capacity (in No. of lines)	
1.	Barabazaar (39)	10000 (Main)	Avenue (34)	6400	Already commissioned
		5000 (Extn.)	—	—	1989-90
2.	Telephone Bhavan (20)	10000 (Main)	Bank (22)	6400	Already commissioned
		4000 (Extn.)	—	—	1989-90
3.	Barabazaar (38)	10000 (Main)	Jorasanko (33)	8200	1986-87
		5000 (Extn)	—	—	1989-90
4.	Telephone Bhawan (28)	10000 (Main)	City (23)	8600	1986-87
		10000 (Extn.)	—	—	1988-89
5.	Sibpur II (60)	4000 (Main)	Sibpur (67)	1200	1987-88
6.	Circus (74)	10000 (Main)	Circus (44)	5600	1987-88
7.	Salt Lake (37)	5000 (Extn.)	—	—	1987-88
		10000 (Extn.)	—	—	1988-89
8.	Kalighat (75)	10000 (Main)	Kalighat (47)	3800	1988-89
9.	Chandannagar (968)	4000 (Main)	Chandannagar	900)	1988-89
			Kalyani	700)	
			Tribeni	400)	
10.	East III (50)	10000 (Main)	East (35)	3800	1989-90

In addition to the exchanges mentioned above, the following three petronic exchanges are planned to be commissioned in West Bengal during 87-88 :

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Sainthia | 400 lines |
| 2. Alipurduar | 600 lines |
| 3. Falta EPZ | 400 lines |

**Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
for business and service establishments**

3792. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at any stage examined various alternatives to formulate a common model for the entrepreneurship development scheme aimed at promoting small business and service establishments among the rural tribal and landless people and to ensure that the training institutions, industrial promotional institutions and anti-poverty bodies interacted with each other more closely.

(b) if so, the model evolved for entrepreneur development ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development has been established at Delhi as an apex body for coordinating entrepreneurship development programmes in the country. This Institute has published a model syllabus for various categories of entrepreneurs, including tribal entrepreneurs. The Institute also interacts with all institutions concerned with entrepreneurship development in the country.

**Opening of sub-post office at Nanakuri
(Kaktiya) Midnapore**

3793. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Sub-Post Office at Nanakuri (Kaktiya) under Tamluk II Block in Midnapore district, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay therein ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) Normally, in rural areas no new post office is opened within 3 Kms. of an existing post office. Nanakuri Bazar is situated at a distance of about 2 kms. from Ballukhat post office.

**Proposal for revamping of Southern
Generating Station of Calcutta Electric
Supply Corporation**

3794. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal for replacement/renewal/revamping of Southern Generating Station of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ;

(c) whether the proposal for funding it by U.K. Government and other sources has been rejected and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when the proposal is to be cleared by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). A proposal of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for installation of 135 MW replacement capacity at their Southern Generating Station was received in March, 1983 and has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 154.53 crores envisaging use of indigenous equipment. The matter is under further consideration of Government. The possibility of U.K.

assistance for the project was considered but not pursued in view of the availability of indigenous equipment.

Ficci's Suggestions on Utilisation and Conservation of Energy

**3795. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the suggestions made by the 'Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Utilisation and Conservation of Energy' and steps taken thereon alongwith their outcome ;

(b) what advice and guidelines have been suggested to States and Union Territories in pursuance of the suggestions made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry ; and

(c) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested that 10 per cent saving of power will result in a saving of fuel cost of about Rs. 780 crores and an additional increase of about Rs. 7000 crores worth annual industrial output ; if so, reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The 'Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Utilisation and Conservation of Energy' has made a number of suggestions regarding conservation of energy in the industrial, transport and agricultural sectors. These suggestions incorporate short-term and long-term measures which *inter-alia* include introduction of energy audits in industries, installation of waste-heat recovery and co-generation systems, equipment and process modifications, rectification of inefficient agricultural pumpsets and adoption/development of newer energy efficiency technologies in the industrial and transport

sectors. In addition, the Working Group has also stressed the need for an effective organisational set up, a revolving fund, fiscal incentives, educational and awareness campaigns, and the labelling of energy consumed by different equipment.

The energy conservation strategy of the Govt. encompasses most of these suggestions and action has been initiated on various fronts in pursuance of the same. As the task involves sustained inter-action between a number of Departments and agencies as well as the establishment of new mechanisms and practices, steps to translate the strategy into distinct action plans are at various stages of examination/inter-ministerial consultations. In the meantime, Studies, surveys and energy audits etc. have been sponsored by the Government. A pilot scheme involving rectification of about 24,000 electric pumpsets is also nearing completion and the outcome so far has been encouraging. Educational and awareness campaigns through TV and films etc. are also being prepared. A nodal point for coordinating action in pursuance of the energy conservation strategy has also been set up in Department of Power and detailed organisational/institutional requirements are being worked out.

(b) The suggestions made in different forums, including FICCI, are kept in view while shaping the energy conservation strategy. In pursuance of this strategy, the States and Union Territories have been advised to introduce energy efficiency standards for equipment of common use, get energy audits done in industries for fixation of targets/norms of energy efficiency and intensify the process of educating consumers on the need and advantages of energy conservation.

(c) FICCI's assessment about a saving of Rs. 780 crores in terms of fuel cost and Rs. 7000 crores in terms of addition to annual industrial output relates to a 10% saving in the total energy consumed in the industrial sector and not power alone. Government had got a study done through the National Council of Applied Economic Research which estimated the loss in

production due to power shortage in major power using industries during 1983-84 at about Rs. 2879 crores.

Delay in Execution of Coal-Mine Projects

3796. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a news item in the Statesman dated 9 June, 1986, the Bharat Coking Coal Limited's Monidih coal-mine project in Bihar will now cost Rs. 132.07 crores due to delay, instead of the original Rs. 15.49 crores and may be completed in 1988 instead of 1972 ; and similarly Eastern Coalfields Limited's Chinakuri coal-mine project may now cost 44 per cent more and suffer a time over-run of 103 per cent ;

(b) if so, the escalation in cost and time over-run of each project ; and

(c) the steps proposed for expeditious execution of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Revised Project Report of Moonidih Underground Project in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited was approved by Government in February, 1983 at an investment of Rs. 132.07 crores. As per latest assessment the Moonidih project is expected to be completed in 1988-89 after a delay of four years from the revised scheduled of 1984-85. In the case of Chinakuri Underground mine of the Eastern Coalfields Limited, the Revised Project Report was approved in March, 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.54 crores for completion by March 1989.

(b) The extent of cost and time over-run in these two projects when compared to the original estimates, are as follows :-

	Original		Revised	
	Sanctioned date	Cost (Rs. in cr.)	Sanctioned date	Cost (Rs. in cr.)
Moonidih Underground	19-11-65	15.49	18-2-83	132.07
Chinakuri Underground	16-6-75	8.43	12-3-85	45.54

(c) Some of the steps taken for expeditious of these projects are as below :-

- (i) The revised project reports were prepared after taking into account the last technology available for dealing with geo-mining conditions prevailing in these mines.
- (ii) In Chinakuri mine geo-engineering tests were also carried out before designing the method of mining proposed in the revised project report.
- (iii) A special longwall mining cell has been created in Coal India Limi-

ted to monitor the performance of the longwall faces.

- (iv) Steps have been taken to improve contract management for timely finalisation of contracts for procurement of equipment.
- (v) Project Management and Monitoring machinery has been strengthened.
- (vi) Performance guarantee clause has been introduced in the orders being placed for longwall equipment for Moonidih mine.

Production of coal

3797. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of coal was less than the target fixed for the year 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether small scale industries and other units have to suffer due to the shortage of coal ;

(d) the target of coal production for 1986-87 ; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the production of coal and to achieve the target for the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The production of coal in the country during 1985-86 was 154.24 million tonnes as against the target of 154.50 million tonnes.

(c) Adequate stocks of coal required by the Small Scale Industries are available at the collieries. However, transportation of these stocks depends on the rail priority and availability of wagons. Rail short fall, if any, is given by road and from stockyards as far as possible.

(d) The all India target of coal production for 1986-87 has been fixed at 166.80 million tonnes.

(e) Several steps are being taken to increase the production of coal. These include improving the infrastructural facilities, sanctioning of new mines, improving the productivity of men and machinery, expediting land acquisition for coal mining projects and reducing absenteeism.

Amendment to Electricity Supply Laws

3798. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to suitably amend the electricity supply laws to provide for an enhanced rate of return on investment in the power sector in order to induce the private sector to participate in generation of electricity ; and

(b) whether Government would also like to permit a basic selling rate of electricity to the State Electricity Boards or other agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

External Assistance and Involving of Private Sector in Power Generation Programme

3799. SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether delay in initiating advance action on new power projects is likely to seriously affect the power position in the Eighth Plan ;

(b) whether due to resource constraints, adequate provision could not be made in the Seventh Plan for initiating advance action of Eighth Plan power projects ;

(c) whether Government have decided to explore the possibility of posting 10,000 MW of power capacity, requiring about Rs. 10,000 crores investment for external assistance and of involving the private sector in the power generation programme to overcome this problem ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the possibility of external assistance and involving of the private sector in the power generation programme has been achieved and to what extent the power generation programme is being implemented in 1986 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Financial constraints have led to curtailment of the advance action for the power programme which is likely to increase the gap between the demand and supply of power during the 8th Plan period.

(c) and (d). No final view has been taken in regard to the relative cost effectiveness of different alternatives available for giving additional benefits in the Eighth Plan.

Medium and Large Industries

3800. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of medium and large scale industries set up in the country during the last two years ; and

(b) the number of those out of them which have been licensed and set up with the help of Government's assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, a total of 1890 industrial licences (including 961 'Carry-on-Business' licences) were granted during the years 1984 and 1985. Besides these licences, a total of 3876 Industrial Schemes were registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development and another 1167 registration letters for the manufacture of items pertaining to de-licensed industries were issued by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals during the same period, i.e. 1984 and 1985.

Since it generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify, the industrial projects for which industrial licences/registrations were issued

during the last two years would presently be at various stages of implementation.

Foreign Collaborations for Manufacture of Vehicles

3801. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are giving encouragement to Indian Companies for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of cars, motor cycles, scooters as also their components and auxiliaries ;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign companies collaborating with them ; and

(c) the details regarding foreign exchange involved in these collaborations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) During the recent years, Government have allowed selective import of technology for the manufacture of modern and fuel efficient vehicles.

(b) The details of all approved foreign collaborations are published on a quarterly basis by Indian Investment Centres as a supplement to its Monthly News Letters. Copies of this Publication are sent to Parliament Library.

(c) Quantity and value of import of various items including automobile and their parts are being published in "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II-Imports" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

DMT Produced by Bombay Dyeing

3802. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DMT production by Bombay Dyeing is of sub-standard quality ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) It has been reported that some of the users have found that the quality of DMT supplied by M/s. Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. is acceptable.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of STD Service within the District Headquarters

3803. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme to introduce STD within the various exchanges linked in a revenue district as the bulk of the Trunk Traffic is to and from the district headquarters to the exchanges in the mufassil areas ;

(b) if so, the percentage of funds allotted for the introduction of STD within the district headquarters in the Seventh Five Year Plan as a whole and in the Annual Plan for 1986-87 in particular for each Telecom. Circle and Telecom District ; and

(c) if not, whether such a programme would be introduced so as to make some beginning in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) STD is being planned for exchanges of 1000 lines and above and from district headquarters during the 7th Plan. However, for smaller exchanges, interdialling schemes amongst the exchanges are being implemented where required and feasible.

(b) No separate funds are allotted. These are met out of the lump sum grant given to the Circles annually.

(c) As per 7th Plan projection, 16 secondary areas are planned to be pro-

vided with integrated digital network subject to availability of equipment. This will provide subscriber to subscriber dialling within the secondary area. Approximately Rs. 100 crores are envisaged for this Plan.

Implementation of Agreement between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh over Shah Nehar Barrage project

3804. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that Punjab Government has not released adequate funds for carrying out 'detailed investigations' for the construction of Shah Nehar Project as per accord signed between the two State in July, 1983. consequent upon the prolonged agitation by farmers of Indora in Kangra district whose land was deprived of existing irrigation facilities due to construction of Shah Nehar Barrage downstream the Pong Dam ;

(b) the reasons for which the Government of Punjab has not agreed to its commitment ;

(c) the action taken by Union Government to persuade to Government of Punjab to deposit Rs. 30.27 crores with the Himachal Pradesh Government as envisaged in the agreement ; and

(d) the action Union Government propose to take to help the Himachal Pradesh farmers who have lost irrigation facilities for over 1587 hectares of land consequent on the construction of Shah Nehar Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). For the benefit of the farmers of Himachal Pradesh whose sources of irrigation would be affected as a result of construction of Shah Nehar Project by the Government of

Punjab, a Memorandum of Understanding was reached between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh on 16-7-1983. This Memorandum provides, *inter-alia* that Punjab shall pay to Himachal Pradesh the cost of Head Regulator and linked channels for irrigating existing areas in Himachal Pradesh and that the two Governments shall share the cost of channels in the potential areas in accordance with the formula specified in the Memorandum. The agreement does not lay upon the Central Government the responsibility of monitoring compliance with its provisions by the two State Governments. The only reference to the Central Government is in the context of differences, if any, between the Governments in regard to the formulation of projects, in which case the Agreement provides for a reference to the Central Water Commission for arbitration. The Agreement also provides that in case any dispute arises out of its provisions, the matter shall be referred to the Union Minister of Irrigation for arbitration. No reference has been received by the Union Government under either of these provisions. A project Report of the Shah Nehar Project was submitted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh to the Central Water Commission for its techno-economic appraisal under normal procedure, but as this was not prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Water Resources, the Himachal Pradesh Government were asked to recast the same in the prescribed manner. The revised scheme is still awaited.

Setting up of a National Rural Telecom Projects in North Eastern States

3805. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for setting up a National Rural Telecom Project in the North East by the end of 1986 to revamp the existing telegraph network ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and progress made so far in its implementation ;

(c) whether such a programme will also be undertaken for revamping Telecom. system in North-Western Hill States of Jammu and Kashmir and the hill region of U.P.

(d) if so, the likely date by which a similar North-Western project would be initiated ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the alternative strategy for this region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The Department of Telecommunications is, however, working on an experimental project to set up satellite based rural telegraph stations in North-Eastern region. The project is likely to be completed during the next two years,

(b) The development work for the project has just begun.

(c) If found successful, implementation of such a programme for other areas will be considered.

(d) and (e). Such plans can be drawn up only after completion of the experimental project.

Improvement in Telecommunication Service

3806. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or changes made in the existing set up of the Department of Telecommunications to bring about the desired efficiency and raise the standard of service to the public ; and

(b) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Metropolitan Telephones Corporations have been created for management of Telephone Services in the cities of Delhi and Bombay which have come into effect on 1-4-86.

On the recommendations of Committee on Telecommunications Telecom Board

has approved the proposal to restructure the organisational set up of Telecom. Circles on the basis of Secondary Switching Areas.

(b) It is too premature to judge results on the basis.

Drugs Prices Control Order

3807. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government issued Drugs Prices Control Order in 1979 and several companies got stay orders ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these companies continue to charge arbitrarily fixed high prices for the past several years ;

(c) whether these companies are being exempted from income tax on the profits earned due to differences in Government price and Company price ; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Some companies have gone to Court in respect of issues arising out of the Order.

(b) Several companies filed Writ Petitions against the orders fixing the prices of bulk drugs and formulations under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. In respect of 12 Writ Petitions filed in the Delhi High Court, the Court set aside the Government orders. Special Leave Petitions against the setting aside of the Government orders have been filed in the Supreme Court of India. The matter is part heard. Delhi High Court is also yet to take decision in the case of M/s. Glaxo Labs. India Ltd., Synbiotics Ltd. etc.

(c) Only M/s. Glaxo Labs. India Ltd. has shown in their balance sheet their liability towards Drugs Price Equalisation Account. No income tax has been shown to have been paid on this amount by the Company.

(d) Since Delhi High Court is yet to deliver its judgement in this case and the matter is subjudiced, no action is possible at this stage against M/s. Glaxo Labs. India Ltd.

Opening of Branch Post Offices in Parbani and Nanded (Maharashtra)

3808. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branch post offices sanctioned during the last two years in Parbani and Nanded districts of Maharashtra ; and

(b) the number of post offices out of these opened so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) During 1984-85 seven branch post offices were sanctioned in Parbani and Nanded districts of Maharashtra. No branch post offices were sanctioned during 1985-86.

(b) All the seven branch post offices sanctioned during 1984-85 were opened during the same year.

Restructuring of Twenty-Point Programme

3809. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8946 on 6 May, 1986 regarding encouraging self-employment to educated unemployed by private sector and state :

(a) whether the Twenty-Point Programme has since been restructured ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Restructuring of the Twenty-Point Programme is still under consideration. Details of the same would be available when the Programme is finalised.

Supply of prime coking coal to steel plants

3810. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan for supply of prime coking coal to the steel plants have run into serious trouble following the delinking of some of the mines from the supply programme ;

(b) whether unless urgent measures are taken, this would throw out of gear the projections of the Jha Committee on the basis of which the Seventh Plan Programmes have been drawn up ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in meeting the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Coking coal supply during 1985-86 was originally planned on the basis of weighted ash percentage of 19.9%. Since SAIL desired reduction in ash percentage to ensure consistency in the quality of coal supply to Steel Plants, 1,65,000 tonnes per month of raw coal was delinked in 1984-85. Further, 70,000 tonnes per month was delinked from July, 1985. The impact of delinking has been as under :

(In million tonnes)

Year	Less supply to washeries	Less supply of washed coal to Steel Plants
	Raw Coking Coal	
1984-85	1.98	0.90
1985-86	2.16	1.215
Total	4.59	2.115

In order to augment supply of coking coal to Steel Plants, CIL has been taking up new projects for Coking Coal mines and also expediting the commissioning of new washeries. In the meantime the gap between requirement and availability of the required quantity of coking coal is being made up by the import of coking coal by SAIL.

Cash Flow on Public Sector Units

3811. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to directly monitor the cash flow of the entire public sector ;

(b) if so, whether concerned Departments have been directed to evolve a

suitable mechanism to collect information about the cash flow of the public sector units ; and

(c) the other steps Government have taken to improve the public sector units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). As a part of Management Information System (MIS) many Departments are already monitoring the cash flow of the Public Sector Enterprises under their Administrative control.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of Public Sector Units include provision of captive power facilities, wherever considered necessary ; technology upgradation,

modernisation and rehabilitation of plant equipment ; improved maintenance practices ; inventory control ; product diversification and improvement in product mix ; continuous monitoring and review of performance at various levels and encouraging worker's participation in Management.

Battery operated buses

3812. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether battery operated buses are very useful and are less harmful in regard to pollution ;

(b) the number of such buses plying in the country at present and where ;

(c) the number of such buses manufactured in the country or procured from foreign countries annually ;

(d) whether there is any plan to produce more such buses in the country ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present 50 nos. of vehicles are running for trial purposes in Delhi, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Tiruchirapalli.

(c) BHEL is manufacturing 4-6 nos. such vehicles per month which is being enhanced to 15 vehicles per month. Chatelec Vehicles Limited has been allowed to import 12 Road model in CKD condition this year.

(d) and (e). BHEL and Chatelec Vehicles have been granted industrial licences for the manufacture of 5000 nos. and 12000 nos. of such vehicles per annum respectively.

Completion of Projects in West Bengal

3813. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in the completion of Kolaghat and Chukla Power supply schemes and Dunkinu Coal gasification schemes in West Bengal ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to expedite their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SARIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Kolaghat thermal power project has been delayed mainly on account of delay in placement of orders, supply and erection of equipment, disturbed industrial relations at site and paucity of funds.

The completion of Dunkinu coal gasification scheme has been delayed mainly due to initial difficulties encountered in land filling at site, procurement of equipment and import of technology.

There is no on-going power scheme by the name of Chukla in West Bengal. Probably the reference is to Chukha hydro-electric project being executed in Bhutan, with funds being provided by India. This project has been delayed on account of unexpected geological conditions encountered and also due to labour problems.

(b) In order to expedite the power projects, their progress is being closely monitored. Site visits are also undertaken by senior officers to identify the constraints and suggest remedial measures to overcome them.

To ensure early completion of Dunkinu coal gasification scheme, various steps have been taken which include close monitoring of the project, augmentation of manpower, strengthening of supervision by HEC, the turnkey contractor, etc.

Revision of price of imported newsprint

3814. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the official pricing Committee and the canalising agency have taken a decision to revise downward the price of imported newsprint ;

(b) if so, the exact decision taken ;

(c) whether the relevant orders have been issued in this regard ; and

(d) whether the benefit of this price reduction is likely to percolate to the newspaper readers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The prices of imported news-print are fixed on quarterly basis by the newsprint Price Fixation Advisory Committee functioning under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The price fixation is done by the Committee taking into account various factors like international price behaviour, cif cost etc. A statement indicating the price of imported newsprint as fixed by the Committee for the first three quarters of 1986 is given below.

(d) While the benefit of reduction in the prices of imported newsprint does pass on to the newspapers, it is difficult to say whether the newspapers in turn are able to pass it on to the newspaper readers.

Statement*Prices of imported newsprint during the first three quarter of 1986*

Quarter			Prices (Rs./MT)	
			High Sea Sales	Buffer stock
Jan.—April, 1986	Standard		6980	7030
	Glazed		8275	8325
April—June, 1986	Standard		6645	6695
	Glazed		8265	8315
July—Sept., 1986	Standard		6395	6445
	Glazed		8320	8370

Allotment of Maruti Cars

3815. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to provide for out of turn allotment of Maruti cars to Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and accredited journalists ; and

(b) if so, when this facility will be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TIWARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Measures to Generate Higher Growth and Employment

3816. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the important industrial policy measures taken during the

year to generate higher growth in industrial output and employment in the country ; and

(b) the outcome of these measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The important Industrial Policy measures aimed at generation of higher growth in industrial output and employment in the country, taken during 1986 are enumerated below :—

- (i) 26 groups of industries and 82 bulk drugs and formulations have been delicensed in respect of non-MRTP/FERA companies.
- (ii) Scheme of delicensing has been extended to MRTP/FERA companies in respect of selected industries for locations in Centrally declared backward areas.
- (iii) The scheme of broad banding has been extended in respect of 28 groups of industries.
- (iv) The scheme of re-endorsement of capacity has been further liberalised to permit recognition of highest production achieved during any of the five previous years plus 1/3 thereof. This scheme will remain effective for the Seventh Plan period (1985-90).
- (v) The scheme of re-endorsement of capacity with reference to the minimum economic scales of operation in respect of 65 industries has been introduced.
- (vi) Modernisation/renovation/replacement resulting an increase in licensed capacity upto 49% has been exempted from obtaining industrial licences.
- (vii) The export obligation in respect of MRTP/FERA companies taking up items other than Appendix-I

industries for locations in Centrally declared backward areas has been dispensed with in the case of Category 'A' Districts and in case of Category 'B' and 'C' Districts, it has been reduced from 50% to 25%.

(b) It will take some more time for the impact of these measures to get fully reflected. The index of industrial production during 1985-86 has, however, registered an increase of 6.3% over the year 1984-85.

Issue of Telephone Directory

3817. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to issue a telephone directory of 1986 for Delhi and other cities ;

(b) if so, when will this be done ; and

(c) whether directory enquiries have been computerised in metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expected dates of issue of telephone directories for 1986 of Metropolitan cities are given below :

Delhi	October, 1986
Bombay	August, 1986
Madras	August, 1986

Calcutta Telephone Directory, 1985 corrected upto 31.12.1985 has recently been issued.

(c) The work of computerisation of Directory enquiry in Metropolitan cities is in progress.

Budgetary support to Ministry of Communications

3818. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether further budgetary support is not forthcoming to his Ministry, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) what will be its effect on the various pending projects ; and

(c) whether a number of pending connections for telephones in the country will also be affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Compared to the budgetary support of Rs. 360 crores provided in 1985-86 the budgetary support during 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 23 crores. Efforts are being made to increase the budgetary support during 1986-87 and also to mobilise resources through public borrowings so that the pending projects are implemented.

Performance of Instrumentation Ltd.

3819. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of the public sector Instrumentation Limited is not satisfactory ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve its performance ;

(c) whether Instrumentation Limited is proposed to be merged with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). Instrumentation Ltd. have been earning profit every year since the commencement of production in 1968. The company has also, been paying dividends to the Government. To improve its performance further, the company has identified several diversification schemes to be taken up during the 7th Plan.

(c) and (d). As there are certain areas where the product groups are common between the Control Equipment Division of BHEL and Instrumentation Ltd., there is a proposal for making Instrumentation Ltd. a subsidiary of BHEL with a view to achieving integrated development of both the public sector units.

Reopening of Closed Industries in West Bengal

3820. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of closed industries which have reopened in West Bengal in the last one and a half years ;

(b) the number of those which are still closed ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reopen these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The information with regard to industries lying closed and those reopened in the country is not centrally maintained in this Ministry.

(c) The Central Government have laid down policy guidelines in October, 1981 for the guidance of Ministries/Departments of the Union Government, State Governments, banks and financial institutions for revival and rehabilitation of sick units, the salient features of which have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 700 on 23.1.1985.

Licences granted to Reliance Group

3821. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of licences granted in favour of the Reliance Textiles

(Bombay) Group during the last three years ;

(b) whether before granting these licences the MRTTP Commission was consulted ;

(c) whether the conditions stipulated for the grant of licences have been complied with by the Reliance Group ;

(d) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken against the Group ; and

(e) whether Government are considering to review these licences which have been granted so as to identify the violations of law and to take suitable measures in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The following two industrial licences have been granted to M/s. Reliance Industries Limited during the three years 1983, 1984 & 1985 :—

(1) Licence No. CIL : 208/85 dated 26.6.85 for the manufacture of 45,000 TPA of polyester staple fibre ;

(2) Licence No. CIL : 431/85 dated 31.12.85 for the manufacture of 75,000 TPA of P.T.A.

(b) Provisions under MRTTP Act had been followed at the appropriate stages and it was not considered necessary to refer these cases to MRTTP Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is obligatory on the part of the licence holder to comply with the conditions of the licence and violations if any, are dealt with in accordance with law.

[Translation]

New Telephone Lines

3822. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to add 2,20,000 new lines in different telephone exchanges of the country during 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the details of the distribution of these lines among metropolitan cities, other cities, towns and villages separately ;

(c) whether Government, while distributing these lines, propose to give more lines in rural areas ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the distribution of these lines among metropolitan cities, cities, towns and villages are given in the statement below.

(c) As seen from the annexure, the towns and villages account for 89,000 lines out of a total 2,20,000 lines.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Distribution of Lines among Metropolitan Cities, Telephone Districts, Towns and Villages in Telecom. Circles

Sl. No.	Units	Targets
1	2	3
A. Metropolitan Cities		
1. Bombay		30,000
2. Delhi		34,000
3. Calcutta		9,000
4. Madras		9,000
Total :		82,000

1	2	3
B. Cities		
5. Ahmedabad		12,000
6. Bangalore		5,000
7. Hyderabad		4,000
8. Kanpur		2,500
9. Pune		2,500
10. Amritsar		700
11. Baroda		5,500
12. Bhopal		1,000
13. Calicut		800
14. Chandigarh		200
15. Coimbatore		100
16. Ernakulam		100
17. Gauhati		100
18. Indore		2,500
19. Madurai		1,000
20. Nagpur		600
21. Patna		1,000
22. Rajkot		3,500
23. Surat		4,000
24. Trivandrum		1,200
25. Varanasi		700
Total :		49,000

C. Towns and Villages

26. Andhra	8,000
27. Bihar	4,000
28. Gujarat	9,000
29. Jammu & Kashmir	2,500
30. Karnataka	7,000
31. Kerala	6,000
32. Madhya Pradesh	6,000

1	2	3
33. Maharashtra		10,000
34. North East		3,500
35. North West		6,500
36. Orissa		2,000
37. Rajasthan		5,000
38. Tamil Nadu		8,000
39. Uttar Pradesh		7,000
40. West Bengal		4,500
Total :		89,000
Grand Total :		2,20,000

Power Generation Capacity of Power Plants

3823. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether existing power plants in various States are working to their installed capacity ; and

(b) if so, the power generation capacity of these plants during the last three years, year-wise and the quantum of power actually generated by each one of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) It is not possible to make 100 per cent utilisation of the installed capacity. In case of hydro stations, the output is subject to water availability and in case of thermal stations, it is necessary to subject the generating units to obligatory boiler overhaul and capital maintenance of turbines, depending on the conditions of the units and manufacturers' instructions. There is also non-utilisation of available capacity due to system load variations.

(b) A statement giving the required information for thermal, nuclear and

hydro stations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library see No. LT—3083/86]

Resentment by Bar Associations over Appointment and Transfer of Judges

3824. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Bar Associations have expressed their resentment over the appointment and transfer of many Judges in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Some Bar Associations of Orissa expressed their resentment over the transfer of Dr. Justice B.N. Misra from the Orissa High Court to the Allahabad High Court as a puisne Judge.

The Delhi High Court Bar Association, Delhi, expressed its resentment over the non-appointment of the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, as a Judge of the Delhi High Court.

[English]

Allocation of Kerosene to State

3825. SHRI H.B. PATIL :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise allotted quota of kerosene for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, month-wise ;

(b) the State-wise demand for kerosene during the same period ;

(c) the actual supply so far made by the Centre to the States, State-wise and month-wise ;

(d) the names of the States where demand for kerosene has increased and the reasons thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation particularly in the States of Karnataka and Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) to (e). Kerosene requirements of various States and Union Territories, are assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc. However, to meet increased demand, allocation of kerosene for the last Winter Block comprising the months of November, 1985 to February, 1986, Summer Block comprising the months of March, 1986 to June, 1986 and present Monsoon Block comprising the months of July to Oct., 1986, have been made after allowing a growth rate of 7½%, 7% and 7% respectively.

A statement indicating the all allocation including *ad-hoc* allocations/releases and supplies of kerosene to States and Union Territories during the year 1985-86 1986-87 [April to July], month-wise, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT—3084/86].

As stated above, the allocations have been made to States and Union Territories including Karnataka and Orissa at the enhanced rates to meet the increased demand. Besides, *ad-hoc* allocations/releases have also been given to States/Union Territories who have requested for the same. Karnataka and Orissa have been given *ad-hoc* allocations of 5000 Tonnes and 5345 Tonnes respectively during 1986-87 (April to July).

Performance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

3826. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the performance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission to know how far it has achieved its social and economic objectives in providing means of sustenance to the rural poor since its inception ;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the deficiencies, if any in the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in developing rural industries and generating employment in the rural areas ; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to make the role of Khadi and Village Industries Commission more meaningful and useful for the development of Khadi and Village Industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : (a) to (c). The Government have set up a Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Ramakrishnayya, Ex-Chairman, NABARD and Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, to review the role and performance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Committee is expected to submit its full report by the end of January, 1987.

Telecommunication Facilities in Rural Areas

3827. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telecommunication facilities in the rural areas are not as good as in the urban areas ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect all the district in the country by STD ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps proposed to improve these facilities in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The objective of plain ordinary Telephone Service (POTs) is met by rural and urban systems. Increased facilities are available in a large system. These are installed in urban areas initially. Due to operational reasons, service in rural areas sometimes get affected.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir out of 435 district headquarters, 198 district headquarters have already been connected with STD through Trunk automatic exchanges. The remaining 237 district headquarters have been proposed to be connected with STD through Trunk automatic Exchanges during the 7th Plan. Efforts continue to be put in for maintenance of rural system for obtaining improved service.

Pay Revision in Public Sector Undertakings

3828. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the existing rules wages in the public sector can be revised only after approval of the Finance Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that numerous public sector enterprises which had already negotiated revised wage structure with respective employees unions are pending for approval with the Ministry ;

(c) if so, the names of the public sector units whose proposals for negotiated revised wage structure are pending with the Ministry ; and

(d) since when these are pending approval and steps taken to approve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No proposal is pending in the Finance Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Titanium Dioxide

3829. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the demand and production of Titanium Dioxide in the country during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the names of the concerns in production and whether they have been working to their full capacity ;

(c) the arrangements made for distribution of the product ;

(d) whether Titanium Dioxide is being imported and if so, the details of imports during the last three years ;

(e) the rates of imported and indigenous product ; and

(f) the future plans of Government for more production of Titanium Dioxide ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The name of the concerns producing Titanium Dioxide and their installed capacity and production during the last 3 years is as follows :

Name of the Company	Installed Capacity	Production (Fig. in tonnes)		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Estimated)
1. M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. Trivandrum.	24,500 TPA	7,668	12,396	9,702
2. M/s. Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., Quilon, Kerala	22,000 TPA	—	—	4,446 (as per return submitted to DGTD)

M/s. Kerala Minerals & Metals Limited come into production only from January, 1985. The demand for Titanium Dioxide has been reviewed recently and has now been estimated at 60,000 tonnes by 1989-90.

(c) M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Limited distributes Titanium Dioxide through M/s. Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, while M/s. Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd., supplies to large consumers directly from the factory but supplies to small consumers are through stockists, appointed in various State Capitals/major consuming centres.

(d) and (e). Imports of Titanium Dioxide are canalised through the STC and the imports during the last 3 years (1983-84 to 1985-86) were of the order of 9315 tonnes. The cost of imported Titanium Dioxide (Rutile Grade) was around Rs. 48,000 approximately, landed (ex-godown) in 1985-86, while that for Anatase grade was around Rs. 23,000 per MT (ex-high sea) in 1985-86. The indigenous price of M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. was around Rs. 30,000 per MT (anatase grade) in 1985-86 inclusive of excise duty, sales tax, etc. while that of M/s. Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. was around Rs. 41,000 per MT (rutile grade) including taxes and duties.

(f) Government have already approved additional capacities for production of this item. Further additional capacity will be considered on merits as and when new proposals are received.

[Translation]

Opening of Telephone Exchanges and Public call Offices in Villages of Pali District, Rajasthan

3830. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether applicants for telephone connections in Dhimabam and Sewari villages in district Pali (Rajasthan) have deposited amounts ;

(b) the time by which telephone exchanges will be opened in their villages ;

(c) whether all the consumers will get connections and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the names of villages where Public Call Offices will be opened as also of those where telephone exchanges will be opened in Pali district during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) (i) the place Dhimabam could not be located in Pali district inspite of best efforts by the field units.

(ii) Twelve applicants have made payments for telephone connections at Sewari.

(b) The telephone exchange at Sewari is proposed to be opened in 1987.

(c) All applicants are likely to get connections at Sewari subject to payment of the requisite amount.

(d) The information is given in statement below.

Statement

The names of places where Public Call Offices (LPDTS) and telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in Pali district during 1986-87 subject to availability of Stores, requisite demand and financial viability of the proposals.

LDPTS (Long Distance Public Telephones)

1. Chawandri in Bali Tehsil.

SAXs (Small automatic changes)

1. Sewari Tehsil Bali

2. Dhamli Tehsil Kharchi

3. Bijwas Tehsil Sojait

4. Bherund Tehsil Bali.

[English]

Dual Pricing Policy for LPG

3831. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce dual pricing for industrial, commercial and domestic consumers of LPG ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what would be the advantages in introducing such dual pricing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The following table gives the basic ceilings prices of LPG ex-storage points with effect from 6.2.1986 for different uses :

	Rs./MT
LPG domestic (packed)	3448.98
LPG industrial (bulk) essential	3977.79
LPG industrial (bulk) non-essential	5127.79

There is no other proposal at present with regard to LPG pricing.

Female workers in E.C.L. and B.C.C.L.

3832. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6732 on 15 March, 1986 regarding harassment of female workers in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and state :

(a) whether in BCCL under the voluntary retirement scheme (VRS) a retiring female employee can only given her male substitute and not female ;

(b) whether amongst the delisted casuals, only the males are taken on the basis of attendance ;

(c) whether in the retirement of leaders only males are taken but not the females while the females can work in open cast projects now removing female hands by machines ;

(d) whether in giving employment to the dependents of the deceased employees only the cases of male dependants are processed and females are left out ;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(f) whether these discriminations are in violation of the constitution and if so, the steps proposed to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. In the case of eligible female delisted casuals, their sons/husbands are considered for appointment as underground Badli Miners/Loaders in their place, since females themselves cannot be employed underground.

(c) The company has requirement of underground miners/loaders only. Thus, the question of considering females for employment in the open cast projects does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. However, as the employment to be offered by the company depends on the availability of suitable jobs and as the Mines Act imposes certain limitations on employment of women in certain categories of jobs, the job opportunities for females are limited.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There is no discrimination or violation of the Constitution as will be seen from the replies to foregoing parts or the question.

Delay in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited Projects

3833. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 9008 dated 6 May, 1986 regarding delay in BCCL and ECL projects owing to land acquisition problem and state :

(a) the total number of projects held up and delayed in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited as on 1st April, 1986 company-wise ;

(b) the factors responsible for these delays and their percentage contribution to that with particular reference to the land acquisition problem with company-wise and factory-wise break-up ;

(c) the cost escalation due to these delays ; and

(d) the steps taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The total number of projects each costing Rs. 2 crores and more delayed and held up is as under :

Company	Number of projects delayed
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	12
Eastern Coalfields Limited	8
Total	20

In addition, implementation of 5 projects and 4 Satellite township projects in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and 3 projects in Eastern Coalfields Limited is affected due to land acquisition problem, difficult geo-mining condition not envisaged at the time of formulation of Project Report, project given low priority due to lack of demand etc.

(b) Some of the main reasons for delay in the implementation of the projects are as under :—

- (a) delay in land acquisition at times associated with law and order problem ;
- (b) delay in supply of mining equipment ;
- (c) change in mining technology ; and encountering of adverse geo-mining conditions necessitating revision of the project reports ;
- (d) inadequate and irregular power supply.

It is extremely difficult to quantify the delays in percentage on account of the above factors separately including the land acquisition problem as many of the major construction activities and progress of

mining operation are mainly dependent on acquisition of land.

(c) The project-wise likely revised cost estimates of 20 projects that are delayed are given in the statement below.

(d) Some of the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the projects are as under :—

- (a) Ministerial level discussions have been held to expedite acquisition of land for coal projects and to tackle the law and order problems.
- (b) Suitable steps have been taken to obtain foreign consultancy and technical assistance in selected areas and feasibility reports are being revised incorporating updated mining norms and methods of dealing with difficult geo-mining conditions.
- (c) Inter-ministerial meetings with the manufacturers of plant and equipment are being held periodically to expedite supplies.
- (d) Project Management and Monitoring machinery has been strengthened.

Statement

Company	Name of the project	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)	Anticipated Revised Cost (Rs. in crores)
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	1. Pootkee Balihari UG	199.87	—
	2. Moonidih UG (RCE)	132.07	—
	3. Block II OC	112.05	—
	4. Damodar OC	57.34	—
	5. North Amlabad UG	26.18	—
	6. Bhalgora UG	46.22	—

1	2	3	4
	7. Murlidih 20/21 Pit (P.S. Face) UC	18.27	—
	8. Katras UG	26.04	—
	9. New Laikdih OC	9.87	—
	10. Bhowrah OC	9.90	—
	11. Bhagaband XVIII Bottom Seam	4.98	—
	12. Hydraulic Mining Gopalichak	4.85	—
Eastern	13. Khottadih UG	9.07	80.00
Coalfields	14. Seetalpur UG	4.79	25.00
Limited	15. J.K. Nagar UG	15.18	30.00
	16. Parbelia UG	12.51	15.00
	17. Bankola UG	8.18)
	18. North Searsole UG	9.92)
	19. Satgram UG	26.37)
	20. Ratibati UG	9.94)

Revised
Project
Reports are
under
preparation

Import of Machines by HMT Ltd.

3834. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. had invested more than Rs. 30 crores for import of High technology Machines under a modernisation programme ;

(b) whether these machines have helped in achieving improved productivity ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) to (d). The amount invested by HMT Limited during the Sixth Plan period for replacement and modernisation of their plant and equipment is of the order of Rs. 52 crores. While the high technology machines already installed under this programme have contributed to greater productivity, the full impact would be derived in course of time as the investment involves long gestation.

Technology Mission Panel on Glass and Glassware Industry

3835. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up Technology Mission Panel on Glass and Glassware Industry ;

(b) if so, the purpose behind the setting up of this panel ;

(c) whether Government have any proposals for encouraging the manufacture of ophthalmic glass in the country for self-sufficiency in this field of technology : and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 'Technology Mission' has been set up under the aegis of Penal on Glass & Glassware Industry to suggest appropriate modifications for updating the existing technology, cost reduction, quality improvement in the various areas of glass and glassware etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) M/s. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, a public sector undertaking has been permitted during the 7th Plan to set up a unit based on continuous process technology in collaboration with M/s. Compagnie Europeenne de Construction de Fours (CECF) Industries, France. With the implementation of this Project BOGL are likely to meet the entire demand of ophthalmic glasses in the country.

Demand and capacity of Breweries

3836. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the monopoly position of existing breweries in the country ;

(b) if so, the existing capacity of breweries ; and

(c) the actual demand and steps being taken to meet the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). There are 32 brewing units in the organised sector with a total capacity of 1,34,246 K.L. per annum.

In accordance with the Government's Policy there is a ban on the creation of additional capacity or expansion of existing capacity for distillation or brewing of alcoholic breweries except in the case of 100% Export Oriented units.

Pilferage of Foreign Parcels and Book Posts in Post Offices

3837. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the pilferage of foreign parcels and book posts in the post offices ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such pilferages ;

(c) whether compensation is paid in such cases ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Some instances of pilferage of foreign parcels and book post articles, while in transmission, have come to notice.

(b) As and when such instances are noticed, immediate enquiries are made, suitable action is taken and a close vigil

on the transmission of such articles is maintained.

(c) and (d). In respect of Registered articles compensation is paid, where admissible, as per the rules. No compensation is however payable in case of un-registered articles.

Setting up of Pilot Wind Farms in Jamnagar

3838. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the wind-energy programme for Gujarat in Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether any Pilot Wind-Farms will be set up in Jamnagar district ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The wind energy programme being implemented by the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources in the Seventh Plan comprises among other activities, Wind Survey and Technology Demonstration activities in different parts of the country, including Gujarat. Wind surveys have been initiated at several locations in the State. 94 wind pumps have so far been installed under the demonstration programme, and two wind farms of capacity 1.1 MW and 550 KW have been commissioned at Mandvi and Okha respectively. A few individual wind electric generators and battery chargers have also been installed. It is proposed to expand the programme further during the Seventh Plan, depending upon availability of financial resources.

(b) and (c). One wind farm of 550 KW capacity comprising ten 55 KW wind electric generators has been set up at Okha in Jamnagar district. The wind farm which became operational on 8th March, 1986 has been operating satisfactorily and has already fed about 60,000 units to the State grid. The expansion of

the project to 1.1 MW capacity is in progress.

Amalgamation of Oil Corporations

3839. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision on amalgamation of Oil Corporations ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the norms being followed in this regard ; and

(c) the names of Oil Corporations being amalgamated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Cement to hill districts of U.P.

3840. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have been allotting 37 thousand metric tonnes of levy cement quarterly for the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether this allotment has been cancelled for some time ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government to determine the quantity of cement to be supplied in time on the basis of present demand in these districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The allocation of levy cement is made on quarterly basis to the State Governments/Union Territories who suballocate suitable quantities to various eligible categories within the State including hill districts. It is, therefore, for the concerned State Government to determine the quantity of cement that may be required by the hilly districts out of the above allocations.

Further, in the case of UP, an additional allocation of 26,000 tonnes per quarter is made specifically for hilly districts in the State. This additional allocation continues and it has not been cancelled.

Supply of Levy cement to U.P.

3841. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of levy cement the U.P. State has been able to lift from various factories during the last one year as against the quota of cement allocated to the State ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the construction work in the State has been affected by non-supply of levy cement in time by mills to various allottees ; and

(c) if so, the short term and long term steps proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As against the total allocation of 11,50,576 tonnes of levy cement made to the State Government of U.P. during the year 1985-86 they have been able to lift 7,28,806 tonnes of cement from the various factories during the said period.

(b) and (c). The Government of U.P.

have reported that there has been shortfall in the supply of cement from the factories, which had affected the construction work in the State. The shortfall in supply of levy cement was mainly due to the fact that overall availability of levy cement is limited. As against the overall allocations of 22 million tonnes the actual availability of levy cement was about 16 million tonnes. The supply of cement to the State of UP also suffered due to the shortfall in production of the local cement factories. In order to give relief to the State, certain short term measures were taken by transferring the allocations to some extent on factories in other States like Rajasthan and those located in Raipur area of M.P. As a long-term measure, the allocations of cement for all sectors/States have been suitably brought down from the quarter June-September, 1986, so as to bring them in line with the anticipated availability. There is also expected to be overall increase in the availability of cement which would also result in improvement in the availability of levy cement.

[English]

Coal quota for Rajasthan

3842. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of quota for coal for Rajasthan ;

(b) the quantity of coal supplied to the State during the year 1985-86 and from 1st April, 1986 to 30th June, 1986 ;

(c) whether any private party has been entrusted with the work of transportation of coal from mines to the State ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No quota is fixed by the Union Government for different States for supply of coal except in the case of soft coke. The soft coke allocation is made on Half-Yearly basis. The

monthly quota of soft coke allocation made to Rajasthan during April '85 to September '85, October, 1985 to March '86 and April '86 to September '86 were as under :

April '85 to
September '85 — 1600 tonnes

October '85 to
March '86 — 3000 tonnes

April '86 to
September '86 — 3000 tonnes

(b) The quantities of coal supplied to Rajasthan (excluding supplies to Power Houses, Cement Plants and Fertilizer Plants) during the year 1985-86 are given below :

1985-86

(i) Coal for
Small
Industries — 3,92,000 tonnes
(including
supplies to
stockyards in
Rajasthan)

(ii) Soft Coke — 18,000 tonnes

(iii) Hard Coke — 12,000 tonnes

The details of supplies made for the period from April to June '86 are being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Coal and coke are released by Coal India only against sponsorship and no private party has been entrusted by Coal India with the work of Transportation of coal from mines to States including Rajasthan.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Benzene Plant by Cochin Oil Refineries Ltd.

3843. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Benzene Plant by Cochin Refineries Ltd. ;

(b) if so, when the project is likely to start ; and

(c) the estimated cost of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Project was approved in August 1984 and is expected to be completed by first quarter 1989.

(c) The presently estimated cost is Rs. 75.80 crores.

Laying of Co-axial Cables in Kerala

3844. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the laying of Co-axial cable from Mangalore to Cannanore in Kerala ;

(b) the cost of the project ;

(c) the progress made in the laying of the Co-axial cable from Calicut to Palghat in Kerala ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to connect Calicut and Cannanore by Co-axial cable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Approximately 83 Kms. of Co-axial Cable has been laid by the end of the May, 1986 out of total route length of 170 Kms.

(b) Approximately Rs. 248 Lakhs.

(c) Approximately 83 Kms. of coaxial

cable has been laid by the end of May, 1986 out of route length of 240 Kms.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Heavy Machinery Manufactured by HMT,
Kalamassery, Kerala**

3845. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1384 on 4th March, 1986 regarding heavy machinery manufactured by HMT, Kalamassery, Kerala and state :

(a) the position of the sale of machinery at present ;

(b) whether this inadequate flow of orders is due to the import of machine tools under OGL ;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to restrict the inflow of machine tools ; and

(d) whether HMT has been given the order for the defence project at Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) to (c). The value of the finished stock not covered by orders as on 1.1.86 was Rs. 311 lakhs out of which machines of the value of Rs. 241 lakhs have been sold out. With further addition of stock-in-trade to the extent of Rs. 276 lakhs, the value stock-in-trade not covered by orders as on 1.8.86 was Rs. 346 lakhs. A review of machine tools covered under OGL has been carried-out with a view to deleting items which are now available or are likely to be available shortly indigenously.

(d) No such order has yet been given to HMT.

Modernisation of Sick Power Plants

3846. SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETH :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for renovation and modernisation of power plants in the country ;

(b) if so, their number, State-wise ;

(c) the particulars of plants selected for renovation and modernisation ;

(d) total expenditure involved therein ; and

(e) the steps taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Statewise and plantwise details alongwith the sanctioned estimate cost of Renovation and Modernisation Scheme is given in the statement below :

(e) The renovation programme is in the process of implementation and the result will be known after completion of the scheme. It is expected that the Plant Load Factor of the power stations covered under the scheme will improve from an average of 46% to about 53%.

Statement	
Statement showing statewise and plantwise details of sanctioned estimated cost of various R & M schemes	
Renovation Scheme	Sanctioned Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2
DELHI	
1. Badarpur	2870.60
2. I.P. Station	4402.85
HARYANA	
1. Faridabad	4001.64
2. Panipat	1869.65
PUNJAB	
1. Bhatinda	4173.70
UTTAR PRADESH	
1. Panki	3703.11
2. Obra	5030.00
3. Harduaganj	6947.42
MADHYA PRADESH	
1. Korba	1714.06
2. Amarkantak	1044.98
3. Satpura	2390.70
GUJARAT	
1. Gandhinagar	1921.47
2. Dhuvaran	1948.69
3. Ukai	3387.82
MAHARASHTRA	
1. Koradi	3329.80
2. Nasik	847.00
3. Bhusawal	88.50

1	3
4. Paras	259.75
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1. Kothagudem	4688.35
TAMIL NADU	
1. Ennore	9081.48
2. Tuticorin	712.76
NLC	
1. Neyveli	4970.78
ORISSA	
1. Talcher	3572.50
DVC	
1. Chandrapura	3212.60
2. Bokaro	1002.00
3. Durgapur	835.20
BIHAR	
1. Patrau	3845.00
2. Barauni	1946.00
3. Karbigahia	518.00
WEST BENGAL	
1. Santaldih	2192.00
2. Bandel	3581.00
3. Durgapur (DPL)	2380.00

Setting up of Mini Oil Refineries in Kharsang area of Arunachal Pradesh

3847. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India Limited has submitted any plan for setting up a mini oil refinery in Kharsang area in Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh to avoid transportation of crude from the oil wells in this area to Digboi refinery in Assam ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ; and

(c) whether Government have gone into the viability of the proposal *vis-à-vis* present arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A study group examined the viability of the proposal and concluded that processing of the crude at Digboi would be more economical. Hence the proposal was not pursued further.

Missing Documents of ONGC

3848. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1585 on 29-3-86 regarding enquiry into missing secret document of ONGC and state :

(a) the circumstances under which the charts and diagrams were given to the private shopkeeper for photocopying ;

(b) whether the photocopying could not be done in the office of Oil and Natural Gas Commission :

(c) the action taken against the officials concerned ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such lapses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The charts and diagrams were given for photocopying to the private firm as they required conti-

nuous photocopying system, the facility for which was not available at ONGC, Dehra Dun, and the photocopies were required urgently.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) ONGC proposes to have a continuous photocopying facility in its KDM Institute of Petroleum Exploration at Dehra Dun.

Procurement of Ship for Oil Testing in off Shore Formations

3849. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a ship procured by Oil & Natural Gas Commission for oil testing in off-shore formations from a multinational company arrived in India three weeks after the scheduled arrival date ;

(b) the terms of procurement of the ship :

(c) whether any penalty was imposed on the company according to the terms and conditions of procuring the ship ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No such ship has been procured by the ONGC.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cost of Overruns of Bombay High and South Basselin

3850. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been cost overruns to the tune of Rs. 700 crores in some of the projects of Oil & Natural Gas Commission including Bombay High and development of South Bassein off-shore gas field project ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been time overrun of 21 months already in the development of South Bassein off-shore gas field project ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the matter was investigated and the preventive measures taken so that such overruns do not recur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILLA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir. The Accelerated Plan of Production including SH & NQ Complex was approved at a cost of Rs. 2960.36 crores and its revised cost is Rs. 2961.62 crores implying only a marginal oversun of Rs. 1.26 crores.

The South Bassein project was approved at a cost of Rs. 406.33 crores including custom duty ; the revised cost estimates are Rs. 593.14 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The main reasons for the time-overrun were : discovery of presence of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) in the field ; delay in completion of pipeline on account of delay in coating and wrapping by indigenous contractor ; accidents during laying of pipeline.

Financial Assistance to Private Sectors for Major Industrial concerns in Bihar

3851. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of financial assistance received from the Union Government by private sector for major industrial concerns in Bihar during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the details of those industrial concerns in private sector which received financial assistance and the amount of assistance given in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). While no amount was reimbursed during the years 1983-84, and 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 77,78,410/- was *inter-alia* reimbursed under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme to the Government of Bihar during the year 1984-85 against the disbursement made to the following industrial concerns :—

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
MESSERS		
1.	Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.	15,00,000/-
2.	Susmit Sangita Intermag Metress Pvt. Ltd.	15,00,000/-
3.	Refractories Specialities Ltd.	14,10,000/-
4.	Hathwa Metals & Tubes Lfd.	12,75,000/-

1	2	3
5.	Bihar Caustic & Chemical Ltd., District Palamau	7,98,561/-
6.	Aryabhata Paper Mills (P) Ltd. Darbhanga	6,62,000/-
7.	North Bihar Sugar Mills	4,46,849/-
8.	Bihar Gases Ltd., Industrial Area, Jasidih	1,86,000/-
TOTAL : Rs.		77,78,410/-

**Target for Setting up Small Scale units
in Orissa during Seventh Plan**

3852. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government has set a target of setting up certain small scale industrial units in Orissa during the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided to the State by the Union Government for their programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The State Government of Orissa have set a target of setting up of 16500 additional small scale industrial units in Orissa during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) The development of Small Scale industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, a number of important steps have been taken to stimulate the growth of small scale industries in the country including Orissa. To facilitate modernisation and achieve rapid growth in the sector, the upper limit on investment (in plant and machinery) has been raised in respect of small scale units from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs and in the case of ancillary units from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs. The

Government is continuing, *inter-alia*, the policy of reservation of selected items for exclusive production, for exclusive/partial purchases from small scale sector under Government Purchase Programme, provision of financial assistance from Scheduled Commercial Banks and State Financial Corporations at concessional rates of interest on liberal terms, provision of machinery on hire purchase and excise concessions for the small scale sector. Recently, the Small Industries Development Fund was set up in the Industrial Development Bank of India to provide assistance for development, expansion, diversification, modernisation and rehabilitation of Small Scale Industry units. The seventh Plan would focus attention on upgradation of technology by strengthening/creation of tooling and workshop facilities for development of photo-type design, new products and processes, revamp the organisational structure for the development of this sector, promoting the dispersal of industries to the less developed areas and impart higher level of training.

**Technical Documentation from USSR for
Thermal and Hydel Power Stations**

3853. SHRI JAGANNATH
PATNAIK :

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether USSR is prepared to provide India with technical documentation to help produce equipment for the thermal and hydel power stations for USSR assisted projects in energy sector ; and

(b) if so, the details of projects being assisted by Soviet Union ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have not received any proposal from USSR for providing technical documentation to BHEL for producing power equipment for USSR assisted thermal and hydel projects in India.

(b) Does not arise.

Rihand Super Thermal Power Station Project

3854. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether now behind schedule Rihand super thermal power station project was given to the Northern Engineering Industries of UK on the request of the British Government ;

(b) whether the UK Government provided financial assistance of £ 117 million as aid and £ 344 million as export credit ; and

(c) if so, the details of the said aid credit from the UK Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) M/s. Northern Engineering Industries (NEI) were nominated by the Government of U.K. as the lead contractor for supply of equipment and services for the Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The commercial loan agreement for £ 344 million was signed between the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and a consortium of UK banks in October, 1982. The terms of the loan are as under :

-
- (i) *Management fee* : 0.1% of the total loan amount payable before the first drawal from the loan amount.
 - (ii) *Finance Charges* : £ 17 million for raising the export credit facility.
 - (iii) *Interest Charges* : @ 7.75% p.a. payable half-yearly on the debit balance of the loans outstanding.
 - (iv) *Payment period* : In twenty (20) equal consecutive semiannual instalments beginning May 30, 1988.

The UK aid of £ 117 million comprises of :

- (a) £ 60 million : Retroactive Trade Adjustment (RTA) for financing local costs.
 - (b) £ 50 million : Aid Trade Provision for financing U.K. Goods & Services.
 - (c) £ 7.0 million : Overseas Development Assistance Grant (ODA Grant) for financing consultancy services of BEI (British Electricity International) U.K.
-

Supply of Diesel in Karnataka

3855. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers of Karnataka are facing difficulties due to non-availability of diesel affecting directly agricultural production ;

(b) if so, measures taken to provide diesel at Central rate to the farmers ; and

(c) the quantity of diesel supplied to Karnataka during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No reports in this regard have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The quantity of diesel (a free sale product) supplied to Karnataka was 7,18,258 tonnes in 1984-85 & 7,98,666 tonnes in 1985-86.

Collaboration Agreements with Korea

3856. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of collaboration agreements signed with Korea and total Korean investment involved in such projects ; and

(b) the areas in which the Koreans have agreed to transfer the technology with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Government have approved 2, 2, 3 and 5 foreign collaboration proposals in the year 1982, 83, 84 and 1985 respectively and 2 proposals in 1986 (upto March) with Korean firms. The details of all the

foreign collaborations approved viz. Name of the Indian Company, Name of the foreign firm, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration etc. are published by Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to their monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent to Parliament Library regularly.

Foreign Collaboration proposals in Footwear and Garments Sectors

3857. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the companies which have applied to Government since April, 1985 for foreign collaborations and industrial licences in the Footwear and Garments sectors ;

(b) whether the Footwear and Garments sectors are now reserved for small scale industry ;

(c) if so, the reasons for considering proposals to give new industrial licences to multinational companies in the above areas ; and

(d) whether it would not seriously jeopardise the Indian small scale industry if a multinational is allowed to manufacture footwear and sports apparels in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Nine applications were received for Industrial Licences and/or foreign collaboration for the manufacture of footwear and garments since April, 1985. The details of letters of Intent and foreign collaboration approvals issued are regularly published in the News Letter brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). Leather Footwear and specified items of garments are reserved for the small scale sector. However,

industrial licences may be given in these areas to other undertakings, in accordance with the policy of Government, which permits establishment of such capacities subject to stipulated Export Obligation.

(d) All approvals for Foreign Collaboration and Industrial Licences for these industries are granted keeping in view the need to maximise exports and the over-all National interest, which ensures adequate protection to the Indian Companies.

Kerosene Dealers and Quota for SC/ST

3858. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Kerosene dealers in the country, state-wise showing general category, unemployed graduates, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freedom fighters, war widows and ex-servicemen separately ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the number of dealers in the country ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill up the SC/ST quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) There is no reservation for war widows and ex-servicemen as such. Hence, statistics in respect of these are not maintained. The requisite information for the other categories is given in the statement below.

(b) New dealerships are continually being set up on the basis of the annual Marketing Plans of the oil industry.

(c) Appointment of dealers for SC/ST category in accordance with the stipulated reservation is being made through the process of selection by the Oil Selection Boards.

Statement

Number of SKO/LDO dealers as on 30.6.1986

STATE	SC/ST	UG/UEG	PH/DDP/ WW	SW/FF	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	24	15	30	1	515	585
2. Assam	20	6	9	—	278	313
3. Bihar	10	18	12	2	290	332
4. Gujarat	14	11	7	1	339	372
5. Haryana	7	2	21	—	101	131
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	3	—	16	19
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3	2	1	—	21	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Karnataka	14	8	17	1	241	281
9. Kerala	2	7	22	—	200	231
10. Madhya Pradesh	13	9	20	—	274	315
11. Maharashtra	49	26	28	2	459	564
12. Manipur	6	1	5	—	15	27
13. Meghalaya	11	—	1	—	15	27
14. Nagaland	2	—	1	—	8	11
15. Orissa	3	2	12	1	148	166
16. Punjab	3	3	23	—	192	221
17. Rajasthan	8	5	6	—	197	216
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	7	7
19. Tamil Nadu	13	13	32	—	373	421
20. Tripura	—	2	—	—	35	37
21. Uttar Pradesh	9	24	38	1	518	590
22. West Bengal	19	5	11	—	353	488
23. Arunachal Pradesh	7	—	—	—	5	12
24. Chandigarh	—	—	2	—	7	9
25. Delhi	5	3	7	1	52	68
26. Goa & Daman Diu	—	1	1	—	19	21
27. Mizoram	1	—	—	—	8	9
28. Pondicherry	—	—	1	—	6	7
29. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	1	1
30. Bhutan	—	—	—	—	1	1
	243	163	310	10	4694	5420

SC/ST —Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

UG/UEG —Unemployed Graduatds/Unemployed Engineering Graduates

PH/DDP/WW—Physically Handicapped/Defence Disabled Personnel/War Widows)

SW/FF —Social Worker/Freedom Fighter

OTHERS —Open

Execution of Schemes for Generation of Power in Himachal Pradesh

3859. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes for generation of power submitted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for execution during the Seventh Five Year Plan which have been approved by the Union Government ; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on the execution of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Installed generating capacity of 143.5 MW of hydro plants has been envisaged to be added in Himachal Pradesh from its sanctioned/on-going schemes during the Seventh Plan period. Details are given below :

Name of the hydro scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Benefits during the 7th Plan (MW)	7th Plan allocation (Rs. crores)
Andhra	3 × 5.65	17	13.26
Rong Tong	4 × 0.5	2	6.96
Bhaba	3 × 40	120	75.37
Thirot	3 × 1.5	4.5	8.91
			(Lumpsum for both Thirot and Gaj Projects).

Proposals from Himachal Pradesh for Setting up Industries

3860. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals received from private parties and the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up of various industries in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1985-86 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for clearing those proposals ?

received under the provisions of Industries (Department & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letters of Intent from private parties and the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up various industries in Himachal Pradesh. Of these, 5 proposals are at various stages of consideration and the remaining 49 have been disposed of. The details of all Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued to various applicants are regularly published in the 'Monthly Newsletter' brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) During the year 1985-86, 54 Industrial Licence applications were

(b) The details of pending applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending Industrial Licence

applications as expeditiously as possible. To ensure this, procedures have been streamlined.

**Setting up of Holding Company by
Six Engineering Units at
Calcutta**

3861. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the name chosen for the new holding company for the engineering units at Calcutta ;

(b) the details of amendments to be made in the Articles of Association of the subsidiary companies consequent upon the structural reorganisation ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the setting up of the holding company will not affect the employment of labour at present working in these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited.

(b) The Board of the Holding Company when formed would decide the amendments to be made in the Articles of Association of the constituent subsidiary companies.

(c) The Board of Directors of the Holding Company will consider proposals for overall improvement of the constituent companies including rationalisation of manpower.

**Clearance to Schemes for Calcutta
Electric Supply Corporation**

3862. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in clearing the schemes for thermal power projects of West Bengal State Electricity Board at Bakreswar and of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for an extension project ;

(b) if so, the likely escalation in the cost of the projects ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite clearance of these projects without any further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SMT. SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal in respect of installation of a 3×210MW capacity thermal station at Bakreswar by the West Bengal State Electricity Board and the (revised) proposal in respect of 2×67.5 MW replacement units sent by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (CESC) have been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority at estimated costs of Rs. 682.58 crores and Rs. 154.53 crores respectively. The matter relating to the CESC proposal is under further consideration of Government. Investment decision on the Bakreswar proposal can be taken after clearance from the Forest Department of the State Government is available, coal linkage has been established and the funding pattern has been determined.

Import/Production of Kerosene

3863. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the value in foreign exchange of Kerosene oil imported during 1985-86 as against its import during 1984-85 ;

(b) to what extent the indigenous production of kerosene oil has increased during 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85 ;

(c) what is the target fixed for the year 1986-87 for production of kerosene oil in the country to meet the demand and what steps are being taken thereon ;

(d) the total quantity of kerosene oil likely to be imported during current year and the foreign exchange involved ; and

(e) whether Government have chalked out any plan to meet the demand of kerosene oil indigenously.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 433.31 crores was incurred in foreign exchange for import of kerosene oil during the year 1984-85 as compared to 399.57 crores incurred during the year 1985-86. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 372.04 crores was incurred in rupees for import of kerosene from Russia during the year 1984-85 as compared to Rs. 439.74 crores during the year 1985-86.

(b) The indigenous production of kerosene during 1985-86 was 4.0 million tonnes as compared to 3.36 million tonnes during 1984-85.

(c) The estimated kerosene production during the year 1986-87 is about 4.1 million tonnes. The steps taken to meet the demand are indicated in (e) below.

(d) A quantity of about 2.2 million tonnes of kerosene is likely to be imported during 1986-87. As the market is still fluctuating, it is difficult to estimate the foreign exchange requirements at this stage.

(e) The plans include installation of Additional Secondary Processing facilities to maximise middle distillates along with augmentation of refining capacity.

[Translation]

Constructions of Government Quarters for Telephone and Telegraph Employees in U.P.

3864. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given for construction of Government quarters for telephone and

telegraph employees working in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the said amount was utilized fully and the total number of quarters constructed in various districts ;

(c) the amount given to each State during the Seventh Five Year Plan for construction of Government quarters ; and

(d) the percentage of the total amount given to Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Rs. 492.98 Lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir. The amount was utilised fully.

The total number of quarters constructed

Type I : 107, Type II : 285, Type-III : 118, Type IV : 118, Type V : 5.

(c) The planning Commission has allocated tentatively an amount of Rs. 125 crores for the construction of Telecom. Staff Quarters during 7th Five Year Plan. The actual provision depends upon yearly allocation received from planning Commission. The distribution of funds to each Telecom. Circle for 1985-86 is given in statement below.

(d) 10.95%.

Statement

Telecom. Circle	(Amount in thousands of Rs.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,19,17
2. Bihar	77,67
3. Gujarat	1,75,14
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1,71
5. Karnataka	2,04,17
6. Kerala	1,26,83
	(including Lakshadweep)

Telecom. circle	(Amount in thousand of Rs.)
7. Madhya Pradesh	67,90
8. Maharashtra	1,15,86 (including Goa)
9. North Eastern Region*	31,36
10. North Western Region**	53,56
11. Orissa	54,25
12. Rajasthan	1,40,50
13. Tamil Nadu	2,42,73 (including Pondicherry)
14. Uttar Pradesh	2,10,64
15. West Bengal	2,57,34 (including Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar)
16. Chandigarh	2,20
17. Delhi	42,01
Total	19,23,04

*Comprises of Assam, Arunachal, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram.

**Comprises of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Telephone and Telegraph Facilities in Azamgarh district of U.P.

3865. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite assurances given by him in the House, telegrams are delivered to villages of district Azamgarh after a week ; and

(b) whether no telegram is booked from various post offices there which have the facility of booking telegrams on Telecom. as telephone lines remain out of order ?

THE MINIST. R OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(a) No, Sir. There had been no such instances except a solitary complaint case. On investigation of complaint, the allegation could not be substantiated.

[English]

Allotment of L.P.G. Agencies to Women

3866. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women, apart from war widows allotted L.P.G. agencies ;

(b) the number of applications from women pending for allotment of L.P.G. agencies ;

(c) whether preference is given to women in allotment of L.P.G. agencies ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The number of women, apart from War Widows, allotted L.P.G. agencies in the country upto 30-6-86 is 386.

(b) Since there is no separate reservation for women for allotment of distributorships/dealerships, such statistics are not maintained.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Diesel, Kerosene and Petrol to States

3867. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of diesel, kerosene and petrol allotted to various states during the

years 1984-85 and 1985-86, State-wise ; and

(b) the criteria for their allotment to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Kerosene requirements of various States/Union Territories are assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and alloca-

tions are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, additional *ad-hoc* releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc.

No allocations of diesel and petrol are made. These products are available on free sale basis and the oil companies have standing instructions to meet their demand in full, as far as possible.

The details of allocations and sale of kerosene and sale of diesel and petrol to the States and Union Territories during the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in the statement below.

Statement

(A) Kerosene allocation and sale made to States and Union Territories during 1984-85 and 1985-86

(Figures in tonnes)

States/Union Territories	1984-85		1985-86	
	Allocation	Sale	Allocation	Sale (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	418150	418831	434960	420377
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6430	6778	7030	6192
3. Andaman & Nicobar	2090	1804	2310	2570
4. Assam	174460	177995	195390	203669
5. Bihar	306120	306321	327200	322779
6. Chandigarh	14828	14870	15580	15746
7. Dadra & N. Haveli	2090	4533*	2230	1101*
8. Delhi	166220	164110	176000	175748
9. Gujarat	546500	545084	575520	577928
10. Goa, Daman & Diu	21410	18895@	22300	21271@
11. Haryana	114270	114730	116180	112851
12. Himachal Pradesh	24810	24036	26225	24918

1	2	3	4	5
13. Jammu & Kashmir	48220	48534	50610	52259
14. Karnataka	314050	306419	332050	327503
15. Kerala	176130	174440	186400	187307
16. Madhya Pradesh	263720	259423	272360	268451
17. Maharashtra	1041640	1035790	1096030	1097695
18. Manipur	15040	15265	15220	15653
19. Meghalaya	10520	11183	12170	12789
20. Mizoram	4200	4037	4390	4459
21. Nagaland	6990	7227	7420	8546
22. Orissa	102700	101873	108850	106178
23. Punjab	225060	225330	236430	225608
24. Pondicherry	10440	10035	11280	11076
25. Rajasthan	179000	177450	185110	182251
26. Sikkim	5140	3015	5440	5113
27. Tamil Nadu	466420	460479	490360	492385
28. Tripura	15390	12509	16680	14405
29. Uttar Pradesh	55220	655809	681460	673476
30. W. Bengal	540300	539822	558230	570723
31. Lakshadweep	610	N.A.	650	N.A.
TOTAL :	5378178	5846627	6172068	6141027

*Including sales made in Daman & Diu.

@Excluding sales made in Daman & Diu.

N.A. = Not allowed.

(B) HSD and MS sales made to States and Union Territories during 1984-85 and 1985-86

(Figures in '000' Tonnes)

S. No.	State/Union Territories	H.S.D.		M.S.	
		1984-85	1985-86 (upto Feb. '86)	1984-85	1985-86 (upto Feb. '86)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1087	1087	124	121

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	2	2
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	18	18	1	1
4.	Assam	239	240	39	40
5.	Bihar	745	728	80	77
6.	Chandigarh	24	31	11	13
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	1	0.4
8.	Delhi	483	485	186	188
9.	Gujarat	966	919	176	171
10.	Goa, Daman & Diu	84	81	12	12
11.	Haryana	513	482	48	46
12.	Himachal Pradesh	59	58	8	8
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	83	88	18	21
14.	Karnataka	722	730	130	127
15.	Kerala	458	445	120	114
16.	Madhya Pradesh	787	775	75	79
17.	Maharashtra	1677	1672	385	385
18.	Manipur	14	13	6	6
19.	Meghalaya	30	32	8	8
20.	Mizoram	12	12	4	3
21.	Nagaland	13	13	7	8
22.	Orissa	263	261	29	27
23.	Punjab	889	851	117	120
24.	Pondicherry	42	43	6	8
25.	Rajasthan	775	728	68	67
26.	Sikkim	3	3	2	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	1274	1415	140	136
28.	Tripura	16	16	3	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1530	1451	165	164
30.	West Bengal	849	805	116	105
31.	Lakshadweep	1	0.3	N.A.	N.A.

**Energy Efficient Technology for
Madras Refineries**

3868. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has recommended the introduction of latest energy-efficient technology and advanced instrumentation in the Madras Refineries Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to modernise this Unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Government lays emphasis on energy-efficient technology and modernisation. The Madras refinery has installed a micro-processor based Distributed Digital Control instrumentation system in its recently commissioned expansion unit. It has also been decided to instal a similar system in its old unit.

Prices of Medicines for Leprosy

3869. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of medicines for treatment of leprosy are very high and manufacturers are exploiting the poor leprosy patients ;

(b) whether any directive has been issued to the drug manufacturers to make special efforts to provide medicines at cheap prices for eradicating leprosy ;

(c) if so, the action taken by manufacturers in this direction ;

(d) the action taken against those manufacturers who have not followed the directives ; and

(e) the other measures being taken by Government to make available the drugs

for leprosy patients easily and at cheap rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). Main drugs used for treatment of leprosy are Dapsone, Rifampicin and Clofazamine. While prices of Clofazamine and Rifampicine are statutorily regulated under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, to ensure their availability at fair price, price of Dapsone is subsidised by the Government from the Equalisation Account. As against the landed cost of the imports of Rs. 374/- per kg. in respect of Dapsone during the year 1984-85, the drug was supplied at Rs. 250/- per kg. through the State Trading Corporation. The arrangement of subsidising the imports is still in vogue.

Manufacturers of Leprotic formulations are offering the same to the patients and no shortage of any antileprotic formulations has been reported.

**Growth of capital formation and
investmens in Backward areas**

3870. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a marked difference in the growth of capital formation and investment among districts declared industrially backward by the Union Government ; and

(b) the extra efforts proposed to be made for more rapid capital formation in these backward districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) District-wise information on capital formation and investment is not maintained Centrally.

(b) Government attaches great importance in removing regional imbalances in the country. A number of incentives, concessions, etc. are being given to the

entrepreneurs for setting up industries in backward areas, details of which are given in the Booklet "Incentives for Industries in backward Areas" (Central Government and Central Financial Institutions)—April 1984 read with Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA-I, dated 9.4.1985 ; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, a sum of Rs. 235.37 crores has been reimbursed to the States during the years 1983-84 to 1985-86 for setting up industries in backward areas. Similarly 2065 Letters of Intent, 1067 Industrial Licences and 3439 DGTD Registrations have been issued during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985. It is expected that the implementation of these schemes would generate the desired impetus for capital formation in backward areas.

Power from Chukha Hydel Power Project, Bhutan

3871. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hydel Power Project set up at Chukha in Bhutan under the joint venture of India and Bhutan has now been completed ;

(b) if so, whether some of the North Bengal districts will also get power from this project ; and

(c) if so, how much power these districts would get and from which date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). All the surplus power from the Chukha Hydel Project in Bhutan (4×84) will be purchased by the Govt. of India for distribution in the eastern region including West Bengal. West Bengal has been allocated a share of

29.10% of the power received in India. It is for the West Bengal State Electricity Board to distribute their share of power within the state as they consider necessary. With the expected commissioning of first 2 Units in August '86, power is expected to flow into West Bengal from August '86, onwards.

Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices in Karnataka

3872. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telegraph offices and public call offices functioning in rural areas of Karnataka ;

(b) whether villagers have to come to Taluka Headquarters for sending telegrams and avail of the telephone facilities ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide a least PCOs with telegraph facilities in all the sub post offices in rural areas of Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are 2789 Telegraph Offices and 2377 Public Call Offices functioning in the rural areas of Karnataka as 31.7.86.

(b) There are 175 Taluk Headquarters in Karnataka. Since the combined offices (Telegraph Offices) and Public Telephones are available in many places other than Taluk Headquarters, in all such cases there would be no need for people to come to Taluk Headquarters, for telephone calls and telegrams.

(c) The policy of the department is to provide Telecom. facility at least at one Principal village in every inhabited geographical area bounded by a Hexagone of 5 Km. side. If a Post Office exists in that village, the telecom. facility is generally opened in that post offices.

National Institute of Judicial officers

3873. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND

JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Institute to train judicial officers in the country ;

(b) if so, whether any place has been indentified for its location ; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to establish Regional level Institutes to train subordinate judges for speedy disposal of cases of the respective regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposed National Academy for the training of judicial officers will meet the training requirements of these officers at all levels.

Manufacture of incandescent lamps by HMT

3874. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great demand for the incandescent lamps manufactured by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. ;

(b) whether HMT has entered into technical collaboration with Hungary in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) to (c). There is demand for incandescent lamps manufactured by HMT Limited. HMT entered into a collaboration agreement with M/s Tungsram of Hungary in 1973 for a period of ten years for transfer of know-how for manufacture of vacuum technical machinery, *inter-alia*, for production of GLS Chains and fluorescent tubes.

Delay in appointment of Judges in High Court

3875. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite unanimous recommendations from the State Governments regarding the vacancies of the posts of judges, considerable delay is caused in the appointment of judges ;

(b) if so, whether the delay in filling up such vacancies is affecting the work of the concerned High Courts ;

(c) whether Government are considering to bring forward a legislation prescribing a definite time limit for filling up the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Some unanimous recommendations have been received from the State Governments for filling up the vacancies of Judges in the High Courts and these are engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities. The Government has to consider all relevant aspects of the proposals.

(b) The Government is aware of the difficulties faced by the High Courts in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Setting up of Coal stockyard in Jodhpur

3876. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received for setting up a coal stockyard in Jodhpur ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up the yard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coal India Limited are not contemplating to open a stockyard at Jodhpur at present in view of the fact that this location is having only Meter Gauge rail route and would require transshipment from Broad Gauge to Meter Gauge. Such transshipment is likely to result in higher transit shortages and resultant higher operation charges and exstockyard price. Moreover, demand of small scale Industrial Consumers in Jodhpur area does not warrant opening of a stockyard by CIL for the time being.

Setting up of Carpet Training Centres

3877. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people have welcomed the Carpet Training Centres being run by Union Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a training centre in famine affected areas, particularly at the Head Office of each Panchayat Samiti of desert areas like Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts which are affected by drought every year in order to create more employment opportunities in these areas ; and

(c) if so, the time schedule for opening these centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). 13 Training Centres are being run in 7 districts of Rajasthan. These districts are Jaipur, Jalore, Pall, Swai-Madhupur, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Barmer. Training Centres are established at such locations, where there is potential for development of Carpet Industry so that ex-trainees may get gainful employment in the Carpet trade.

Electronic Telephone System in Barmer District of Rajasthan

3878. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to connect district, sub-divisional, tehsil and panchayat samiti headquarters of Barmer district (Rajasthan) by Electronic Telephone system ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ; and

(c) the time by which all the headquarters will be connected by electronic telephone system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The present proposal includes some of these stations for installation of electronic exchanges.

(b) Orders for equipment have been placed and supply is awaited.

(c) All the district headquarters would be automated during the 7th Plan either by electronic or by electromechanical systems.

Modern Electronic Telephone system in Balotra City of Rajasthan

3879. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to connect Balotra city by the old telephone system MAX-II ;

(b) if so, whether there would not be continuous complaints if this city is connected with the old telephone system because hot dusty strong winds blow during the summer season in such a desert area ; and

(c) whether Union Government will change its decision and provide modern electronic telephone system in this city

also as has been provided at Pali in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Installation of 1300 lines MAX-II type equipment is planned by 1990.

(b) These aspects have been taken care of in the design of exchange building and airconditioning arrangements.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration since electronic exchanges in the required capacity are not manufactured in the country.

[English]

Reservation in Promotions in Public Undertakings

3880. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4419 on 17 December, 1985 regarding reservations in promotions in public undertakings and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 18 public sector undertakings which have introduced time-bound promotion schemes in one form or the other.

Electronic Display Screens in Supreme Court and Delhi High Court

3881. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court is going to have electronic display screens in front of court rooms and other places :

(b) if so, the details thereof and the precise benefits that people would be able to derive ;

(c) the approximate cost involved and the date by which the devices would be installed ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to provide similar facilities in the Delhi High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Supreme Court has installed electronic display screens in front of some of the court rooms and at various other places.

(b) The information displayed on these boards is useful both for the Advocates and the litigating public as thereby they come to know which item is being taken up by each court. There are nine courts which are spread over in the Supreme Court building and some courts are at some distance from the others. The Advocates who have to appear in different matters in different courts find it convenient to know from the indication on the display boards as to which item is being taken up in which court. It saves them from going to different courts to find out which item is going on in those courts.

(c) The approximate cost of installation of these boards is 80,000 and these boards have already been installed in the Supreme Court.

(d) No such proposal has been received either from Delhi Administration or Delhi High Court.

Hydel Power Generation Schemes

3882. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated some hydel power generation schemes in the North-Eastern region ;

(b) if so, the details of schemes and the names of the States where initiated ;

(c) the approximate cost involved and the approximate energy to be generated ; and

(d) the time by which these schemes are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). In addition to certain schemes under implementation by various State governments and Union territories in the North-Eastern region, two hydroelectric projects have been taken up for implementation through funds provided by Government of India to the North-Eastern Council. Details of these schemes are given in the statement below.

Statement

Hydro-electric scheme in N.E. Region under execution through NEC funds

Name of Project	State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Cost (Rs. crores)	Annual Energy (Gwh)	Likely date of commissioning
Kopili HE Project (Being executed by NEEPCO)	Meghalaya	2 × 25 + 2 × 50	212.00	806	2 × 25 MW- Commissioned 2 × 50 MW- 1986-87
Doyang HEP (Being executed by NEEPCO)	Nagaland	3 × 35	128.61	398	1991

Telephone Connections in Delhi

3883. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the approximate registration dates upto which the applicants for telephone connections in Delhi would be covered during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : About 35,000 new telephone connections are expected to be given during 1986-87 from the different exchanges in Delhi. Since Certain applicants change their address and telephone exchange area transfers take place, accurate assessment is difficult, As per the present estimates, it is expected that the waiting list in these exchanges would be cleared for release to the extent given below :

OYT	N-OYT General
1. Jor Bagh March' 86	Sept.' 81
2. Idgah July '86'	April' 84
3. Delhi Gate July' 86	Feb.' 81
4. Hauz Khas July' 86	July' 82
5. Laxmi Nagar March' 85	Jan.' 73
6. Tis Hazari July' 86	March' 86
7. Shakti nagar March' 85	March' 80
8. Okhla July' 86	April' 82
9. Nehru Place June' 86	Oct.' 81
10. Rajouri Garden June' 86	April' 80
11. Karol Bagh July' 86	June' 83
12. Other Exchanges'	No significant change.

LPG Connections

3884. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG connections allotted in the country upto December, 1985 ;

(b) the number of those allotted in eastern India i.e. Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and its sister States ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give more connections in these States, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Approximately 103.30 lakhs.

(b) The approximate figures are :

Bihar	—	2,93,420
Orissa	—	1,04,920
West Bengal	—	5,49,410
Assam	—	1,71,220
Manipur	—	7,300
Meghalaya	—	5,200
Nagaland	—	5,250
Sikkim	—	3,170

Tripura	—	5,250
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1,560
Mizoram	—	3,660

(c) Release of new LPG connections in the country including Eastern Region is made under the annual enrolment programme of the oil industry and is determined by augmentation in availability of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation arrangements and other infrasture.

Installed Capacity of Thermal Power plants in Central and State Sectors

3885. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the power position in all the four zones in the country separately ;

(b) the amount invested in different zones during last two plans ; and

(c) the present installed capacity of thermal and hydro-electric power plants in Central and State sectors in different zones.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The power supply position in different regions of the country during April to July, 1986 was as under :

(Figures in Million Units)

	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	%age shortage
Northern Region	17824	16316	(—) 1508	(—) 8.5
Western Region	18223	17285	(—) 938	(—) 5.1
Southern Region	16262	14041	(—) 2221	(—) 13.6
Eastern Region	8552	6878	(—) 1674	(—) 19.6
North Eastern Region	630	550	(—) 80	(—) 12.7

(b) Statement-I showing the Plan outlay for the power sector in the different regions in the last two five year plans is given below.

(c) The present installed capacity of thermal and hydro electric plants in Central and State sectors in different regions as on 31-3-86 is given in the statement-II, below.

Statement

Plan outlay of Power Sector during Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) and Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of the Region/ State	Power Sector outlay during Fifth Plan	Power Sector outlay during Sixth Plan
1	2	3
NORTHERN REGION		
Haryana	23394	54500
Himachal Pradesh	4350	13973
Jammu & Kashmir	10004	17000
Punjab	38476	73294
U.P.	105871	212590
Rajasthan	19208	67500
Chandigarh	418.78	1150
Delhi	6785	15294
TOTAL NORTHERN REGION	208506.78	455301
WESTERN REGION		
Gujarat	37859	94150
Madhya Pradesh	57712	150000
Maharashtra	77920	215700
Goa Daman & Diu	1094.58	1800
Dadar N. Haveli	75.26	150
TOTAL WESTERN REGION	174660.84	461800

1	2	3
SOUTHERN REGION		
Andhra Pradesh	49229	78970
Karnataka	30909	60140
Tamil Nadu	33632	102
Kerala	12906	31273
Pondicherry	243.08	726
Lakshadweep	58.01	150
TOTAL SOUTHERN REGION	126977.09	273539
EASTERN REGION		
Bihar	34058	80000
Orissa	22732	41000
West Bengal	37766	88655
A & Island	216.70	1200
Sikkim	248	1200
TOTAL EASTERN REGION	95020.70	212055
NORTH EASTERN REGION		
Assam	8856	37030
Manipur	563	1865
Meghalaya	1549	5400
Nagaland	451	1525
Tripura	1502	2211
Arunachal Pradesh	535.84	2418
Mizoram	448.91	1800
TOTAL NORTH EASTERN REGION	13905.75	51349

1	2	3
Lumpsum for States	27797	—
Central Sector	82522	472500
TOTAL ALL INDIA	*729390	**1926544

*excludes lumpsum provision of Rs. 51.06 crores for REC

**excludes lumpsum of Rs. 285 crores for REC etc.

Statement-II

Statewise Installed Generating Capacity as on 31-3-1986 (Utilities only)

(Figures in MW)

Name of the Region/State	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
Haryana	837.79	591.42	—	1429.21
Himachal Pradesh	132.52	1.50	—	134.02
Jammu & Kashmir	176.92	29.26	—	206.18
Punjab	1578.69	860.00	—	2438.69
Uttar Pradesh	1430.08	2836.19	—	4266.27
Rajasthan	855.02	375.03	—	1230.05
Chandigarh	—	2.00	—	2.00
Delhi	—	256.60	—	256.60
Central Sector	180.00	1770.00	440.00	2390.00
Sub-Total :	5191.02	6722.00	440.00	12353.02
Western Region				
Gujarat	300.00	3010.00	—	3310.20
Madhya Pradesh	247.00	2697.50	—	2944.50
Maharashtra	1365.30	5527.00	—	6892.30
Gao, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—
D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—
Central Sector	—	726.00	360.00	1086.00
Sub-Total	1912.30	11960.70	360.00	14233.00

1	2	3	4	5
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	2172.93	1237.50	...	3401.43
Karnataka	2109.80	420.00	...	2629.80
Kerala	1309.00	...	...	1309.00
Tamil Nadu	1389.00	1140.00	...	200529.
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...
Lakshadweep	...	2.08	...	2.08
Central Sector	...	1410.00	470.00	1880.00
Sub-Total :	6980.73	4209.58	470.00	11660.31
Eastern Region				
Bihar	150.00	1444.48	...	1594.48
Orissa	764.42	470.25	...	1234.67
West Bengal	46.51	2611.09	...	2657.60
D.V.C.	104.00	1737.50	...	1841.50
A & N Islands	...	9.25	...	9.25
Sikkim	15.30	1.70	...	17.00
Central Sector	...	210.00	...	210.00
Sub Total :	1080.23	6484.27	...	7564.50
North Eastern Region				
Assam	1.00	424.49	...	425.49
Manipur	2.40	21.89	...	24.29
Meghalaya	126.71	6.95	...	133.66
Nagaland	1.50	3.62	...	5.12
Tripura	15.00	11.34	...	26.34
Arunachal Pradesh	10.67	5.05	...	15.72
Mizoram	...	6.57	...	6.57
Central Sector	155.00	...	...	155.00
Sub-Total	312.28	479.91	...	792.19
TOTAL ALL INDIA	15476.56	29856.46	1270.00	46603.02

Central Government undertakings in States

3886. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government undertakings located in each State with their Headquarters ;

(b) the installed capacities of these units ; and

(c) the total money invested in them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) The Statewise location of Central public sector undertakings as on 31-3-85 with reference to their registered offices is given in the statement below.

(b) The capacity of the major units of public sector enterprises as on 31-3-85 are given in the Volume 1 at page No. 222 (Chapter 19) Statement 19.2 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1984-85.

(c) Investment in the public sector enterprises represented by gross block as on 31-3-85 is Rs. 47,323.27 crores, as given in the Public Enterprises Survey 1984-85.

Statement*Statewise location of Registered offices of Central Public Undertakings as on 21-3-1985*

1. Andhra Pradesh	12
2. Assam	4
3. Bihar	12
4. Gujarat	3
5. Haryana	1
6. Karnataka	14
7. Kerala	6

8. Maharashtra	26
9. Madhya Pradesh	2
10. Nagaland	1
11. Orissa	3
12. Punjab	2
13. Rajasthan	6
14. Tamil Nadu	6
15. Uttar Pradesh	15
16. Delhi	56
17. Others	3
18. West Bengal	45

Total	217
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Public Sector Investment in North Bihar and Eastern U.P.

3887. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been very little public sector investment in North Bihar and Eastern U.P.

(b) whether Government are aware that this area is economically depressed and per capita income is very low ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) to (c). The investment decisions of the Central Government are taken based mainly on techno-economic considerations and cannot be guided by regional imbalances alone. However, while deciding the location of Central Public Sector Enterprises in footloose industries regional imbalances, if any, would also be taken into account.

Generation of Energy through wind Mills

3888. SHRI HUSSIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the programme of wind mill energy generation being undertaken by Government in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) which States are proposing to undertake generation of energy through the media of wind mills ; and

(c) the total quantum of energy proposed to be generated through the media of wind mills at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources is implementing a countrywide windpump trial and demonstration programme. 1500 windmills have so far been installed in 23 States/UTs. The Department has also recently undertaken a wind farm demonstration programme for electricity generation. An aggregate capacity of 3.3 MW has been commissioned. The five wind farms set up in four potential coastal States have already fed over 2.3 Million units of electricity to the respective State grids. Projects for wind battery chargers and stand-alone wind electric generators are also being taken up.

(c) In the Seventh Plan, an aggregate capacity of 25 MW wind generated electricity has been proposed. However, depending on availability of requisite

funds a larger installed capacity can be created in the Plan period.

UTs = Union Territories.

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum products

3889. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of crude oil and petroleum products purchased from abroad during 1985-86 ;

(b) the quantity purchased from the open market and the average unit price paid therefor ; and

(c) the quantity purchased against bilateral term contracts and the average unit price paid therefor ; and

(d) the quantity proposed to be purchased during 1986-87 from the open market and against bilateral contracts, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) During 1985-86, 15.2 million tonnes of crude oil and 3.7 million tonnes of products were imported.

(b) The quantity of crude oil purchased in the open market was 8.24 million tonnes at average unit rate of 23.4\$ a barrel. The corresponding figures for products are given below :

Product	Quantity (in Million Tonnes)	Unit price (\$/MT)
SKD/ATF	1.3	257.4
HSO/LDO	0.5	193.70
Lubricants	0.2	435.90

(c) The quantity of crude oil purchased against bilateral term contracts which ended by December 1985 was 7.01

million tonnes at an average price of 27.5\$ per barrel for the period April—December 85. (There was no subsisting

bilateral contract before January-March, 1986). Average figures for purchases against the only bilateral term contract

which is under rupee payment arrangements are as below :

Product	Quantity (in Million Tonnes)	Average price (\$/MT)
SKO	1.4	257.20
HSD	0.4	221.60
FO	0.02	185.00

(d) During 1986-87, it is proposed to import 15.6 million tonnes of crude oil and 3.7 million tonnes of products. As all term contracts have not yet been finalised, it is not possible to estimate at this stage the quantities separately under purchases from the open market and bilateral contracts.

Engineering Projects (India) Limited

3890. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total accumulated losses of Engineering Projects (India) Limited as on 31 March, 1986 ;

(b) the total amount payable by the undertaking to Government and other creditors as on 31 March, 1986 ;

(c) the value of the contracts in hand ;

(d) the projected profit or loss by the company during the current year ; and

(e) the steps taken to restructure the company and to cut down the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Rs. 128.96 crores.

(b) Rs. 243 crores (Approx.) including interest of Government and bank loans.

(c) Contracts valued at Rs. 325 crores were in hand as on 31-3-1986.

(d) The anticipated loss during 1986-87 will be in the region of Rs. 18 crores.

(e) Certain proposals have been formulated for restructuring of the company. Various aspects are being examined. In order to cut down losses, the company is adopting measures for economy in administrative expenditure and making efforts to secure more orders.

[Translation]

Closure of Post Offices Running in Losses

3891. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Posts has issued orders for the closure of those offices in the country which are running into losses ;

(b) if so, whether the said Department has also decided not to open post offices at those places where there is dire need of post offices and where people have to walk miles to fulfil their postal requirements, by showing them in losses ;

(c) if so, whether the Department has either closed the post offices or refused to open new post offices by showing losses in most parts of Rajasthan and most of hill areas of Himachal Pradesh where this situation prevails ;

(d) if so, whether Government will reconsider their decision and what is their opinion regarding opening such

post offices immediately in public interest; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The instructions issued are that while the broad set-up of postal services with its public service orientation will remain unchanged, wasteful expenditure should be avoided and to that end, post offices which do not conform to the workload and financial criteria already prescribed should be identified and their further continuance carefully considered.

(b) By and large, the postal network developed in the urban and rural areas are adequate to meet the present needs. There are at present 1,44,257 post offices (as on 30-4-86) functioning in the country

out of which 15,787 are in urban areas and 1,28,470 in rural areas. In rural areas most of the habitations have a post office within 3 to 5 kms. Even villages where there is no post office are regularly visited by village postmen/delivery agents. There are also other factors to be kept in view such as ban on creation of posts and increasing deficits in postal operations. It is in these circumstances that as of now no new post offices are being set up. However, a new scheme of Licensed Postal Agents has been introduced to supplement the existing postal network in areas where there is justification.

(c) The policy indicated in (a) & (b) above applies to Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh as well. The Postal development in these States as compared to the country as a whole is indicated by the following figures :

	The average area served by a post office (sq. Km.)	The average population served by a post office
Rajasthan	34.4	5919
Himachal Pradesh	22.37	1471
All India	21.94	4748

In Rajasthan also, barring sparsely populated desert areas, the development of postal services is reasonably satisfactory. As regards closures, only a very small number of post offices namely five were discontinued in Rajasthan during 1985-86. The position in respect of Himachal Pradesh is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) & (e). The Department is fully alive to its obligations in regard to provision of postal services in every part of the country and while at present there are no proposals to open new post offices, the position is constantly reviewed and efforts made to improve the services.

Increase in price and decrease in weight of soaps manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Lever

3892. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that prices of toilet soaps like Lifebuoy, Sunlight and Pears etc. manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Lever have been increasing from time to time in the past ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to control the prices of soaps : and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). There has been a marginal increase in the prices of some brands of toilet soap between January and June, 1986. The increase is primarily due to the increase in the prices of soapery oils which provide the main input for the manufacture of soaps.

Government have authorised canalised imports through S.T.C. of Split Palm Stearine Fatty Acid and Palm Fatty Acid Distillate to increase the availability of soapery oils in the country. Government have also taken steps to increase the production and availability of indigenous non-edible oils such as Rice Bran oils etc., to reduce import of soapery oils and maximise indigenous availability of soapery oils.

There is no statutory control on the prices of soaps, etc.,

Telecommunication Training Centre

3893. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level Enquiry Committee had been set up to look into the question of giving training in Hindi at the departmental Training Centres ;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee in regard to Telecommunication Training Centres ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. No 'High Level Enquiry' Committee as such had been set up. However, a 'Hindi Training Committee' had been set up in 1982 to examine all the issues involved and suggest ways and means to achieve full implementation of the

Official Language Act of 1963 as amended in 1967.

(b) The recommendations of the said Committee are given in statement below.

(c) Necessary instructions have been issued to GM/ALTTC Ghaziabad for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee in all the courses developed by them for the Department.

Statement

Summary of Recommendations

1. For all categories of staff who do not have transfer liability beyond their respective Circle/District of recruitment to specific efforts may be required for imparting knowledge of Hindi to them. The existing Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs should take care of their requirements. However, in view of the specific needs of the Telephone Operators special course is being evolved. The Committee recommends its preparation and implementation as quickly as possible.

2. The Committee feel that it would be desirable to impart Proficiency in Hindi during the period of probation to direct recruits to the Indian Postal Service, Indian Telecommunication Engineering Service and Indian P & T Accounts and Finance Service, so that they can comprehend and write notes, letters etc. in Hindi. It would, however not be desirable to link their confirmation with acquisition of proficiency in Hindi during the period of probation. Provision should be made for such officers to undergo a residential in-service training course in Hindi designed by the Central Hindi Institute, the duration being 2 and 3 months respectively for those hailing from 'B' and 'C' regions. This should be compulsory and within two years of completing probation.

3. In the case of officers promoted to Group 'B' cadres hailing from 'B' and 'C' regions the principle enunciated in para 2 should apply. For those promoted

on the basis of seniority-cum-merit the Department should identify prospective promotees 3 to 5 years in advance and subject them to the training course before promotion. Where promotion is through examination, the proposal made in the case of direct recruits in para 2 would apply *Mutatis Mutandis*. Their promotion however, would not depend on successful completion of this course.

4. In all induction courses in the P & T Department arrangement should be made to impart knowledge of the Official Language Policy and provision of Official Language Act, Rules etc. and a minimum of 5 hours be allotted for this as is being done in the Postal Staff College, India. The Committee feel that the present arrangements regarding medium of instruction for job training Group 'C' cadre belonging to non-supervisory category the present arrangement should continue. The Committee however, feel that there is a scope for increasing the use of Hindi for supervisory cadres of the Postal Wing belonging to Group 'C' category such as Inspectors, LSG Supervisors, etc. in the Training Centres located in 'A' and 'B' regions.

5. Junior Engineers mainly constitute the supervisory cadre Group 'C' on the Telecom. Wing. The medium of instruction in Telecom. Training Centres for the training of this category of staff is English at present. The committee feel that at this level also Hindi should be an alternative medium in due course. The Department, therefore, should take suitable steps for making smooth change over to Hindi in course of time. For the present they should make arrangement for training for specialised branches such as Strowger, Microwave, Crossbar etc. in Hindi also at some Centres. The recruits may be asked to choose either of the two languages-English or Hindi for their instruction and the Department should allot them to the training centres accordingly.

6. It will not be desirable to have parallel training in Hindi and English at present. The Committee recommends that

English should continue as the medium of instruction in the Postal Staff College and the Advance Level Telecom. Training Centre for the present.

7. The Committee recommends adoption of the following action to speed up the use of Hindi as teaching medium for supervisory and lower specially in the training centres located in 'A' and 'B' regions.

- (a) Speedier translation of departmental manuals, financial handbooks etc. in Hindi according to a time-bound programme.
- (b) Standardisation of teaching materials/training aids and preparation/translation of such material in Hindi. The co-ordinating role in this effort should be that of the ALTTC for Telecom. Wing and the Postal Staff College for the Postal Accounts and Finance Wings.
- (c) Translation could be entrusted to serving/retired personnel with command over both the languages and wide experience of working and teaching in the Department on payment of honorarium.
- (d) Provision of incentives should be made to serving/retired office for preparation of original material for use in training under the guidelines laid down by the co-ordinating institutions viz, ALTTC and PSC.

8. Standard Books on technical or managerial subject required to be consulted by the probationers, teachers are generally the same which are being used as course and reference material in our Universities, Institutions and Managements etc. The Ministry of Education has a programme for the translation of standard reference books in Hindi for use in the Universities. The Committee recommends that special centres may be set up in the Postal Staff College and

ALTTC under the Ministry of Education Scheme of preparation of Standard books to take care of our specialised needs.

9. The Committee recommends that the Department should explore the feasibility of introducing a provision in the contract for supply of foreign technology and equipment to supply the operating manuals etc. in both the languages namely ; English and Hindi. In any case arrangement for translation of this material into Hindi must be made to ensure that this kind of literature is available in both the languages simultaneously.

10. The Committee recommends that technical terms already finalised by the Ministry of Education published in the form of Dak Tar Hindi Shabdavali should be accepted and used in all the publications of the Department as the base terminology. However, in view of past growing technology being incorporated in both Postal and Telecommunication Wings this terminology has become insufficient and obsolete. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the terminology should be given sufficient scope and freedom to evolve. The terms evolved by the Ministry of Education and published in Dak Tar Hindi Shabdavali should be accepted as the base and for the transition period both English and Hindi terminology evolved so far should be used side by side. Where Hindi terminology is used its equivalent English term should also be given in bracket, preferably in Roman Script. English symbols, signs and numerals etc. should be retained as such. Where technical and scientific terms are not available in Dak Tar Hindi Shabdawali English technical and scientific terms should be adopted.

[English]

Foreign collaboration in manufacture of Consumer Items

3894. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of foreign collaborations in the manufac-

ture of consumer items has been steadily increasing since 1980 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Government's policy regarding import of technology is selective. Import of technology is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export-oriented or import substitution manufacturing, or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet effectively changing consumer preferences and/or become competitive in the export market.

(b) The details of the foreign collaborations approved viz., name of the foreign firm, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration, etc., are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to their monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent to Parliament Library regularly.

Training Programme on Energy Audit

3895. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India organised a five day training programme on Energy Audit in July, 1986 ;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to train the industrial users to evolve a system for efficient utilization of energy resources and for installing energy efficient methods in technology ; and

(c) the incentives, if any, given to industrial users to assist them towards installation of renewable energy system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Industrial Development Bank of India

organised a five day programme on energy conservation in July, 1986 for training a task force of engineers from technical consultancy organisations.

(b) To train and guide the industrial users in efficient utilisation of energy resources, seminars, workshops and training programmes etc. are organised by various agencies such as the National Productivity Council, the Petroleum Conservation Research Association, the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India. In addition, brochures and booklets have also been brought out describing specific energy conservation measures for industrial users. Preliminary energy audits have also been carried out in various industrial units to generate awareness about the energy consumption pattern and identify the equipment and processes which need modifications to make them energy efficient.

(c) The incentives given to industrial users to assist them towards installation of new and renewable energy systems include various tax concessions, subsidies, soft term loans by financial institutions and delicensing of equipment etc.

Employing Foreign Personnel on Support Vessel "Samudra Suraksha"

3896. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil & Natural Gas Commission is insisting on employment of foreign personnel on its multi-purpose support vessel Samudra Suraksha at ten times more than the remuneration of equally competent Indian personnel :

(b) whether payment to these foreign personnel has to be made in foreign exchange and free of taxes ; and

(c) whether a new contract with the foreign personnel will be signed after the expiry of the present assignment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Anti Pollution Measures Around Talcher Thermal Power Plant in Orissa

3897. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plantation programme has been undertaken around the Talcher Thermal Power Plant areas in Orissa to check pollution ; and

(b) what other anti-pollution measures have been taken in the areas affected by the pollution caused by Talcher Thermal Power Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Postal Stamps found missing from Boxes

3898. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three boxes containing postage stamps worth about Rs. 8,57,000 were sent to Azamgarh from Nasik by 294 Down Train on 28 June, which reached Azamgarh on 8 July, but stamps were missing from the boxes ;

(b) the action taken so far in connection with Missing of postage stamps and also the action taken so far against the persons found guilty therefor ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to check such incidents of theft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)

This relates to State Treasury and has no concern with the Department of Posts.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Development of Telecommunication system in Phulbani District, Orissa

3899. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes envisaged for development of telecommunication system in Phulbani district, Orissa ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide S.T.D. facilities in the district headquarters of Phulbani ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Automatisations of Phulbani manual exchange, opening of new exchange, Long distance public call offices, and installation of Satellite earth station are some of the plans envisaged for the development of Telecommunication system in Phulbani District.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Prices of Soda Ash

3900. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of soda ash are going up day-by-day ;

(b) the prices during 1984, 1985 and 1986 and at what rate the same are being increased ; and

(c) the main recommendations of the report of Standing Group on soda ash appointed by Government and how it has been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no statutory control on the prices of soda ash. However, as per available information the prices of Soda Ash (Light) of different manufacturers, exclusive of excise duty and sales tax, as on 1-4-1984, 1-4-1985 and 1-4-1986 ranged between Rs. 2175-2245 ; Rs. 2324-2994 ; Rs. 2504-2993 per tonne. The retail prices of soda ash have, however, been showing a declining trend since import has been permitted with reduced customs duty.

(c) The Sub-Committee on pricing appointed by the High-Powered Committee on Soda Ash has submitted its report wherein it has, *inter-alia*, recommended that to stabilise internal price, it is necessary to continue with imports as long as the indigenous production does not match the demand and import tariff should be calibrated in such a manner that the landed price more or less matches the existing indigenous price.

Expansion of Raichur Thermal Power plant in Karnataka

3901. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMAHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the capacity of the Raichur Thermal Power Plant in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the programme ;

(c) the Central assistance sanctioned therefore ;

(d) whether Government propose to seek Japanese aid to implement the programme ; and

(e) the steps taken to enhance the capacity of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) to (e). The Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. have proposed to further enhance the capacity of the Raichur Thermal Power Station by installation of the 4th unit of 210 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 225.10 crores. The proposal can be considered by the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance only after the associated transmission system has been tied up and the availability of coal is established. Central assistance is provided to the States in the form of loans and block grants and is not related to any specific project. There is no proposal at present, to seek Japanese aid for the proposed extension programme.

Setting up of Sharavathi tail race Hydro Electrical project in Karnataka

3902. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMAHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Sharavathi Tail Race Hydro-Electric Project in Karnataka with Japanese aid ;

(b) if so, the likely installed capacity of the project ;

(c) the estimated cost of the project ; and

(d) the steps taken to execute the project early ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The Sharavathi Tail Race Hydro-electric Project (240 MW) in Karnataka, estimated to cost Rs. 184 crores, is yet to be cleared from environmental and forest angles. The scheme would be considered for implementation after these clearances and sanction by the Planning Commission.

Setting up of Separate Telecommunications Network for Business Community

3903. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a separate telecommunications network exclusively for the business community ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the expenditure involved and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether the project will be set up by the department or by a separate corporation or the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). An inter-departmental Working Group has been set up to examine the feasibility of providing a very reliable telecommunication network for the business and industrial users. The report of this Committee is yet to be finalised and, therefore, at this stage the other parts of the question cannot be answered.

[Translation]

Cases of Malpractices in Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi

3904. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of malpractices have come to light in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi during May-June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Investigations are in pro-

gress and information will be laid on the table of the House.

**Opening of petrol/Diesel pumps in
Muzaffarnagar District, Uttar
Pradesh**

3905. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol/diesel outlets opened in Muzaffarnagar District, Uttar Pradesh in 1984-85, and 1985-86 with names of their location ;

(b) the number of outlets proposed to be opened in the district during the current year with names of selected places ; and

(c) whether applications have been invited for the selected places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) One retail outlet (Petrol/diesel) dealership has been commissioned at Lisadh in March, 1986.

(b) and (c). Applications have been invited for the retail outlet proposed at Mirzatola. Subject to completion of selection and other formalities, the outlet is likely to be commissioned during 1986-87 or 1987-88.

**Incentives for Setting up Agro-based
Industries in Punjab**

3906. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to provide incentive to persons for setting up agro-based industries in Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Several incentives and concessions including fiscal and financial are extended to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries in the identified industrially backward districts/areas including Punjab under the Special Central Schemes. These include Central Investment Subsidy, concessional finance from term lending institutions, infrastructural development etc.

[English]

**New Project proposals by BPCL and
HPCL**

3907. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the constraints of resources and substantial time and cost over-runs even for on-going and already approved projects, Government Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are still engaged in getting more project proposals prepared ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Oil Companies including Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited generally keep projects prepared for their future growth and the essential requirements of the country as a necessary activity. Projects are, however, taken up for execution only when adequate resources are identified.

Sarin Committee Report

3908. DR. SUDHIR ROY :

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sarin Committee has submitted its report regarding the reorganisation of the telecommunication service ;

(c) whether the Committee invited the views of the general public and customers employees etc. and if so, whether the views so received were considered by the Committee ; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The committee had elicited views on the functioning of P & T services from Departmental officers, major users (Ministries of Government of India, Apex bodies of trade, commerce and Industries etc.) Union Associations and considered their views.

(c) The committee made 437 recommendations covering almost entire range of the Telecommunication Service. The report of the Committee including the recommendations is available in the Parliament Library.

Food Manufacturing Industry

3909. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce several liberalisation measures for different segments of the proposed food-manufacturing industry with a view to boost its growth ;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal for taking the bread and biscuit industry of the list reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Manufacture of canned

fruit and vegetable products, protein and processed foods, vegetable based weaning food, marine products and cattle feed have been delicensed since March 1985. Roller Flour Milling Industry has also been delicensed since July 1986. The delicensing, however, is not applicable to MRTP/FERA companies and is also subject to locational considerations.

(b) and (c). Suggestions have been made for removal of bread and biscuit industry from the list of items reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. Government have not taken any decision in the matter.

Underground Coal Gasification project at Mehsana

3910. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has, during the oil exploration, discovered large coal deposits in Sobhasan and Kalol areas at Mehsana in North Gujarat ;

(b) whether the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has finalised a technical study for launching underground coal gasification project at Mehsana, by which raw gas produced can be used as fuel gas or feedstock for liquid fuels ; and

(c) if so, when the pilot project is likely to be launched and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On the basis of preliminary technical study, ONGC propose to undertake an underground coal gasification pilot project in Mehsana at an estimated cost of about Rs. 9.6 crores. An information well has already been spudded for this purpose.

International S.T.D. Service from Baroda

3911. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Baroda in Gujarat is likely to be connected to U.S.A. and UK by S.T.D. Service ; and

(b) if so, the date from which S.T.D. to these countries will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work has already commenced and STD service to foreign countries (including U.K. and USA) is likely to start functioning by March, 1987.

Shortage of Soda Ash

3912. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of indigenous soda ash ;

(b) if so, the gap between the indigenous production and the demand ;

(c) whether there is a hike in prices of indigenous soda ash ;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to maintain a check on prices of indigenous soda ash ; and

(e) the annual imports of soda ash ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For 1986-87, the gap between the indigenous production and demand has been estimated at about 1,40,000 MTs.

(c) and (d). In the current year some manufacturers have marginally increased ex-factory prices claiming rise in cost of some inputs. However, the retail prices in the country have declined due to imports of soda ash resulting in adequate availability.

(e) To the extent information is available, the quantity of soda ash registered for imports with the DGTD against contracts during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as follows :

1984-85	—	72,390 MT.
1985-86	—	2,01,501 MT.

Foreign Collaboration policy for Footwear Industry

3913. SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE :

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign collaboration proposals given by Indian Companies during the last one year ;

(b) whether these proposals were rejected ;

(c) if so, on what grounds ; and

(d) whether Government have laid down any policy regarding foreign collaboration in footwear industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Eight proposals for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of footwear and components had been received during 1985 and 1986.

(b) and (c). Two of these proposals were rejected on the following grounds :—

(i) the details of the know-how of technology and the status of the collaborators had not been indicated ;

- (ii) the terms involved were on the high side having regard to the item of manufacture.

(d) According to the prevailing policy, foreign collaboration in leather footwear industry, both financial and technical, is permissible subject to the condition that non-resident equity does not exceed 40% of the paid-up and subscribed capital of the Indian Company.

[Translations]

Setting up of Power Houses in Bihar

3914. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up several large-scale power houses in Bihar during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where power houses will be set up during this period and the capacity of each power house and the population likely to be covered by them ;

(c) whether assistance would be taken from the World Bank or any other foreign countries for this purpose ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No, Sir. However, two units each of 210 MW capacity are under execution in Bihar at Bokaro 'B' Thermal Power Station by Damodar Valley Corporation and these are expected to be commissioned in 1987-88.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[English]

Indigenous production of Optical fibre

3915. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance to indigenous production of optical fibre cables ;

(b) whether the company to manufacture optical fibre cables is in public sector or private sector ;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has been approved for technology transfer in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is in public sector.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Project to Produce Energy from Tide in Sea

3916. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken up a project near Athar Banki near Paradeep Port in Orissa to produce energy from tide in the sea ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this is the first one of its kind in the country ;

(d) if not, other types of works taken up earlier and the result thereof ;

(e) the financial aspects of the project at Athar Banki in Orissa, the expected production of energy and the time by when the work is likely to be completed ;

(f) whether the production of energy from this project will be less costlier than that of others ;

(g) if so, the details thereof ;

(h) whether this project will be best one of its kind in the country ; and

(i) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Central Government has not taken up/sponsored and tidal energy project near Athar Banki in Orissa; nor has any proposal been received in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No tidal power has so far been developed in India. However, one tidal power project is under investigation in the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat and another mini tidal is being projected in Balasore District by the Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(e) to (i). Do not arise.

Protection of Interest of Shareholders

3917. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 20,000 defunct companies ; and

(b) if so, steps proposed for protecting the interest of shareholders and creditors of these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No statistics are maintained by the Department of Company Affairs in respect of the number of defunct companies in the country.

(b) The provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 which protect the interest of shareholders and creditors of the companies apply equally to defunct companies which have not been struck off the register.

RBI study on import of foreign technology

3918. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India made a study on the 'Import of Foreign Technology' recently ;

(b) if so, its findings in regard thereto ; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have conducted a survey of 'Foreign Collaboration in Indian Industry' covering the period 1977-78 to 1980-81. A statement showing its important findings is given below.

(c) The total amount of remittances, comprising royalties and technical fees, under foreign collaboration agreements, during the period 1977-78 to 1980-81, as per the study referred in answer to parts (a) and (b) above is Rs. 283.12 crores.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Fourth Survey of 'Foreign Collaboration in Indian Industry' covering the period 1977-78 to 1980-81, conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, revealed that 249 foreign collaboration proposals submitted by 223 companies became infructuous on one count or the other. As a proportion of effective agreements (numbering 580) covered in the survey, the infructuous proposals formed 43 per cent. This proportion, however, has to be viewed in the light of response received by the Reserve Bank of India in connection with the survey from the parties addressed.

The main reasons for the failure of the collaboration proposals as reported by the Indian companies to the Survey were (i) the withdrawal of the foreign collaborator accounting for 44.6 per cent of the

infructuous proposals, (ii) Indian partner not being interested in implementing the proposal for 39.8 per cent (iii) non-approval by the Government and failure of the foreign collaborator to fulfil commitments for 11.2 per cent and 4.4 per cent of the total infructuous proposals, respectively.

Sale of Shoes by Bata

3919. **SHRI SURESH KURUP** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Bata India Ltd., Calcutta purchases shoes and chappals from the open market and after stamping them with Bata trade mark, markets them locally and abroad ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) M/s. Bata India Ltd. is a private sector firm about whose day to day commercial activities the Government is not expected to possess information. However, the Company is known to have a partner-in-progress scheme under which it provides some small scale units with technical support and assists them in the manufacture and marketing of their products.

(b) No action on the part of the Government appears to be called for in this regard.

Representation from Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India

3920. **DR. SUDHIR ROY** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 25th June, 1986 from Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India (CITU) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government on the said representation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India (CITU) made a representation to Director General of Mines Safety on 25.6.86 complaining about a subsidence alleged to have taken place at Damodar-pur Village adjacent to No. 1 Pit of Khas Kajora Colliery, endangering about 100 houses in the area.

(c) The matter of subsidence taking place around Pit Nos. 1 & 2 of Khas Kajora Colliery was inquired into by the officers of the Internal Safety Organisational of ECL and it was found that no subsidence had taken place as reported : instead a portion of the shaft walling of a closed and abandoned old Pit No. 1 had recently collapsed. It had in no way endangered any inhabitant.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 647 DATED 22-7-86 RE : SETTING UP OF MOBILE COURTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : In Para-1 of the reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 647 for the 22nd July 1986 by Shri Banwari Lal Purohit and Smt. N.P. Jansi Lakshmi, it was stated "There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government." Likewise in reply to Parts (b) and (c) of the said question it was stated "Does not arise."

2. An error has crept in due to an oversight. The correct position in regard to the aforesaid question, however, is as follows :—

(a) A Resolution suggesting a scheme for setting up Mobile Courts as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism was

adopted in the Joint Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August—1st September 1985 and forwarded to the State Governments for their views and comments.

(b) and (c). It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which these Courts would be set up by the State Governments or to quantify the relief on the lower courts.

3. Therefore, for the reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 647 answered on 22nd July 1986, the following may be substituted :

(a) A resolution suggesting a scheme for setting up mobile courts as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism was adopted in the Joint Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August—1st September 1985 and forwarded to the State Governments for their view and comments.

(b) and (c). It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which these courts would be set up by the State Governments or to quantify the relief on the lower Courts.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : There has been a constitutional deadlock in the State of Assam.

MR. SPEAKER : For what ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : There has been constitutional crisis in the State of Assam. The Central Ministers visiting Assam are not allowed to meet officials.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of point of order. Over ruled. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad) : I have given notice against Mr. S. Jaipal Reddy, who is a member of this House for breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it. I have rejected it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : If hon. members are making accusation against each other, how can the House..... (Interruptions)..... It concerns a breach of privilege.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : It is a constitutional issue. It is a violation of the Constitution. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They can take it up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : There are proper methods. There cannot be a question like this here. There are proper channels to do that. If it is a constitutional point of view, you can do it properly, not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That you can write. I have told you that if there are proper channels, I can consider it, not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not care who the Minister is. I only care for my rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Das Munsi, I am only caring for my rules, and if it is according to the rules, I will consider that, not like this, not at all ; nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You may do whatever you like, but I have to go by the rules ; that is clear. You may say it ten times, you may say it 100 times ; let the rules prevail. The rules will prevail. That is all.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am not raising the question of the failure of the Government to prevent violation of the foreign exchange law.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : There is no failure of the Government. I do not consider it :

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : If you are raising the same point which You have written in the adjournment motion, I reject it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am raising the same thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have also given a substantive motion under 184.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will consider that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have already given it.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. No problem.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : (Katwa) : I have given notice of a motion against Shri Jaipal Reddy.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have rejected it. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is my prerogative. I have decided it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No question. My ruling cannot be questioned. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : Sir, what is the privilege motion against me ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no privilege motion. I have not allowed.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed from anything. I have not allowed a single word to go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the privilege motion against me ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no privilege motion against you. Why should you rise ? There is not privilege motion. I have not allowed any.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If my name has been dragged into a privilege motion, should I not know ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it. Unnecessary ; irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Statement for delay in laying the Payment of Wages (Mines) Amendment Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : On behalf of my colleague, Shri P.A. Sangma, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the *Payment of Wages (Mines) Amendment Rules, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3018/86]

MR. SPEAKER : It is shameful on your part to behave like that. Mr. Saifuddin, behave yourself now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Behave yourself now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I am behaving right, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Take your seat. It is very kind of you. That is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it. I will again do it. I have already done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot challenge my authority. So simple it is. You may do whatever you like.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin, if you behave like this, I will have to take recourse to other means. Please do not force me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed the privilege motion. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed. That is all, and that is final. I have not given my consent. I do not want to hear anything.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub nagar) : I would like to know, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Orders for wagons have been diverted from public

sector undertakings.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. You give it to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : I have given you a calling Attention regarding Ganga waters.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Gentleman, about Calling Attention, I am not supposed to answer on the floor of this House. You can see me if you like. They are under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is deplorable.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On a point of personal clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : My name has been dragged.

MR. SPEAKER : It might be. I have not allowed. There is nothing on the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, there is nothing on the record. I have not allowed, and I am not going to allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, Take your seat now or I will have to say something more. Just take your seat now. I have had enough of it.

I am not going to tolerate any further. No please.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On a point of(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Your name does not come into anywhere. There is no question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am entitled to a personal clarification.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, madam, what are you saying ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : I have already given a notice. It is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You might not be but I am satisfied. I have done my job perfectly and I am know what I have done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you, Mr. Saifuddin.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Go out ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not like to say that, but take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have give a notice about the Gurkha Liberation Front in Darjeeling. They are going to hoist a black flag instead of the National Flag on the 15th August. The Government must intervene and do something.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Give me something in writing. Not like this, you can give me in writing. Then I will consider it.

Now Papers Laid.

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

12.9 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —Contd.

[English]

Indian telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 953(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1986, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 3019/86]

Annual Reports of Press Council of India, New Delhi and Registrar of Newspapers for India and Press in India for 1985 and 1984 respectively

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GAD-
GIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1985 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library, See No. Lt. 3020/86]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Registrar of Newspaper for India on Press in India, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 3021/86]

Report on the Members of Social Security to be provided to the Members of Legal Profession

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the measures of social security to be provided to the members of the legal profession. [Placed in Librarry. See No. Lt. 3022/86]

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Report of the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank Gopalganj for the year ended 31st December, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

(i) G.S.R. 991 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1986 together with an explanatory No. 241/85-Customs dated the 1st August, 1985 upto 30th November, 1986.

(ii) G.S.R. 994 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Swiss Francs into Indian currency of vice-versa.

(iii) G.S.R. 996 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 262-Customs dated the 16th August, 1985 so as to allow clearance of samples of goods manufactured by the Units in the Fatta Export Processing Zone if cleared for the purpose of display and canvassing outside the Zone, on payment of appropriate duty within the overall limit of 25 per cent of production permitted to be cleared to Domestic Tariff Area.

(iv) G.S.R. 997 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 263-Customs dated the 21st August, 1985 so as to allow clearance of samples of goods manufactured by the Units in the Madras Export Processing Zone if cleared for the purpose of display and canvassing outside the Zone, on payment of appropriate duty within the overall limit of 25 per cent of production permitted to be cleared to Domestic Tariff Area.

(v) G.S.R. 998 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 227—Customs dated the 30th November, 1979 so as to allow clearance of samples of goods manufactured by the Unites in the Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, if cleared for the purpose of display and canvassing outside the Zone, on payment of appropriate duty within the overall limits of 25 per cent of production permitted to be cleared to Domestic Tariff Area.

(vi) G.S.R. 999 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 340-Customs dated the 13th June, 1986 so as to allow clearance of samples of goods manufactured by Units in the Cochin Export Processing Zone, if cleared for the purpose of display and canvassing outside the Zone, on payment of appropriate duty within the overall limit of 25 per cent production permitted to be cleared to Domestic Tariff Area.

(vii) G.S.R. 1000 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 339-Customs dated the 21st November, 1985 so as to allow clearance of samples of goods manufactured by the Units in the Noida Export Processing Zone, if cleared for the purpose of display and canvassing outside the Zone, on payment of appropriate duty within the overall limit of 25 per cent of production to be cleared to Domestic Tariff Area.

(viii) G.S.R. 1001 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 4th

August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Australian Dollars into Indian currency or vice-versa.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 3023/86]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gopalganj, for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3024/86]

Review on the working and Annual Report of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Calcutta for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these paper

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TIWARY): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Company Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3025/86]

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and Explosives Rules, 1983, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :

(i) S.O. 259 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1986 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 272 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1986 regarding extension of period take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 279 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1986 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Brentford Electric (India), Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 385 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1986 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Mahadeva Textile Mills, Hubli, beyond five years.

(v) S.O. 387 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1986 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills, Muhanendal, beyond five years.

(vi) S.O. 390 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1986 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Engel India Machine and Tools Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3026/86]

(2) A copy of Notification No. 1-CA (145)/85 (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1986 making certain amendments to Regulation 6 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1964 regarding Increase in the Annual Membership Fees, under section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3027/86]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 605 (E), (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1986 declaring certain explosives mentioned in the notification as unauthorised explosives for manufacture, export, transport, possession, use and sale, issued under rule 6 of the Explosives Rules, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3028/86]

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 8th April, 1986 to Starred Question No. 609 by Shri Sriballav Panigrahi regarding industries in backward areas with Central Investment Subsidy and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3029/86]

Annual Report and annual Accounts of People's Action for development (India) New Delhi for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the People's Action for Development (India), New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the People's Action for Development (India) New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audited Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3030/86]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Gas Authority of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILLA ROHTAGI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gas Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gas Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. Ltd. 3031/86]

Annual Report of National Council for cooperative Training, New Delhi for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Place Linid brary. See No. LT 3032/86]

12.11 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1986, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1986."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have had enough of it. My ruling is given. I have not allowed. I have not given my consent. I do not want to say anything now. You can come and see me, if you like.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you now take your seat ? I have had enough of it.

12.12 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Action taken Statements

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to lay on the

Table statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of Fifth Report of Estimates Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—National Highways.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Action taken Statement

[English]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : (Khargone) : I beg to lay on the Table (English and Hindi versions) of the statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Seventh and Tenth Reports of the Railway Convention Committee (1980) on Rate of Dividend for the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 and other Ancillary Matters and for 1984-85 respectively.

12.13 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifty-first Report

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the Fifty-First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee relating to Review on the Working of the Controllorate of Procurement.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Reports of Study Tours

[English]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I

beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

- (i) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Bombay, Goa, Bangalore, Ootacamund, Coimbatore and Madras during June-July, 1986.
- (ii) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Jaipur, Mount Abu, Ahmedabad, Bombay and Srinagar during June-July, 1986.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is enough. I request you to take your seat. It is more than enough. You are exceeding all the limits of decency. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : While replying to the question of entry of Kuwaiti nationals, Mr. Arun Nehru has deliberately...

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing under rule 115.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have already referred that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : The Sick Industries (Prevention) Bill was passed last year. But still the Board has not yet been appointed...

MR. SPEAKER : Please see me in my chamber if you like.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : (Vishakhapatnam) : We want a statement from the Home Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister's statement is coming and you can even discuss that.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : Regarding Ganga Waters, Bangladesh and Nepal.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. We shall do it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It will be done ?

MR. SPEAKER : It will be done at the proper time. It will not be done in this manner.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : You have allowed them, but you have not allowed me.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any point of order ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Yes, Sir. You are the custodian of the House and you are the supreme monarch of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Is that the point of order ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Yes, Sir. When they are igniting fire in Assam...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Irrelevant.

(Interruptions)**

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

[English]

Proposal to set up a joint venture unit for manufacture of various processed foods including soft drink concentrates

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I call the attention of the Minister of

Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

Proposal to set up a joint venture unit under a collaboration agreement between M/s Pepsico Inc. of U.S.A., the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. and one of the Tata Group of Companies for manufacture of various processed foods including soft drink concentrates and reaction of the Government in regard thereto.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Sir, M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited have submitted an application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for approval for manufacture of various Processed Foods including Soft Drink Concentrates in financial participation with one of the Tata Group of Companies and M/s. Pepsico Incorporated of USA. This is a proposal to set up a joint venture company with participation to the extent of 39.9% by Pepsico, 24% by one of the Tata Companies and the balance 36.1% by the Punjab Government unit of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh. The total investment in the project is estimated at Rs. 21.50 crores. The project will cover the following activities :

- (1) An Agro Research Centres to develop improved varieties, optimum technology production and seed multiplication, initially for potato, tomato and oilseed crops.
- (2) Potato and Grain-based Processing unit to produce high quality ready-to-serve food products in long life consumer packages to be marketed all over India utilising about 25,000 metric tonnes of potato and 5,000 metric tonnes of grain every year.

(3) Fruit/Vegetable Processing unit for processing 80,000 metric tonnes of tomato, pear, mango, apple and other fruits to produce juice concentrates, tomato-based and related products, primarily for exports.

(i) Soft drink concentrate unit to manufacture soft drink and juice-based concentrates to be sold to independent 100% Indian bottlers, sufficient for production of 1080 million bottles per annum.

(5) Export programme for export of processed foods/vegetables and other non-traditional items.

2. The annual production and sales from the unit is estimated at Rs. 55 crores. The project is expected to export processed food and other non-traditional items valued at Rs. 55 crores during the first 5 years. As against this, the proposal says that the foreign exchange outgo will be Rs. 18 crores—Rs. 6 crores for machinery and equipment and Rs. 9 crores for raw materials and companies and Rs. 3 crores by way of dividend and others. Full details of the items proposed to be imported are still to be furnished. The Corporation has, however, said that imports of only those materials that are not indigenously available and are presently permissible under Government Regulations will be made. They have emphasised that no special relaxation, concession or deviation from Government policies and regulations is being sought. Their estimate is that the net foreign exchange inflow in the first 5 years is expected to be Rs. 37 crores. Exports will be done through the Pepsico International network.

3. The Government of Punjab have strongly supported the proposal. In their view, it will have tremendous psychological importance to the State. They have said that the State's investment climate

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

has suffered considerably in recent years and the entry of one of the country's successful industrial group along with one of the largest food companies can have a beneficial impact.

4. The application submitted by the Corporation is still to be considered by the Government. It is, therefore, too early to indicate the reaction of the Government to the proposal. At the same time, I would like to assure that the application will be considered in accordance with the practice and procedure set for such consideration. A decision will be taken after considering all relevant aspects and it will be in accordance with the priorities and policies set by the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given any definite date as to when the Government of India will give its decision on the application of the Agro-Industries Corporation. He has left out this matter whereas the situation at the moment is that this matter has now not remained merely a matter relating to the application of M's Agro Industries Ltd. or a matter concerning setting up of a unit with foreign collaboration. Rather it has been changed into a war between the soft drink manufacturers in India and Pepsi Cola people and so much publicity through the newspapers and different memoranda has been given to this matter that the hon. Minister should take a decision on this issue on a sort of matter of principle but instead, other matters are cropping up.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the exit of Coca Cola from India...

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ? They are not allowing me to hear.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : An important matter is being discussed.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I was submitting that after the exit of Coca Cola from India burden had fallen on the Indian Soft drink manufacturers to replace it and to provide good quality cold drinks to the people of India. I am sorry to say that they have not been able to fulfill this responsibility. Not only have they not provided good quality, soft drinks their bottling system is also so defective that when a bottle is opened its glass pieces are found in it and the situation is so bad that every time one drinks it, one remains worried about one's health...

(Interruptions)

I was submitting that the manufacturers of soft drinks in India should endeavour to improve the quality of their drinks. But at the moment so far as the question of Pepsi Cola is concerned, the Indian manufacturers are just in their infancy as compared to that company, and we are trying to make these two compete with each other. An impression is being created that with the advent of Pepsi Cola in India, the condition of the Indian soft drinks industry will improve. It is just like asking a child to run a race with a giant. Through you I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that Indian soft drinks industry has not to compete with Pepsi Cola but at the same time ask the industry to improve its quality so as to come to the expectations of the Indian soft drinks consumers. Presently, there are two multinational soft drink companies who compete with each other. These are Coca Cola and Pepsi Co'a. Pepsi Cola has an eye on Indian market not from today but from the time Coca Cola said goodbye to India and since 1982 this question has been raised continuously. The Government of India has not taken any decision in this regard. The hon. Minister had replied to a question on 11 August 1982 that we would not allow any multinational company to enter soft drinks industry in India. The former Minister Shri Virendra Patil had said in this House that any question of collaboration with Pepsi Cola does not arise. In 1982 it was said that Pepsi Cola will not be allowed to enter

Indian market but in 1985 it has been said in this House that the Minister will consider the circumstances in which it was stated that it will not be allowed to enter India. Will the basic question be kept in view. It is being linked with the overall developments in Punjab. There is no one who is against the modernisation and economic development of Punjab, every one is linked with that. I would like to submit that Punjab is a sort of a sensitive State. The history of these multinationals has always been suspect, be they in India or abroad. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they will consult the Home Ministry while considering the application of the Corporation about giving them permission to set up their factory in a sensitive State like Punjab, particularly when they are trying to enter the market in the name of priority sector and food-processing whereas Indian manufacturers and banking institutions have already invested money in this field. Will the hon. Minister at the time of considering the application take into consideration the investment made in this industry by the Indian institutions and how much will it effect the Indian food processing industry adversely if permission to enter Indian market is given to Pepsi Cola and whether they will be able to compete with this Corporation? It is being much publicised that they will export the products. What is the guarantee that this multi-national corporation will fulfill its obligation of exporting its products? This multi-national company has already spread its network to 114 countries and has covered the global market. We apprehend that in the name of creating a feeling of competition, it has an eye on entering the Indian market. Will he take this aspect into consideration? I am not raising any question of principle...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It does not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV (Khargone):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are today discussing a very important question. This refers to

the progress of the farmers. I am grateful to Shri Tiwari, who in his reply has stated that it is going to brighten the future of the farmers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether we have thought of developing any other States also in the matter of horticulture on the lines of Punjab? For example, we can take Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, the farming of grapes is the maximum but the Central Government has not paid attention to ensure that the processing of the grapes is improved and the farmers may get remunerative prices for their produce, in that State. We can take the case of North-Eastern region also. In North-Eastern region also horticulture is done on a large scale and we should have thought of providing remunerative prices to the farmers of that region also. I want to know whether instead of inviting the multi-nationals in this country can we not think of buying their technology? Companies like Tatas who are Indian companies should think on these lines. In the name of bringing technology and research development only, we are considering of inviting the multi-nationals to our country. That is a very serious thing. We have seen other multi-national companies also. The example of Union Carbide in Bhopal is before us. It has also been heard that in the name of development of the nation these multi-nationals interfere much in the politics of the country. There are many such instances. I agree with Shri Rawat that before allowing this company to set up factory in that State as will have to look into all the aspects, the Home Ministry will have to study the matter thoroughly. He has said that it is in the interest of Punjab and that Punjab will prosper. I am all for the prosperity of Punjab but what development propose to do for the prosperity of other States? He should think of these things also. It is a very important question. I do not agree that this is all being done keeping in view the progress of Punjab only. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he should keep this in mind also that while thinking of bringing this multi-national company in the country we have to think as to how

[Shri Subhash Yadav]

much this company is needed for the entire country? He has stated that we will have research and development, Has the standard of our scientists gone down so much that they cannot do any research on their own? Research and development has been referred here but why during the 38 years after independence, nothing has been done in the country? To give permission to a multi-national company to enter Indian market in the name of development of the farmers and research and development, is not proper. We want to know why this thing was not taken care of earlier that the farmers should get remunerative prices for their produce through research work?

I want to say one thing more. In many countries there is a ban on marketing of Pepsi Cola. Which are those countries? Shri Tiwari will keep this thing in mind that this ban is due to some scientific reasons. There is one more danger also and that is, with its entering the market our dairy industry through which we are going to help our farmers will be adversely affected. The child who demands milk will insist on Pepsi Cola even at the age of two after seeking its advertisement. That boy instead of cow's milk and mother's milk will demand Pepsi Cola. In this way there is a likelihood that our conception of providing extra source of income to the farmers through dairy industry may get a big jolt.

Through you I want to draw the attention of the House to one question and ask the hon. Minister what is going to be done about expansion of many agro-processing industries which exist in our country? No mention has been made about this. It will better if the Government starts thinking for them also. There are many such issues but as you have given me very short time, I am not taking them up. I have been told that in many countries posters and advertisements have been published which reveal that by drinking Pepsi Cola, teeth get decayed. I, therefore, request the Industries Minister that he should get this thing tested by the Health Ministry as to the extent of damage Pepsi Cola is timely to cause the

teeth and the health. With these words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, previously a Member could speak for half an hour on a Calling Attention Motion. Now if you do not allow us to express our views on such occasions, how far it is fair.....

(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Harish Rawat...

[English]

We have decided about it, Mr. Harish Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Sir, you have allowed me such a short time that I could not fully express myself. It is not a good thing. The time for calling Attention has already been tightened.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rawat, listen to me. You are going on speaking and not listening to me. I have not decided it. The House has decided it.

[English]

I am carrying out the orders of the House. I am bound by the House, not by you. I am bound by the House, not by yourself.

Now, take your seat.

[Translation]

MR. HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is going against the rights of the Members. We should be allowed to fully express our views. The Calling Attention has been converted into half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Sir, I would like to add that tax should be imposed on all companies whether it is Campa Cola Company or any other company.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I think, I support Mr. Rawat in this case,

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is very stronge that you do not allow your own orders to be implemented.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Although rules have been made, exceptions are to be made by the rule and it can be done by yourself. This is a fit case for exception.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not. I will carry out whatever rules you have entrusted to me. If you want to change it, I have no problem. If you want me to do it is as before, I will do it. So simple it is. You do it. Let me carry out your orders.

(Interruptions)

[Translations]

MR. SPEAKER : Much can be said in five minutes.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, at the outset, I must clear up certain misunderstanding and confusions that have arisen regarding myself and two of my colleagues belonging to my Party having appended our signatures to an application of Punjab Agro-Industries. Now, it turns out that this is the same application. But we have done it on trust and on the faith that this would involve only Punjab Agro-Industries and not a multi-national. Sir, the hon. Member of Parliament who has taken our signatures has told us that this particular application with our signatures is still lying in his drawer and he has assured us that this very recently, only today, and I have no reason to disbelieve him. But yet this matter has found an expression in the newspaper last Friday. It only goes to show how long are the tentacles of the multi-nationals that they can reach even up to the drawer of an MP and find out what is there. This is one of the things, the Government should be careful about it before letting the multi-nationals enter.

Now, this multi-national has been trying to enter the Indian market a number of times since the departure or even prior to the departure of Coca Cola from the Indian scene but it has failed to make an entry through private enterprise. Now it has been trying to make an entry on the back of the public sector undertaking, as a joint sector project with the Punjab Agro-Industries. And it has given certain mis-information, namely that it is going to manufacture the concentrate in India for the first time outside U.S.A. which it has not done in the other 148 countries or places where Pepsi Cola has got an entry. That is not the fact. In the application, it is very clearly stated that the entire concentrate will be imported and only certain peripheral things, namely, mixing of acid or mixing of flavour may be done in India.

Another misinformation which has been published through newspapers is that various fruit products will be processed and exported and that will come to the advantage of India to enter the processed food market. This is also an untruth because the application itself says that the products under consideration are citrus juices from Punjab, pineapple juices from Assam, potato products from UP, Soya-based products from M.P., apple-based products from Kashmir and tobacco from South India.

Application says these are all the products under consideration. Does this particular company has the know-how for this ? Which agricultural product it is going to process into what and, export where ? Nothing is stated. These details are absolutely lacking in the application, a copy of which I have got here with me.

In this application, they also said—this is again contrary to what has been published—that the PepsiCO will not be marketed under the brand name of Pepsi Cola but some other brand name. But here in the application, it very specifically states that soft drink technology will be similarly targeted to ensure successful introduction of PepsiCO quality trade

[Shri Amal Datta]

market products, to the domestic soft drink market. It is very clearly stated in the application and dis-information is being purveyed through the newspapers to the contrary.

The only thing that this company claims to have expertise is in packaging and in international marketing and how it will do that, because it has got a world-wide marketing network and—because the time is short, I cannot go into many things—but in the application nowhere does it claim that it has got a particular specialised knowledge of fruit processing or has anything to do with potato, tomato, citrus fruit, apple etc. Whatever it has done and its claim is that it has done something in Mexico, something in Egypt and marketing of Vodka it is importing from USSR. These have no relevance to the present application. It shows that it has not got any expertise whatsoever. What does it specialise? It specialises in advertising and selling. It will advertise in India and abroad also. It will advertise abroad also for Indian products. That is the assurance given. But what will be done if this company gets an entry and is advertising in such a way that it will change the life-style of the people and that is what the application also states, that PepsiCO has always been at the forefront of new advertising techniques. An example of the advertising innovation was the introduction of Pepsi generation advertising. It was the first campaign that depicted the use of a product as a part of the life-style of the people who consume the product. Pepsi generation has become the fore-runner of life-style advertising that has been adopted by any consumer company throughout the world. Therefore, this company is trying to make an entry into India for the purpose of changing the life-style of Indians through its advertising campaign and it is so fabulous in advertising campaign that it actually spends three times on the advertising that what it spends in manufacturing. It has world-wide operations.

It gives another mis-information regarding the entry into USSR and China. There are very severe and strict conditions

by complying with which it has been able to give them machinery, technology and packaging technology and in exchange, service export....

MR. SPEAKER : Do you agree on those conditions ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Not the same thing. It has only supplied machinery and technology, nothing else.

MR. SPEAKER : I think on those very same conditions.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Very strict export obligations they have. They insisted that Vodka has to be taken and sold in USA and they had to do it. In our case they only say that these are the range of food products which 'we have under consideration.' We have not taken any export obligation which they have given in the case of USSR and China. So, on consideration of all these facts, will the Minister quickly decide the matter against this particular application of Punjab Agro Industries ? At the same time I must say that Punjab Agro Industries may be told to get that technology which is available in India.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Pepsicola, has no knowledge of food processing. Actually, under the cover of food processing, a multinational wants to enter into the Indian market again.

12.40 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In 1977 the Janata Party Government forced the Cococola to leave India. Meantime some Indian companies have come up in the field. So my question is : whether the Central Government have since reversed their earlier policy.

The second question is : earlier this Pepsicola tried to enter into a joint venture with other industries. That was also turned down.

My third question is : during his visit to USA our Prime Minister, in reply to a

question by pressmen, said that India did not need cococola and that there were other important problems. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government have changed their policy.

My fourth question is : what is the priority ? We are not able to give even clean drinking water to our people. Then definitely the question comes : you need drinking water or soft drink ?

The fifth question is : Government usually say that we are facing resource constraint. And that is a fact. Do the Government want to employ the country's scarce resources to satisfy the taste of the top class of the urban people ?

My sixth question is : Pepsicola is a giant multinational company manufacturing soft drinks and their total turn over is Rs. 10,000 crores and it is operating in 149 countries. If this company enters the Indian arena when other companies are there, what will be the nature of competition ? It will be an unequal competition and that means elimination of the Indian companies.

My last question is : The Government, the Pepsicola and the Punjab Agro Industries in the joint venture will earn foreign exchange. But the factory will be set up 1200 km. away from the nearest sea port. So, earning of foreign exchange should not be the main thing. Actually the big multi-nationals want to enter the Indian market, and that is a dangerous thing.

I hope, the Minister will reply to all my questions.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : Sir, although the Minister says that the decision will be taken taking into account all relevant aspects and that it will be in accordance with the priorities and policies pursued by the Government, from the way the reply has been given it seems that Government have already decided to be very soft towards Pepsicola ; it seems that the Government have taken a brief for these companies. What should

have been done, what can be done, what is good in it, all this has been stated but not the other things.

I would like to ask the Government whether they are aware of this, whether the hon. Minister is aware of this : during the recent trip of our Prime Minister to the USA, when the Cola companies, etc., surrounded the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister has told them that soft drink is in a very low priority for us, we are for some other priorities. I want to know whether the Government, at the instance of the Punjab Government, is going to change its stand from this.

Secondly, Pepsicola wants to enter the market and there are other forces inside this country which want to serve the purpose of Pepsicola. The question of processing, diversification, potatoes, tomatoes and other things has been brought in because they are apprehensive that Government is not going to allow Pepsicola only for cola. The other factors are being brought in so that Government can have a reason to circumvent its own decision that such things are not in the priority. I would like to ask whether it is not for this purpose that the question of tomatoes and potatoes is being brought.

It seems, export is like a holy cow. You cannot touch it. In the name of exports, whatever you want can be done. Since we are short of foreign exchange, the question of export is also being brought in so that Government and other people can have a soft corner for this.

I would like to question whether in a debate in Rajya Sabha very recently, the hon. Minister has said categorically that it is not sure whether the Pepsicola will be transferring its technology, its formula, to India. To a question whether their formula will be transferred to India or not, it seems, he could not reply in the affirmative. Now that some more days have passed, can he say now whether, in the event of its coming into India, their formula, which is famous, would be transferred ? It seems, it has been denied to 149 countries which had demanded this.

[Shri Naraynn Choubey]

I want to know whether the Minister can answer in the affirmative whether they will transfer this or not.

Lastly, as has been said by everybody, we are in a very dangerous situation. Divisive forces are trying to divide this country. Only the day before yesterday, Gen. Vaidya was assassinated. This is to be in Punjab, and Punjab is a border State. We know the role of the multi-nationals. Our Government knows, we know, how the multi-nationals are trying to destabilise this country. In view of this, I want to know whether at such a juncture, this multi-national company by name Pepsicola should be allowed to enter India, by whatever name it may be, whether this is proper time when we should allow Pepsicola to enter India, knowing full well that the multi-nationals are agencies of the imperialists to destabilise the countries of the third world to which we belong.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I am grateful to the hon. Members, Shri Harish Rawat, Shri Subhash Yadav, Shri Amal Datta and Shri Ajoy Biswas for the questions raised by them and for bringing out facts. As has been pointed out in the statement, we have not yet taken any decision in this regard.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Why the decision has not been taken? You should reject it immediately. (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We have not yet taken any such decision. Under the present decision-making process, as it involves foreign collaboration, it will go to the Economic Affairs Committee of the Cabinet and various Ministries for approval. For the project approval, whatever.....

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I do not think that it would go to the Cabinet once

your Ministry rejects it. It will go to the Cabinet only when you support it.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : That depends upon the nature of the case.

My hon. friend, Shri Choubey has an apprehension that we have already taken a decision. I think I must dispel it. If we have, in our statement, mentioned certain facts, they relate to the application of the Punjab Agro-Industrial Corporation. Nothing more and nothing less. We have to mention the facts that have been mentioned in the application of the Punjab Agro Industrial Corporation which are very strongly supported by the Punjab Government. I have received two letters from the Chief Minister of Punjab very strongly supporting this application in the interest of Punjab and the agriculturists. I just cannot brush aside whatever the Punjab Government have stated. We have to take into account these factors also.

[Translation]

Whatever has been stated in this regard will also be taken into account. The condition of cold drink producers in our country will also be taken into consideration. Our cold drink production, suggestions given by the Members and the conditions therefor will be taken into consideration. Shri Narayan Choubey has asked whether it would bring in any new formula for cold drinks. I will call for all such information when it will come for my consideration. I will send today's proceedings of the House to be approval committee so that they may consider all the issues raised in the House. (Interruptions)

All the issues raised here will be taken into consideration. Because, as said by an hon. Member, it is being finalised and in both the cases i.e. whether we accept it or reject it, we have to give reasons therefor, so every issue has to be analysed thoroughly. It should not be done in a hurry and every question should be analysed carefully.

10th August, 1986

Whatever has been said by our hon. Prime Minister, whether in U.S.A. or in any other country, is policy directive to the administration. Whatever he has said will be carried out whether it is in regard to coca-cola or any other thing. In this regard I would certainly say one thing, as has also said by Shri Ajoy Biswas and Shri Amal Datta, that we have to purchase high technology in the interests of the country and we should always be ready for that because other countries are also doing the same. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
(Kishanganj): High technology only in priority sector.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :
If I say something about it that would be treated as my reply in the affirmative or negative *(Interruptions)*. How has he included drinks in the priority sector? However, agriculture is in the priority sector...
.....*(Interruptions)*. Whatever I will write on the file, how can I disclose that to you. Soft drinks are not in the priority sector whereas agriculture is in the priority sector. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Coming events cast their shadows before
.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :
I would like to assure the hon. Members that the sentiments and reactions of the members as also, our policy and procedure would be taken into consideration while arriving at a decision in this regard.

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : ASSASSINATION
OF GENERAL A.S. VAIDYA AT PUNE
ON 10TH AUGUST 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI
GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, The

House is aware of the very sad incident regarding the assassination of General A.S. Vaidya, retired Chief of the Army Staff who was shot dead by some persons at Pune on 10th August, 1986. According to information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, General Vaidya, accompanied by his wife and a plain clothed armed bodyguard was driving his car from the camp area presumably towards his house in Koregaon Park at about 11.45 hrs. on that day. As his car reached near Bungalow No. 18, Queens Garden and slowed down to take a right turn, four young persons on two two-wheelers overtook the car from both sides. One motor cycle went ahead and the persons riding it shot at General Vaidya from point black range. After firing, the miscreants fled away. The bodyguard accompanying General Vaidya jumped out of the car and took the General in a tempo to the Army Command Hospital, Pune, where attempts to save his life proved futile. Mrs. Vaidya was also injured in the incident and was admitted in the hospital. She is reported to be out of danger and has since been discharged from the hospital.

The police has recovered two bullets and three empty cartridges from the site of the incident. One bullet has been extracted from the body of General Vaidya. The miscreants are believed to have fired eight to nine rounds. The motor cycle used by the miscreants was reportedly stolen from a place in Deccan Gymkhana Police Station limits at about 10.30 hrs. on 10th August, 1986, and was subsequently found abandoned by the Police on the same day in the Deccan Gymkhana area.

Immediately after the incident the Police started operations to apprehend the assailants. The concerned authorities in the State have been alerted and all out efforts are being made to nab the culprits.

Security was provided to General Vaidya since 16th April, 1986. Three gunmen were attached to General Vaidya.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

One gunman was provided to the General during the day and two gunmen were on duty during the night. The gunmen were directed to accompany the General whenever he went out. General Vaidya wrote to the Commissioner of Police, Pune, on 15th July, 1986, forwarding copies of threatening letters received by him after which the Deputy Commissioner of Police, (Special Branch) met General Vidya on 16th July, 1986 and reviewed the existing security arrangements with him. The security of General Vaidya was placed under the overall charge of a Sub-Inspector of Police. The security staff posted with the General was alerted and rotated. The Commissioner of Police, Pune, met the General on several occasions and reviewed the security arrangements with him. He last met the General on the 8th of August, 1986. It is unfortunate that despite these arrangements the incident occurred.

General Vaidya was a gallant and distinguished soldier who served India with devotion. His loss would be mourned by one and all. Words fail me to condemn this dastardly deed which cut short the life of a dedicated soldier. I would appeal to the House to join me in conveying our heart-felt sympathies to the bereaved family.

*(Interruptions)***

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No interruptions. I cannot allow a discussion on the statement. Please take your seats.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

** Not recorded.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 12.8.86,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce the Bill.

13.01 hrs.

CENTRAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(RETROSPECTIVE EXEMPTION)
BILL, 1986*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for giving retrospective effect to certain notifications relating to exemption from duties of excise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for giving retrospective effect to certain notifications relating to exemption from duties of excise."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : I introduce the Bill.

13.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Demand to make the Crop Loan Insurance Scheme applicable to all crops in the drought prone areas

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

Government of India is always revising its crop insurance policy from time to time. In the last Budget, Government revised the crop insurance policy. Later on, they added some more crops like horticulture, bajra etc. Government may add some more crops like vegetables, grapes, cotton, sugarcane, potato, jawar, tobacco and other crops which come under its purview. Looking to the cycle of drought, cyclone and flood, farmers have become the victims of the natural calamity with no fault on their part.

The farmers have not only to face the handicaps imposed by soil and weather, but they are also disinclined to adopt improved technological practices because they are sceptical about their utility and also nervous due to the financial losses in the event of drought manifesting itself.

To allay the suspicions of the farmers about the new technology and to provide them positive inducement to go in for improved practices, a scheme of insurance which will take care of the risks involved, is absolutely necessary. The crop loan insurance scheme should be made applicable to all crops in the drought prone areas and Ahmadnagar district in particular. Unless the Government are able to induce confidence in these farmers by guaranteeing them against losses on account of drought and other natural calamities, they would never be able to come out of the vicious circles of defaulted loans, dues and a traditional agriculture. There would be a steady income under the protection of the crop insurance scheme. Government should consider this matter.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to provide employment to at least one persons of each family displaced due to acquisition of their lands for Singrauli Project in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the local people and especially the displaced persons have not been offered employment in Kakri, Bina and Kharia projects of Singrauli coalfield area (MP) despite the agreement with the local people conclude at the time of acquisition of their land resulting in acute discontent and resent-

ment among the public against the Government.

It may be recalled that before the acquisition of land, the officers of Singrauli Project, local public representatives and the representatives of displaced persons had unanimously reached an agreement which *inter-alia* provided that one person from every displaced family will be provided employment according to his ability and without any prejudice if vacancy exists. But the management of Singrauli Project has stated that under the directions of Bureau of Public Undertakings, the displaced persons will not be employed even though the vacancies exist.

The outside people are being recruited there and it has led to a serious problem. If the displaced persons are not employed according to the provisions of the agreement, the production will suffer due to the agitating mood of the public and the officers who concluded the agreement unanimously will be solely responsible therefor.

Therefore, I draw the attention of the Energy Minister and request him to direct the Project Officers to provide employment for the benefit of the Project and Public to at least one person of each displaced family if vacancies exist.

- (iii) Stringent measures needed to check the widespread use of intoxicants in the country, particularly among students

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 1980 report of the International Narcotics Control Commission did not make any mention about the use of narcotic drugs in India. The increasing use of narcotics in India during the last five years has become a matter of serious concern. Today India has become the biggest centre for the supply of these drugs. The Government of India have themselves admitted that the volume of smuggling along Indo-Pak border has greatly increased now. It should be immediately stopped. Heroin can be purchased under the name of brown sugar and smack in many big cities of the country. Some recently concluded surveys have disclosed that about

[Shrimati Usha Rani Tomar]

37 per cent students of a certain university are becoming drug addicts. This increasing addiction of drugs by younger generation hinders the development of the country. It is absolutely necessary to free the youths from the clutches of this poison. The Government of India should impose a strict ban on drug abuse and bring the smugglers to book boldly.

[English]

- (iv) Need to adopt necessary measures to improve the deteriorating telephone services in Calcutta

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : The telephone system in the city of Calcutta is in a very deplorable condition. There is wide-spread resentment among the subscribers. There are number of complaints every day. But the concerned officers do not take any action in spite of the fact that the telephones are dead for weeks and months. But bills are never less. Sometimes the amount seems to be inflated also. Instead of removing the complaints of the people, the officers are indifferent. Many telephones remain out of order for long periods. The result is that it is causing inconvenience not only to local subscribers but also to people of other areas and States, as well as people from foreign countries. Therefore, the department concerned should take immediate steps to improve the deteriorating telephone services in Calcutta.

[Translation]

- (v) Demand for adequate funds for the construction of school buildings in the country

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Sir, I am raising a very important issue of utmost public importance in the House under rule 377. Sir, we almost every day read in newspapers about the collapse of one school building or the other or closure of a school due to lack of building etc. It is true that the lack of space and buildings for schools is becoming a country-wide problem. There is shortage of school buildings in every State. The buildings are not being constructed in proportion to the number of new schools being opened every year specially the

students of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools are facing much difficulty. The schools are held in two and three shifts. The classes at some places are even held in Varandahs, temples, Dharamshalas, Panchayat Ghars, under the trees and in tents. Thus, our tiny tots, who are the future and hope of India are exposed to the winter, rains and summer in the open. The students, teachers, guardian and public representatives are very much perturbed over this state of affairs.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to provide for separate funds in the Budget for the construction of school buildings so that this nation-wide problem could be solved. At the same time Government should also advise the States to spend at least 50 per cent, if not 75 per cent, of the amount of crores of rupees deposited in banks as savings by the Education Boards, Secondary Education Circles and Text book Corporations on the construction of school buildings and direct them that every year 50 per cent amount should be compulsorily spent on the construction of school buildings to solve this nation-wide problem. Sir, this huge amount is received only from the students and there should be no problem in spending this money for the benefit of the students. Moreover, it is not only proper but justified also.

[English]

- (vi) Need to make provision of special quota of seats for MLAs in the Railways

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Sir, in every State, a large number of people visit their respective capitals for personal work. These people go along with their representatives for their work. But the representatives are not getting seats or berths in the trains. Because of this, the people visit offices without their elected representatives. People are facing lot of inconvenience. In the past MLAs were treated under VIP quotas in Railways. Now MLAs are not treated so and are finding difficulty in getting seats in trains. The Assembly Sessions are taking place for four months

in a year. The MLAs also attend some functions which are arranged by the Government or other parties. The MLA's request is only for reservations and not for free passes. The MLAs are law makers in their respective State Assemblies. So, I request the Government to restore the emergency quota for the MLAs of all the States.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to construct an embankment on Bari Gandak near Peprasy in Bihar to check the river erosion

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Irrigation, Government of India, through you to the situation in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh which is situated near the Bihar border—the Bari Gandak there is causing rapid erosion. In fact Deoria district has been affected for long by the erosion due to Narayani (Bari Gandak), but the main reason is that whereas Uttar Pradesh Government has built a very strong embankment to stop the erosion of Bari Gandak and this river merges into Ganga near Patna after entering Bihar, Bihar Government has not built any embankment near Peprasy to cover three kilometres in the area of Bihar near the border of Uttar Pradesh, and thus the waters of Narayani river after merging with Bansa River destroy the area of Deoria district. The Uttar Pradesh Government has repeatedly requested the Bihar Government to build this embankment. Moreover, the Uttar Pradesh Government has asked the Bihar Government to allow it to instruct the embankment if the latter is unable to do so. But the Bihar Government has neither constructed the embankment nor have allowed U.P. Government to do so. Being on the border of the State, Deoria district has constantly been ravaged due to non-construction of embankment by Bihar. The Chief Minister and senior officials of Uttar Pradesh had visited Deoria district on August 10, 1986. The erosion by Bari Gandak is going on rapidly at present also and the Government of Uttar Pradesh is helpless. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consult both the

State Governments and make arrangements for immediate prevention of erosion otherwise lakhs of people of Deoria district will become homeless and property worth crores of rupees will be destroyed. I hope that urgent steps would be taken keeping in view the gravity of the situation.

[English]

- (viii) Need to consider the techno-economic viability of an integrated LTC Plant and formed Cobe industry under CFRI process.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : For the conservation of coking coal for iron and steel industry, and for utilization of non-coking coal for industrial purposes, Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad developed formed coke technology, after carrying out research and pilot plant trials for more than a decade. In collaboration with Steel Authority of India, CFRI made a successful Low Shaft Blast furnace trial of Formed Coke on 15th and 16th December 1982 at Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil, Orissa, report of which was submitted to the Government in February 1984. Government is keen to import technology for the same process, which may not suit Indian coals. Government should take positive steps to develop the Formed Coke technology indigenously. Expertise of SAIL, MECON, HEC, Engineers India Ltd. etc. may be extensively used for a commercial plant for production of Formed Coke within five years under a Government agency.

Government is spending a huge amount of foreign exchange in import of coking coals. Plan and strategy have already been submitted by Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad in 1982 so that India need not import coking coal. In my opinion, Government should immediately go through the scheme for implementation; if necessary, the services of scientists concerned should be asked for.

Import of technology in the utilization of Indian coals should be thoroughly checked. Otherwise, the imported technology may face the same fate like LTC

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]
plant at Dankuni, West Bengal for which CFRI process was discarded. British know-how for the LTC plant there, is now anticipated to be unsuitable for Indian coals, for which the commissioning of the plant is being delayed. Now the time has come when the Government should consider the techno-economic viability of an integrated LTC plant and formed coke industry, using CFRI process.

13.17 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-FOURTH
AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986

AND

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME
COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS
OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT
BILL, 1986

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we are taking up items No. 20 and 21 together. Now the Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to move item 21 also, you can do that.

SHRI A. K. SEN : But then, the only things is that the voting will have to be different, because here, every clause has to be voted by two-thirds majority. I will do just as you decide, but the debate may be together.

I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

These are complementary. They spring from the same set of circumstances which

have prevailed ever since the Constitution was adopted. Hon. Members will recollect that the Constitution wanted to guarantee the salary of Judges, so that it would not be left to Parliament to change it from time to time, except by a Constitutional amendment. At that time, if you look at the debate on the Second Schedule, you would find that the desire of the Constituent Assembly was that certain officers should be kept immune from interference so far as their emoluments were concerned, viz. Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges, the President, the Vice President, the Auditor General, Election Commissioner and so on. But, unfortunately, at that time they did not foresee the steep rise in prices, and the inflation which would be experienced by the whole world, including India ; and as a result, today I think the rupee is worth only about ten paise, compared to the purchasing power of the rupee in 1950...

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : In Bombay is 15 paise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. SEN : Ten to fifteen paise—I have not calculated. (Interruptions). It may be, according to the cost of living index. It may be, so. But I think of living index. It may be if you take the ordinary items of consumption, it appears it is not above 10 paise. In any event, the salary which was sought to be guaranteed now has become highly unrealistic. And there have been demands from the Judges, the Bar and from everybody, because as a result of this unrealistic salary of the Judges, we have not been able to attract the very best talent from the Bar, which used to come originally, and which comes in other countries. Therefore, as we conceive that our judicial system is based on the High Courts and the Supreme Courts and their excellence. The talent of the judges would be a prime necessity. Therefore, for the purpose of getting the best talent from the Bar and ensuring quality justice at every level, it would be necessary to increase the emoluments of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

judges in the High Court and Supreme Court. All members of the Bar here will agree and all litigants also who are represented here by the deserving representatives will agree to that.

This, of course, naturally would certainly draw our attention, as has been in the past, to the questions of the subordinate judiciary. But, that certainly would have to be taken into account later on by appropriate legislation or rules in the States. But there is unanimity of views everywhere that even the subordinate judiciary has to be looked after because their emoluments are also very very low.

With these words I commend that these two Bills be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 14 members, namely :

- (1) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
- (2) Shri Dinesh Goswami
- (3) Shri Indrajit Gupta
- (4) Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli
- (5) Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal
- (6) Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik
- (7) Shri Shantaram Naik

(8) Shri Mohanbhai Patel

(9) Shri K.S. Rao.

(10) Shri C. Madhav Reddy

(11) Shri Asoke Kumar Sen.

(12) Shri Saleem I. Shervani

(13) Shri G.G. Swell ; and

(14) Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan
with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

I have moved an amendment for appointment of a Select Committee and I must be called and I must be given a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can speak afterwards and not at this stage.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I must be given a chance of telling something about these Bills.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At that time we will see.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : When a man moves amendments you do not give him a chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am allowing on the amendments.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I may be given a chance before the hon. Minister makes his speech. I must be given a chance please.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will give you a chance on the amendment to the consideration motion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : You are aware of the saying—'better late than never'. The Government has come forward with these two bills :

High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill 1986, and

Increase in the emoluments Bill 1986.
I say better late than never for one thing.

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

It is a very welcome measure. The Government has come forward even though at a very late stage. I appreciate the Government's gesture.

I say it is a welcome measure for two or three reasons—

1. The Judges in the Supreme Court or the High court, they are men of high intelligence, very senior advocates who come up. Before becoming the judges of the High Court or the Supreme Court, they were earning twice or thrice of what they would be getting as judges of the court. In some cases they were earning Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 p.m. before becoming a judge when they come as a judge they get Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000. On seeing that the emoluments are inadequate and insufficient, there are cases where renowned persons have resigned the post. One such case is of Shri Gokhals who was previously the Law Minister here; while he was working in the Supreme Court, he resigned on the ground that the emoluments were meagre and insufficient. The second example is that of Shri Shiv Shanker. When he was appointed a judge of the High Court, he went there for a few months and then he resigned. Like this we can quote a number of instances. So, the eminent people in the Bar, senior advocates, men of integrity and calibre, have not been willing to come to the Bench because of emoluments. But here I would like to point out that the Judges are not hankering after more money. They never say: Our emoluments are very meagre; please increase it. That is not their demand. They came to the Bench for the service of the country. They want to see that democracy functions well in this country and that the rights of the people are protected. They went to see that the rights of the people are not affected by the enormous power wielded by the Executive. With this noble motive they came to the Bench. When they come forward to safeguard democracy it is our duty to provide them with proper emoluments and service conditions. Here I may point out that we may compare the present salary of the judges with what they were getting

some 80 to 90 years back. They are getting the same amount. There is no improvement. 5,000 for the Chief Justice and 4,000 for the other judges are being given. Even in the last increase the increase was not much. There has been no change except for a few service conditions here and there. While the Constitution was being drafted the Constitution makers included in the Draft Provision that the Chief Justice was to be paid Rs. 5500 and other judges have to be paid Rs. 4500. That was the idea at the stage of the drafting committee. But when the constitution came into being they were given Rs. 5000 and Rs. 4,000—Rs. 5000 for the Chief Justice and Rs. 4,000 for the other judges. It was contemplated that the Salary of the President being Rs. 5500, the salary of anybody else should not exceed this salary of the President. So, nobody should get more than that. That was the consideration. That is why in the Government of India 1937, the Federal Court judges were getting Rs. 5500 and the Chief Justice was getting Rs. 7000. Even that was slashed down at the time of the framing of the Constitution to 5,000 and 4,000. This shows the way in which the judges are treated. You please compare what they get now with what they got 100 years back. The salary is the same. The value of the rupee was one rupee at that time, But now it is only 16 or 17 paise. They had no income-tax then; but now they have to pay income-tax. When you compare it, you will find that their present emolument is very meagre. It is very heartening to note that the Government is now increasing the salary and improving their service conditions; I appreciate Government's stand.

Secondly, Sir, last year there was a conference of Chief Ministers and Judicial officers. They discussed about this matter in depth and they came to the conclusion that the emoluments and service conditions of the judges have to be revised upwards. In line with the recommendations of that conference the Government has now come forward with this Bill. As far as the service conditions of the judiciary is concerned we agree with

almost all the provisions in the Bill. But we are not able to agree with one thing. That is, the amendment of Article 221 and 125 of the Constitution. Judges are coming to the Bench because of the status involved, because they want to serve the country. They want to see that democracy functions well in this country. That is why, in order to maintain their status and dignity, it has been incorporated in the Constitution that the salary of the judges shall not be meddled by Parliament by an ordinary Act. I mean, you can do it only by way of an amendment to the Constitution. But now you are coming forward with an amendment to Article 221 and 125 and this amendment takes away the salutary provisions mentioned in the Constitution. Now Government has the right to change the service conditions and change the emoluments by just an ordinary Act. Now Government is empowered to change the emoluments of the judges without amending the constitution at all. That is the effect of the present Bill. So, some future Government, at some future date, if they come to think that the judges are getting more, can change the salary and service conditions to their detriment. As far as amendment of Articles 221 and 125 are concerned, we should maintain the status and dignity of the judges. So, the provision in the Constitution should remain as it is and it should not be changed. So I think that this amendment should be deleted and the Constitution should remain as it is.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I would like to tell my hon. friend that we are only amending the words 5,000 to 10,000. You cannot change the salary of the judges to their disadvantage. There is no deletion of any provision of the Constitution excepting change in these words.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad) : It is not necessary for you to change the Constitution. That is what we are saying. In the Present Bill, you are empowered to change the salary without amending the Constitution. As it is today

it is only by amending the Constitution that you can do it.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : You cannot change it to their disadvantage. It is there already in the Constitution.

(Interruptions)

You can always change it for their advantage and they have wanted this change.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : Today you are changing figures, tomorrow you can change the words also.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Provided the constitutional amendment is allowed by the House, not by that. It will always be by a constitutional amendment.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will it always be by a constitutional amendment ?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Yes.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : No. No constitutional amendment is needed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : This has to be done by the constitutional amendment.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : It has to be done once for all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : The provision that you cannot change to the disadvantage stays in the Constitution. Who is omitting it ? Why are you creating unnecessary controversy over it ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Because of your amendment.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Even then, you cannot change the basic thing that you 'cannot change it to the disadvantageous stage' in the Constitution.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Sir, judiciary includes not only the High Courts, but also the subordinate judiciary. So, the service conditions of the subordinate judiciary have also to be improved. The Law Minister may try to say that it is in the State List, the States have to legislate with regard to the service conditions of the subordinate judiciary. But by the Forty-Second Amendment of the Constitution, the subject regarding the service conditions of the subordinate judiciary is placed in the Concurrent List. So, the Central Government can legislate.

With regard to their accommodation and also their conveyance there are lots of difficulties. As a member of the Bar for 33-34 years I can say with authority about the difficulties faced by the subordinate judiciary. So, increasing their emoluments and their service conditions is a 'must'. These increases are likely to cost a little more to the exchequer. The State Governments are not in a position to bear the expenditure. So, the increased expenditure must be borne by the Central Government so that we may improve the functioning of the judiciary at the subordinate level. So, I request the Law Minister to come forward with a comprehensive legislation with regard to subordinate judiciary also as they are bearing the brunt of adjudication at the lower level. Improving their conditions of service is a 'must' for the better functioning of judiciary, specially the subordinate judiciary.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I will clarify it. I will just point out that this proviso that neither the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of.....
(*Interruptions*). I am just pointing it out because of unnecessary controversy and all that. In its absence, pensions can be varied to his disadvantage after his disadvantage after his appointment. So, this provision will continue. The only thing is, each time you will have to raise it and you will have to go in for a

constitutional amendment and the Chief Justice himself has suggested this proviso, 'you can always vary to their advantage.'

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome these two bills—Constitution (54th Amendment) Bill and the High Court and Supreme Court Judges' Conditions of Service (Amendment) Bill, because these bills seek to lend impartiality to judicial system about which at times people have been commenting and had pointed out that this was due to inadequacy of facilities, salaries, conditions of service, pensions etc. of the judges. Since they are not given good and adequate salaries, many prominent lawyers having good income do not want to become judges of high courts. Sometimes, it has also happened that judges have resigned their posts.

I want to give an example in this context. Shri Gokhale, the Law Minister, had been a judge of the Bombay High Court. Later he resigned and stated that the salary of a high Court judge was so inadequate that he could not make do with that. He also felt that the salary was not commensurate with the status of a judge and, therefore, he has resigned. But I am happy that the present Bill seeks maximum increase in their salaries. The expansion of judiciary, the significance of high courts and the Supreme Court is of great importance in the judicial system of our country because we have a written Constitution. In our system we have the Union Government and the State Governments. The citizens enjoy fundamental rights and they have very often to go to courts, to make them effective. The disputes between the Union and the States have also to be decided by the Supreme Court and high courts. The Government and its officials frame so many rules, regulations and by-laws and they are hardly known to the people. The whole society is in the grip of this intricate web of laws and whenever a citizen faces some problem or difficulty, he has to take resort to

courts. In most of the court cases, one party is the Government and the other is some citizen and so the dispute between them have has to be decided and it involves great responsibility. I believe that all our countrymen will agree that high courts and the Supreme Court have very boldly and impartially given the protection of law to the people on such occasions. The people have been given due protection. So, I feel that it will be proper to provide adequate facilities to judges.

I want to point out one more thing before proceeding further. Many things have been said about the appointments of judges. Many resolutions and suggestions were put forward by judges, the public and jurists to the constituent Assembly, the drafting committee and even today such suggestions etc. are received. I believe there is a provision in our constitution about consultation for the appointment of judges. The President appoints judges of the Supreme Court with the consultation of the Chief Justice and consults the State Governments and respective chief justices while appointing judges of High Courts. I think that this arrangement has proved quite satisfactory. But here I want to point out that the appointments of judges are inordinately delayed. This issue was taken up by the Supreme Court also and it had issued some directions but we are still not in a position to nominate a judge immediately after some vacancy occurs in high courts or the Supreme Court. These appointments are delayed for years. That is why so many cases are pending with the Supreme Court and high courts without any hearing for years. One reason, therefore, is that the judges are over-worked, their number in any court is inadequate and the appointments are delayed and that is why the number of pending cases is increasing. The judges have also to work very hard, study extensively and prepare themselves for the cases. So, through you, I would request the Government to fill all the vacancies in high courts and the Supreme Court. Our Law Minister who is sitting here is very

able, has practical experience and understands the situation quite well. All the existing and new vacancies have to be filled. If all these vacancies are filled and appointments are made through a crash programme, the work in court would progress at full swing.

When the Federal courts were first created here in 1937, the salary of the Chief Justice was fixed at Rs. 7,000 and that of the judges was fixed at Rs. 5,500. But when the constitution was framed and implemented and the President's salary was fixed Rs. 5,500, it was, therefore, decided that it would not be proper to give the same or more salary to any Government functionary. That is why the salary of the Chief Justice was fixed at Rs. 4000 and that of the Judges at Rs. 3,500. Now since the President's pay has been fixed at Rs. 10,000, therefore, I feel that the proposed amendment is appropriate and timely. Moreover, it has been necessary to amend the constitution for revision of Pay-Scales till now. But, by the proposed amendment, which is to be made in Articles 125 and 221, it would not be necessary any longer, to amend the constitution, in order to revise the salaries at this authority will be delegated to Parliament. I feel this is a right step, and it has been suggested by many people including several politicians, Government themselves and the Judiciary itself is also of the view, that since amendment of the constitution is a long-drawn process, it would be quite proper to delegate the authority regarding revision of pay to Parliament. Now, this is being done and Article 125 is being amended for the judges of the Supreme Court and Article 221, for those of the High Court and it is in the fitness of things.

I would also like to comment on the point raised by our friend from the opposition regarding Clause (1) of Article 125, which is being amended, in fact, totally replaced, but, Clause (2) is being retained completely untouched. The wording of Clause (2) of article 221 and Clause (2) of article 125 is the same. In

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

proviso of clause (2) of Article 125, the term 'salary' has not been mentioned at all. This is my apprehension and the law Minister should consider it, because clause (2) reads as under :

[English]

"Every Judge shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and, untill so determined, to such privileges, allowances and rights as are specified in the Second Schedule :

Provided that neither the privileges nor the allowances of a judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment."

[Translation]

Therefore, I feel that after reading both it will be clear that these provisions are in respect of privileges and allowances mentioned in clause (2). In clause (1), the term 'salary' is mentioned. Hence, these provisions will not apply. It is mentioned in clause (1) :

[English]

"There shall be paid to the Supreme Court judges such salaries as are specified..."

[Translation]

Here, the word is 'salaries' and there the words are 'privileges and allowances'. So these provisions are in regard to the privileges and allowances and not in regard to salaries. In the circumstances doubts are naturally raised because by this amendment Parliament can reduce the salaries of the judges to their disadvantage after their appointment. Hence I think that the following proviso should be added to the present proposed amendment,

[English]

"Provided that salary should not be reduced to the disadvantage of the Judges after their appointment."

[Translation]

This would clarify the matter and he should tell us after due consideration as to how this matter would be interpreted in the law courts.

Sir, the proposed increase in the salaries of the judges are indeed appreciable. In the conference of the Chief Justices held last year, it was suggested that the Chief Justice of a High Court should get a salary of Rs. 8,500 and the judges of High Courts should get a salary Rs. 7500. However, according to the proposed amendment, their salaries would be even more. At present, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gets Rs. 5,000 as his basic pay and if the allowances are added to it, his total emoluments come to Rs. 8,150. This is now proposed to be raised to Rs. 10,000. Similarly, the judges of the Supreme Court, at present get a salary of Rs. 4,000 and the total emoluments are about Rs. 7,050. This will now be Rs. 9,000/-. The Chief Justice of the High Court when received similar emoluments is also now going to get a fixed salary of Rs. 9,000/-.

Similarly, the judges of High Court who get Rs. 3,500 as salary at present, and Rs. 6,500 as total emoluments, are going to get Rs. 8,000 in the revised pay structure. Thus, Government have given even more than what the Chief Justices' Conference had suggested. This should certainly be appreciated. The judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court would definitely appreciate that.

Moreover, it has now been decided to provide them with staff cars, and 150 litres of petrol every month. As regards sumptuary allowance, the High Court Judges did not get such allowance till now. But an allowance of Rs. 300 every

month is now being proposed for them. This is also laudable.

It has also been proposed to grant pension to judges in this Bill. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been granted Rs. 5000 as pension per month, and its judge and the Chief Justice of the High Court would get a pension of Rs. 4,000 per month. Similarly, the family pension has also been increased. Death-cum-retirement gratuity has also been increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000. Improvements have also been proposed in the Deposit Link Insurance Scheme.

Similarly, their service conditions have also been sought to be improved. Thus, their long standing demands have now been met adequately.

I want to submit another point in connection with the Dearness Allowance, which was being paid in accordance with rise in prices. Has any such provision been made in the bill? According to the Protocol, the judge of the Supreme Court and High Courts occupy a very important position. Yet the Cabinet Secretaries who are ranked below them in the protocol will be getting the same salary. You have fixed Rs. 9,000 for them, although the Judges rank much higher according to the protocol. However, I believe, that it is not possible for Government to do more for them. Therefore, this Bill is topical as well as timely.

I would like to submit one more point. It is essential to consider revision of pay-scale of the judiciary functioning under the Central Government, when the salaries of the judges of the High Court would increase, it is also essential to grant corresponding increase in the salaries of judges at the district level. It is my request that Government must consider revision of their pay scales as well so that it is in consonance with the current rise in prices. It needs serious consideration.

Sir, the retirement age of the judges of the High Court must also be considered. When our standard of living has impro-

ved, our life-span has also increased, this should also be considered. The people who are experienced and still active and are able to work for some more years, are made to retire at the age of 62. I think it would be useful if the retirement age is increased by 3 years more. This should be looked into. In many countries, such people serve as long as they desire. Hence, it would be appropriate to consider this matter.

With these words I strongly support the Bill and I hope that with this bold step which Government have taken in regard to the salaries and service conditions of the judges and of Chief Justices of the Supreme Court and High Courts, in not only increasing their pay substantially but also providing other facilities as well, would enable the judges to maintain the high traditions of their profession and also reduce the number of pending cases in the law-courts.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Sir, I rise to support the two Bills which have been moved by the Minister of Law.

Before I make some observations, I would refer to the point raised by my friend, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav. He has said that this enabling provision is not governed by the proviso which was referred to by the Law Minister.

"Provided that neither the privileges nor the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment."

But it does not refer to salaries. By this Amendment, Parliament is taking power to amend the salaries of judges later on. This proviso does not apply to that. Therefore, I would request the Law Minister to throw light on this and clear our doubt about this.

Now that salaries and other conditions of service are being improved, good

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

talents will be attracted to High Courts and Supreme Court. The judges were hard-pressed and there has been demand for increase from everywhere.

Now, because of piling up of arrears in High Courts and Supreme Court, they had asked for increase in the strength of judges. The other day, in the last year, the Lok Sabha adopted a legislation raising the strength of Supreme Court and High Court judges, but that Bill is pending in Rajya Sabha, it has not yet been passed...

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: It has been passed by both Houses.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: It was passed much later. It took at least five to six months before it was passed. I say, there is delay everywhere. There is a great delay in filling up the sanctioned strength, in filling up the vacancies in the High Courts and Supreme Court, with the result that arrears of cases are piling up...

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Because there are no court rooms in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice said, "You give a provision for eight more judges, but arrange for court rooms and other things". It was only by way of abundant caution this was increased. Actually, the Chief Justice was not ready to have eight judges.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Chief Justice Chandrachud, before his retirement, had made a recommendation to the Government for raising the strength of the Supreme Court judges to 25 in addition to the Chief Justice, and the present Chief Justice also supported it. It has not been implemented so far. The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court is about 45,000. Similarly, in the High Courts also, the number of cases pending is staggering. There has been delay in filling up the vacancies. We have to simplify the procedure. The Chief Justice of a High Court or of the

Supreme Court knows when a vacancy is going to arise. He has to initiate the proposal much before the vacancy occurs. Then it goes to the State Government and the Governor. Delay occurs at that level also. It, then, comes to the Central Government and goes to the President for appointment. In this way you take so much time in processing the whole thing. Sometimes you take two years to fill a vacancy. Some procedure has to be evolved. Either issue instructions that the Chief Justice of the Supreme or of the High Court must initiate the proposal well before the occurrence of the vacancy and the recommendations must come to the Central Government at least three months before the vacancy occurs. Therefore the appointment must be made on time so that as soon as the vacancy occurs the new appointee takes over. We have to simplify the procedure or ensure that the procedure is followed well in advance so that delay does not take place.

Delay in filling up of vacancies is one reason for piling up of arrears. Secondly the judges indulge in extra-curricular activities with the result that they are not able to dispose of cases in time. They go on granting adjournments. Delay takes place here also. Why should they take two years to write their judgements? Sometimes they take five years. Something has to be done in this regard. We are not grudging an increase in salaries etc. Give them all facilities, but they must not take such a long time in giving judgements. It is something which does not make any sense.

Then we come to Bar. Sometimes senior lawyers take up several cases. They appear in one and take adjournment in others. In this way also delay takes place. They should encourage junior lawyers to handle the cases without granting adjournment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, allow me to refer to one case which is my own. I was only a 15-days old as a lawyer. Sir Manmathnath Mukherjee was my senior, a very respected judge of Calcutta High Court. He was engaged in an admission

case in another court and was late by two minutes when the case was called out in the court Justice Aggarwal did not wait for Sir Manmathnath Mukherjee and insisted on me to argue which I had to do. Sir Mukherjee came just when I had started. But the Judge said that he was not going to allow two counsels in the same case and asked me to go on. I am only narrating this case to say that where a senior lawyer takes five cases—he is able to appear in one and takes adjournment in other four—it causes delay in disposal of cases and the arrears pile up.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah): It will hurt the Law Minister most.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has mastered that art.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Improvement in the service conditions of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is one part of the case. What about the lower judiciary? There the situation is still worse. Lack of space, less emoluments, all these contribute to poor disposal of cases and poor quality of judgements. Lawyers and touts combined together create difficulties in disposal of cases.

Therefore, you have to take an overall view if you want to improve the quality of judiciary. We have to take an overall view and start looking towards lower judiciary also and try to give them relief in matters of salary and emoluments.

14.00 hrs.

I would suggest that you should also institute an all-India judicial service because earlier when ICS was there, there used to be two sections. Some ICS officers opted for judicial service and some for administrative service. After that there is no such thing. I suggest that you should start an Indian Judicial Service to raise the quality of the judiciary. This is very necessary.

The lower judiciary must also be given

higher emoluments and better security of service so that they can also write better judgements. Appeals lie from these judgements. If the judgements are good there will be fewer appeals. Many of these appeals will be dismissed at the time of admission. Unfortunately, the poor quality of judgements is providing for more appeals in High Courts. Mr. Yadav last time was saying that judges should be drawn from such social conditions as will make justice for the poor or are attuned to socialistic ideas. I agree that judges should have such a philosophy but it should not be at variance with the Constitutional philosophy. They are to interpret the Constitution. Their judgements also make the laws. Lord Denning's judgements are quoted everywhere. We need judges who could provide guidance in matters of social principles. Therefore, we have to see that we get good talent and better quality of judges.

Justice D.A. Desai had said that the judicial system should be changed completely. He has been entrusted with the task of recommending reforms in the judicial system. I do not know how long he is going to take to make his recommendations but I do hope that he will submit his report as soon as possible because judicial reforms are long over-due. Therefore, this report must come and his recommendations should be expedited.

Now I come to the Bar. It is from the Bar that we get 50 per cent of the judges to the High Court and Supreme Court. How are you going to improve them? Because is in politics so in Bar people enter these professions when they are rejected from other professions. I do not mean everybody but most of them, by-and-large. Therefore, you had to do something.

Formerly an advocate used to have some oral examination in the chamber of the administrative judge before being admitted as an advocate. He had to appear in oral examination before the judge. Now, you must provide for some kind of an institute for training lawyers and they must give them certificate.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

We have got to look to the new entrants. Formerly advocates could not get into the Bar so easily. They had to serve as Articled clerks for one year and then some examination had to be passed before enrolment as an advocate. Unless you prescribed such training and examination for the lawyers you cannot get good quality of people in the Bar. And that is the main recruiting ground. We have to apply our mind to this and provide some kind of training for them or some kind of examination before they are enrolled as Advocates.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, as we demand that there should be full employment in this country, we also demand that those who are wage earners, or salaried people should have a proper wage, a living wage and also commensurate with the duties and functions they discharge.

14.06 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

We do not oppose the proposed amendment from that point of view.

The Bill, of course, is a clear admission by the Government of the total failures of its economic policies. The value of the money is only ten paise per rupee ; the Law Minister has admitted that. The inflation is raging and the Statement of Objects and Reasons shows the justification for this increase. This is the situation you have brought this country to ; there is a large scale unemployment, there is erosion of money value and inflation is raging. Naturally, you have to pay more. We must support the judges as, they are also the victims of your policy.

In that context, we do agree that the present salary is inadequate, because at the present level, the salary comes to about Rs. 300 only per month in terms of real

money value compared to 1960 cost of living index. As has been rightly pointed out, apart from the increase of salary of the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, which we are supporting, the salary of the subordinate judiciary has to be improved considerably. Of course, that is not the scope of the Bill here, but at least I expected that Satyendrababu, for whom I have the highest respect, would speak for the employees. But he is temporarily under a cloud. Unfortunately, nobody spoke of the employees in the courts.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I support that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The employees working in the courts are keeping the courts functioning. The hon. judges cannot dispense justice without their help. Therefore, they have to be looked after.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : They will get salary according to the Central Government employees.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Very often we find that the Central Government gives lectures to the States. Most of the burden will be on the respective State Governments. Some courts have 40-50 judges. Therefore, the State Governments will have to bear this expenditure. You have thought of even providing car, chauffeur and 150 litres of petrol to every judge. I am against that part, of course. You are encouraging them to go about, but where should they go. Therefore, these are the aspects to be looked into. While expressing our support to the increase, as provided for in this Bill, there are certain aspects of the judicial system which we cannot ignore. There are some basic issues and maladies which are now confronting the people, and which are plaguing the judiciary. I am sorry, I cannot totally exonerate the judiciary also. The justice delayed is justice denied, is a very old saying and adage. But what is being done ? Probably

in no other country is this problem so pronounced as in our country. With this all-pervading poverty, with a very large number of people living below the poverty line, who are suffering the most? It is the common people, the workers, ordinary tenants and people like that.

What is the present position of arrears? Everybody is taking about arrears. In India, in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, more than five lakh cases are pending undisposed for years. Mr. Bhardwaj, you need not react immediately now on every problem. This is a fact. At the moment, I am not blaming you because you are also a victim of the system. You cannot change the system. And you are not changing it too. Now the Courts are groaning under heavy work load. There are more inputs than disposals. In Supreme Court the inflow of special leave petitions is 40,000, of which more than 5,000 are admitted. 50,000 regular cases are pending in the Supreme Court. When will they be disposed of? The average disposal rate, though there is some increase in the speed of disposal now, is still not more than 5,000 a year. This is including the group cases as well, wherein judgement on one case decides so many other cases pending on the same point. But, has there been any worthwhile attempt to solve the problem? It is not always politics and we are not indulging in any politics. I would like to know in all seriousness as to what steps have been taken to remedy the situation and to see that a speedy and effective justice is provided. By effective justice, I mean that the people should be able to bear the burden of the judicial system. One who has to go to the court should have an easy and readily available access to courts and he should be able to carry on litigation within his means and he should get speedy justice. You are not going to achieve anything by merely talking every time when such Bills come up. I have been here for sufficiently long time and I have heard it spoken so many times. But nothing is being done. If anything was done, then this

problem would not have attained this serious magnitude.

Every hon. member has spoken about the vacancies in the courts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Do not be so harsh on me Sir. You have to look after your name sake.

Everybody is talking about filling up the vacancies in the courts. Is there any improvement? I know that Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal tried to improve things and today we find him in this bench instead of that! I do not know whether Shri Bhardwaj has courage to do something. May be then, he may go to Steel and Mines. Somebody who was in charge of Education and who spoke as an authority on problems relating to Education became the Minister for Electricity and Petroleum the next day.

Sir, I am not flippant and I do want to know as to what is happening or what is being done to improve things, Mere tinkering with the problem, does not solve it. The Law Minister is busy with Bengal politics or Punjab/Haryana politics or drafting all sorts of black, bogus and anti-people laws. What worthwhile work are you doing? How many vacancies are there, for how long any why? How many unanimous recommendations have been implemented? Here, by unanimous, I mean through Chief Justice and the Government. I do not want to name any person and nor can I name. I have been both in the courts as also here for sufficiently quite a long time. But, we know how and what things are happening. The Chief Justice of India has solemnly said, I have got his own article, that the judicial system is on the verge of collapse.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Headed by himself!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He says I am paying.....

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : He must have been guided by you,

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : ...I am very happy that you gave me a great credit. I wish I had that position so that I could control the Chief Justice of India but and I hope there will be no day in this country, when the Chief Justice of India can be influenced by anybody as and that would be a very sad day.

(Interruptions)

But, I hope he is following the important principles more than Mr. Vyas's policy. One would have thought that it is a truism to say that the courts exist for litigants and not the litigants exist for courts. But can we as legislators and here representatives of the people solemnly and sincerely say that the people of this country have that access to justice as we would like to have them? Can we say that? We know well, that the lawyers are also to be blamed. I know that. I am not exonerating my friend. But they are also part of the system. But, some have got the satisfaction of fleecing the rich and doing something for the poor litigants. Not all. Well that is an individual effort. *Ad nauseum*, we had been told of these legal aid system, *Ad nauseum* Committee after Committee. One Committee's report is being looked into by another Committee. Ever that, there is another Committee. Then Bhardwaj Committee; Sen Committee; Rajiv Committee and then I do not know what Committee. Where they will end? Some pittances are provided. A legal system can never serve, if you want to make it a process for making some briefless lawyers earn money. It can never succeed. I have been saying that in my humble way. I was in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Law for fairly long time. *Ad hoc* measures will not solve problems. Half-hearted actions will not solve problems. I would demand that the tendency under the present Government of politicalisations as well as Government inaction in the matter of appointment of judges must stop. If you think judges have to be subservient to your principles and have to be committed to your policies and party's policies and not to the Constitution, there is bound to be steep fall in the

standard. Sir, Chief Justice of India has gone as record in saying that the standard of High Courts is falling and has fallen to a large extent, which has increased the number of appeals to the Supreme Court. This falling standard is because of the way the Minister was selecting judges. What is happening? Well, I am not going into the controversy. Recently, a very unseemingly controversy between a Chief Minister and the Law Minister, was there, i.e. a controversy between the Centre and the Chief Minister of a State. But he said, for four years vacancies are not filled.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Seven years.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, for seven years. We know all cases. One thing, I cannot understand, unless the judge dies while serving, his date of retirement is known for years together. What is the difficulty to fill up the vacancy, within a short time after the retirement takes place?

Sir, previously Chief Justices' appointment's were announced, and the judges appointments were kept ready as soon as the vacancy occurs as, appointments were made. But now the process seems to start after the retirement takes place. Therefore, that is delaying the matter. We have not heard any satisfactory explanation as to why when the dates of vacancies are known, appointments were not made in time, why unanimous recommendations are not accepted here in Delhi, the trouble starts then. Sir, I would demand that in these cases, some healthy conventions have to be set up. If the Chief Justices make a recommendation, then the Government ought to accept them, unless there are compelling reasons, and I do not know what compelling reasons can be there to disown or not to accept the recommendations of the Chief Justices. I know I cannot think of a better system now. There is no system of electing Judges; we don't have that principle here. So, when the principle of appointment by a selection process is involved, you have to leave it to somebody who can apply

as open a mind as possible, in the matter of selecting the personnel. I cannot think of better persons than the Chief Justices.

The next point is about outside Chief Justices. There is a serious drawback, I find. Out of personal experience we say that the Chief Justices who come from outside to different courts, are not aware of the lawyers and their merits i.e. merits of those who are practising there. And then I find that they depend on other sources for the purpose of selecting Judges. In the case of some of them in different High Courts, the selection has not been as desirable as it should have been.

Instead of transferring or superseding Judges, let this Government function properly, in selecting good Judges.

One more thing : now the Judges' service conditions are improved. Still, a controversy is there about the proviso to Article 25 (1). Let the Minister make it clear. I generally agree with Mr. Yadav that it is the situation. Let the practice of giving jobs to retired Judges stop here and now. This is one of the pernicious things which has crept into our judicial system. And the retired Judges and the retiring Judges are looking forward to employment. We know that very highly respected Judges have taken appointments soon after their retirement ; obviously, their selection had taken place while they were on the Bench. They must have been approached by Government and told : 'The next day after you retire, you will get this job'. Therefore, they were approached while they were on the Bench. This is a pernicious thing. I hope there shall be concerted efforts by all concerned to reduce the number of cases, to dispose of as many cases as possible, and keep down the number of cases in arrears.

Our Judges should also avoid the temptation of being super-Executive and super-Legislature also ; because now matter under Article 226 cases from 80% of the cases in any High Court, may of

the matters could have been avoided if the temptation to override Executive and Legislature in many of the matters had been avoided by the Judges.

Sir, I know while sitting in the Chair, you have your compulsions. I was also in the Chair for some time. These Bills will not stop the agony of the people. Let there be a concerned, sincere and serious attempt, cutting across political parties. It is not a political matter at all. But unfortunately, Mr. Bhardwaj gets upset when he goes to West Bengal and Karnataka. In non-Congress States, there is a greater problem. If he approaches the matter with seriousness, I know he can do something.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ ; I think you have no problem in West Bengal.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : I welcome the Bill entitled 'High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill', and fully support it. But I feel that the Bill should have been brought before the House much earlier. In any case, even though he may be late in placing the Bill before the House, I welcome the Bill.

The country expects justice from the Judges. But if they do not get the minimum facilities for comfort, it will be wrong to expect proper justice from these Judges. A certain atmosphere is needed, to think quietly and to write the judgement under peaceful conditions. Talented persons must be appointed as Judges ; but because of the miserable service conditions, talented persons are not agreeable to accept the office of the Judge. Many of them ; I don't say all of them. It is true that the government will not be able to give them the same money as the lawyers are earning in different Bars. But reasonable money should be given to them and better service conditions should be offered to them. Only then we can expect talented, reputed and respected people from Bars who will join the service of the High Courts and the Supreme Court as judges. For a judge,

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

It is not easy to consider a case with proper attention and take cognizance of the laws of the country and the different judgements given before them and come to a conclusion, to come to a decision. For all this process, a judge must have mental and physical comforts. So, it is welcome that service condition has improved through this Bill.

I would like to point out that in para 8 of page 5 in (b) it is stated that "Payable to the persons entitled thereto." It is regarding pension. I would like to say that it should be clearly stated about the people who are to get pension, particularly, I strongly feel that a pension for the widows should be there, because, otherwise, from our experience, we find in many cases in many places the widows do not get pension in time or properly. The talented judges do not have always—excuse me—talented wives; and they will be deprived of this pension for a long time unless specifically it is mentioned in this Bill.

I would like to suggest—I do not know whether it will be possible within the law or you should have a bye-law or something like that—that there must be some arrangement by which a judgement should be given within a certain time; it should not be after many years. Also I would like to say whether something can be done by which a case should not be adjourned again and again. The poor persons will suffer because quite often poor people go to High Courts and what happens is that their cases adjourn for months or for years. So, it would be helpful if along with service conditions you can do something for that, say, fix the number of adjournments; so many adjournments will be allowed, not more than that.

Here I would like to mention by taking this opportunity and requesting the government for the appointment of the judges in High Court and Supreme Courts that the number of judges should be more because we often say that a large number of cases are pending in the High Courts

because the number of judges is much less than it can be. So, I would suggest that you should evolve a system whereby the number of judges and the number of cases must coincide in certain point, whatever may be the system. Some system must be evolved; it cannot go on like this, years after years. Ordinary people are suffering on account of adjournments. I am not talking of the rich people; they have money; they can go to the courts any number of times; they do not care for the money also because they do not pay from their own pocket; the money is paid by the different companies. But what about ordinary people? They do not get justice for years together. It is not a question of whether you have to do it. Through you, I request the hon. Minister to provide some system whereby adjournments can be minimised.

Lastly, I would like to say that the service conditions of the District Judges of the provinces should be considered; may not be now; it should be considered; along with that, I would also like to suggest that the salary of the people connected with High Courts and the Supreme Courts should be revised; they should get their salary according to the standard they are required to maintain. With these words, I welcome the Bill and support it.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad):
Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Fifty-fourth) Amendment Bill, 1986 and the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986.

Sir, there is a mention of the salaries of the Chief Justice of India, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of High Courts and Judges of the High Court in Part-D of Schedule II of our Constitution. These were supplemented by the statutes, namely, the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1961 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1968 and these Acts were further amended in 1976.

At present the monthly salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is Rs.

5,000/- that of other Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts is Rs. 4,000/- per month and that of the other Judges of the High Courts is Rs. 3,500/- per month. In the Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986 under consideration of this august House, the monthly salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been proposed to be raised from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- per month and that of the other Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justices High Courts of India from Rs. 4,000/- to Rs. 9,000/- per month and that of other Judges of the High Court from Rs. 3,500/- to Rs. 8,000/- per month. I whole-heartedly welcome these amendments and support them. Actually speaking, increase in the salaries of these Judges was overdue since long keeping in view the fact that the same were fixed long time ago and during the last so many long years the value of the rupee has come down sizeable. The proposed increase is, therefore, the need of the hour and it is good that our Government have taken a right step at the right moment by bringing the amendment bills.

This should be appreciated from the point of view of the recent recommendations of the Central Pay Commission also, which has recommended higher salaries up to a limit of Rs. 9,000/- per month for certain categories of our Central Government servants.

I need not emphasize that the judiciary of any democratic country is the watch dog of the fundamental rights of its citizens and the courts are the temples of justice and those who administer them must be given not only much-deserved high respect but monetarily too they should feel comfortable so as to prevent them from falling prey to allurements to which a human being is, under forced circumstances, likely to yield.

But keeping in view the soaring prices and the extraordinary rise in the cost of living, I would strongly urge that the salary of the Judges should be made free from income tax so that the proposed increase may give real relief to them.

There is of course no gain saying of the fact that independence of the judiciary is a most important, integral and indispensable part of our entire constitutional edifice as a democracy is governed by the rule of law. Therefore, we have to take full care of those who administer it and I find that it is with this end in view that many more enhanced facilities relating to pensionary benefits including family pension, Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity—increase is from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- (as in the case of the Central Government employees) and provision of staff car and sizeable increase in sumptuary allowance, etc. have been proposed in the Bill, which we should fully welcome, endorse and approve.

I would, however, like to make a pertinent mention that the speed of administering justice should be accelerated as we generally find that the number of pending cases mainly writ petitions, appeals and revisions is much too high in the country as a whole. This must be attributed to the lesser number of judges as also the extraordinary delay in their appointment. I would urge that the situation in this regard may please be assessed and studied in its entirety and expeditious and concrete steps should be taken to combat it. We must keep in view that justice delayed is justice denied.

I share the views of the learned friends that the Government should make the justice cheap. Admittely, it is much too costly and beyond the reach of the poor people and the weaker sections of the society.

Kautilya had rightly said long time ago that a State which fails to give cheap education, cheap medical facilities and cheap litigation to its citizens, cannot be considered to be an ideal State. Hence, concrete steps must be taken to make justice as cheap as possible.

It would also be worthwhile to mention here that the posts of judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the country should be reserved for SC &

[Shri Ganga Ram]

ST communities according to the percentage of their population as in other Government services in the country, as now suitable persons from these communities are available in abundance.

In the end, with all respect for judiciary, I fully support the proposed amendment in the Constitution and also the High Court and Supreme Court (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill.

SHRIPRIYARANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah): I fully support the Bill. With rapt attention I was listening to the speech of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, a Member from the Communist (Marxist) Party. He was trying to make every attempt to say that the Bill is today the compulsion of the inefficiency of the Government, inflation and many things in many areas, economic and social philosophy, etc. I do not want to comment on his remarks now because of the shortage of time. But I would like to mention a few points.

I do not consider that the judiciary should be supreme in a country like this. I still hold the view that Parliament should be supreme and not the judiciary. It is the Parliament's intention that should be translated by the judiciary. I find a peculiar situation prevailing in the country. The President takes the oath in the name of the Constitution, the Ministers take the oath in the name of the Constitution and the judges also take the oath in the name of the Constitution. Having taken the oath in the name of the Constitution they are duty bound to the people of this country in their respective posts that they hold, to uphold not only the dignity of the Constitution but also to carry every word and interpretation as per the spirit of the Constitution. The very spirit of the constitution in its Preamble says that this country should go on the line of socialist economy to achieve socialism, to preserve secularism and unity of the country. But I wonder to see that there are courts in the country where the judges admit petitions against the Quran, having taken the oath in the name of the Constitution, and

create a problem in the society, which was ultimately confronted by the Government and the police power and earned good or bad name. I have seen in this very country a few months back, the court—though it is a lower court—having passed a judgement on the issue of Babri Masjid, at the same time having taken the oath in the name of the Constitution. I do not say that you build up a committed and motivated judiciary. But I only want to say that judges should not only give judgements but while giving judgements if they feel that there are issues which vitiate the atmosphere in the country for communal harmony or for national unity and social progress, they should mould their judgements accordingly. If they do not do so and still give the judgment, that judgment is a bad judgment and Parliament should have the guts to say that while we are increasing their salaries, we do not expect such things from the judges. There are a number of courts in Bombay and Calcutta where provident fund cases against Birlas, Goenkas, Tatas, Mafatlals and against many newspaper magnates are pending in the courts and judges hardly dare to give judgments within time. All these things are creating agony among the people. And when the agony starts, the Government go to confront them with the help of the police. And Parliament says that this Government is bad, that Government is bad and that we should not discuss judiciary; they are above board. I do not think so. It is the Parliament which is supreme.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee gave the example that perhaps in our country judiciary is the worst among other nations. I do not know about it. He is much more competent in this line. But I only request him to look at the trial of Mrs. Gandhi's murder. In spite of agony of the people, how the trial is being conducted and things are coming out in the press. And look at the trial of the 'Gang of Four' in China. A book has been published on that. Then you will understand how in India the judiciary is functioning and how it is functioning in other parts of the world.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee in his usual

professional style, while criticising the Government, did say many things about the motive of the Government. I would like to inform the House that while people feel that if 'X' government is not functioning well, 'Y' Government should be brought in that State—there are experiences also to show that—but in my State I can say that a revolutionary government is functioning which is having at his credit a judicial system without having a *Lok Adalat* till this date, without having a Legal Aid system prevailing in that State. And I am sorry to inform you that in the case of industry in the land, the judicial pronouncements, the injunctions are openly flouted and the police authorities are informed that they are not to respond to the injunctions, and if they want to carry out the orders, they are transferred. I can give hundreds of such examples if time is given to me. This is how the things are moving. I appeal that the so-called high salaried Judges should not look as onlookers while seeing the newspapers, they should intervene of their own. I know there are instances. Even four month back an incident took place—I do not like to mention the name—where the lower court passed a stricture in a rape case. In the night that judge was gheraoed by a mob and he was compelled to change his judgement in the presence of..... (Interruptions). I am not mentioning the name, Mr. Hanan Mollah. Why are you upset? Every time you are upset. I am not mentioning anybody's name. Sir, the crowd gheraoed the judge and the judge was compelled to change the stricture. He was compelled to open his court room in the late night and the next day morning, in the presence of the crowd, he had to swallow all the insult. This is how the judiciary is functioning in many parts. I did not mention the name and the place but this is happening. This is a bare fact.

AN HON. MEMBER : Was it published in the newspapers ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Yes, it was published. Therefore, I want

to know what do the Chief Justice of the High Court and other judges do. Is it necessary that every time people should go with the petitions and applications? What is the judicial wisdom as per the theory of Justinian? The judicial wisdom says that if a judge sitting in the court itself is sufficiently satisfied that something is happening contrary to the provisions of the law of the land, he can *suo motu* intervene. But that is not being accepted. That was the will of Mahatma Gandhi. That was the will of Babu Rajendra Prasad in the Constituent Assembly while framing the Constitution. But this is not being accepted. We all take oath in the name of the Constitution but in actual practice we do not accept it. Take, for instance, what Mr. Chatterjee has referred about the Chief Justice's remarks. If the Chief Justice feels that the judicial system is collapsing, before saying so he should first step down and argue the matter. It is not wise on his part to say this and to continue in the chair. I do not think so. I do not like to cast aspersions on any judge. I do feel our judiciary is good, but my only submission is that judiciary in the country is not being looked after. It is being looked after at the top but it begins from the bottom—the Munsif Court, the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, the Sessions Judge. They are to be looked after by the State Governments. While the Government and the Central Law Ministry are enhancing the salaries, gratuity and other things of the judges, I will submit to the Government that they cannot get good justice just by increasing the salaries of the High Court and Supreme Court Judges. They are taking care of the matter at the last stage. The nearest level where relief is available to the people is the lower court. But how the State Governments are functioning there? Just look at the fate of the Sessions Judges and the District Judges. They travel with the criminals in the same bus. They stand in the queues for hours together to catch the bus. No car, no facilities are available for them. Their housing conditions are very poor. And to avoid the fear of the crowd, they frequently seek transfers. What will be the

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsli]

fate of that section of the judges? You are caring only for 300 or 400 persons in the High Courts and Supreme Court.

I know that immediately after this Bill is passed, on the one hand, the Supreme Court and the High Court Judges will pay tribute to the Law Ministry but, on the other hand, the Sessions Judges, the District Judges, the Magistrates, the Sub-Divisional Magistrates throughout the country will consider themselves as a separate class. If they do not render justice at the grass-root, then justice will not come. So, you should immediately hold a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the Law Ministers of the State Governments to take care of them as you are doing in the case of High Court and Supreme Court Judges. Let the State Governments do it and reciprocate the same thing for the lower courts. With these words, I conclude and support the Bill.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I welcome this Bill to the extent that it increases the salary of the judges. But at the same time this shows the fallacy of the Government policy i.e. the present increase is to the extent of just double but in terms of money if it is calculated as per the Government's calculations and published data, it should go ten times. That shows the fallacy of the Government's policy in this matter. At the same time I would like to say, whenever the working class in this country were making demand for increase in their salary, that was not considered. Now the Government understands that there is need for increasing that also.

A seminar on Justice was conducted in Bangalore. Judges and lawyers participated. Law Minister also participated and his photograph is seen. There, a paper was presented by one of the judges about the present service conditions and how that affects in carrying out justice. The judges feel that their service conditions have got a serious repercussion in carrying out justice. This is a fact. What is the real position and also my friend pointed

out—the Chief Justice himself is lamenting on the deterioration of the judicial system in the country. Why? Can't the judges and judicial system be something very important which cannot be influenced and be impartial? If the Government brings forth the service conditions and situations by which the impartiality of the judiciary is maintained, the people will have confidence in the judges.

Shri Munsli was speaking about the judges behaviour. I thought that he was canvassing for the committed judges. This is what I could guess from his speech. Where there are pressure tactics to influence the judges, be with the Government or otherwise you will have to face the consequences, there cannot be impartiality. I urge that there should be judicial system which should keep them impartial. Judiciary should be fearless and impartial. For that purpose their conditions should be maintained.

To maintain impartiality I may suggest certain things. When a judge retires, he looks to the hon. Minister for future appointment. He is waiting in queue for his appointment in an Enquiry Commission or for the things which the Government is going to give. Such a judge will not give a verdict against the Government.

The main fight is between the Government and the individual. According to the present system in our country, the Government is a party like a private individual. If the judges depend for their future appointment on the Government, or for their required employment or for any other thing, he is a committed judge. I, therefore, urge that no retired judge be offered anything for future appointment. But he should be given proper pension and facilities to live and look after his family.

I, as a practising lawyer, have an experience of miscarriage of justice.

Near relatives of the judges practice in the same court. If anybody wants to have favour and if his wife or a son is practising there, it is a belief of the client that

if he goes to them he will get order in his favour. Can the Government do anything in this matter? Will the Government bring a code of conduct in this regard—no near relative of any judge will practice in that court.

There are several other things which are coming in this way. Judges after retirement start practising. The judges after their retirement from the High Court go for practice in the Supreme Court or other High Court or open private chambers. In certain cases they might have an occasion to give advice on which they themselves have given a verdict. After retirement practising before the same court should not be allowed.

All these things have deteriorated the judicial system in this country. I urge that you should bring forth a code of conduct for our judges and streamline the judicial process and should create confidence in the public so that our judiciary is impartial. Unless and until we change that, the system will face difficulties and our democracy will be seriously affected.

PROF N.G. RANGA : For the Government or the judges?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Surely they have also pleaded for these things; they themselves are also saying all these things. But Government have a role in it. We cannot forget it. Then Sir, I would like to point out that certain anomalies are there regarding their service conditions. They cannot be equated with other services. They should be kept in a higher realm and proper emoluments should be given to them. If things go at this tangent, then the public will lose the confidence in the judicial system. Thank God, so far that has not come. I pray that may not happen in this country and we keep our democratic principles alive. Today one judge told me about his experience. He was appointed as a Judge in COFEPOSA. He had a Secretary from the Government. Both of them go for the same job. His Secretary is a much junior officer but he gets Rs. 50 or so and as his daily allowance whereas the judge gets only Rs. 35. What a pity. No one has

so far looked into these matters. There should be proper living conditions for the judges so that they should not go astray.

I would like to submit another point that the accumulation of case files in various courts have adversely affected the administration of justice. I urge that there should be decentralisation of judiciary. There should be a Bench of the Supreme Court in the Southern States. Unless you decentralise this matter, unless you increase the number of judges in various high courts, unless you give some target for the disposal of cases, unless you have a proper monitoring system, then, justice cannot be done to the public. You should decentralise these things in a proper manner.

Yet another point I would like to point out is about where public loses the confidence of judges. One judge may give an order in a particular manner and another judge, in a similar matter, may give a diametrically opposite decision. By this, the public loses the confidence in the entire judicial system. This should be avoided. In what manner you can formulate, you can think about it. Another thing is this. When the Supreme Court admits a case on a question of law similar case should not be kept pending in any of the high courts. All such cases should be permitted to be filed before the supreme court or to whichever high forum it is pending. This will avoid duplication. The Civil Procedure Code should be amended so that duplication of law and contradiction of law is avoided. This is a very important point which I wish to bring to your notice.

In this connection I would like to point out that there should be an elaborate study of our judicial system and a codified law should be brought out since you are now bringing a law to give better amenities for the judges by changing their service conditions. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister in his opening remarks said that it will

[Shri Bholanath Sen]

attract higher emoluments, will attract better talents. Indeed higher emoluments ought to attract better talents provided the emoluments are really high. The salary has been increased to, say, Rs. 8000 for High Court Judges, but very often you can hear the complaints that the persons who have been selected as High Court Judges are not really competent enough and they have been appointed for reasons other than their efficiency. If inefficient people sit on the Bench delay is bound to occur. A matter will take days and days and sometimes months for being concluded so far as hearing is concerned and then, months and months—sometimes never,—a judgement takes to be written down. Now what is more important is the efficiency. How do you find out the efficiency? It is not the money. Money does not necessarily bring efficient people. Efficiency has to be found out by testing a man's talents and we have no other way but to find out what income-tax he pays. If a lawyers says that he is paying income-tax on an income of Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000, then obviously he has got some experience and if he is experienced, he will be able to do justice to the matter much more quickly than the other theoretical genius. People are interested in quicker justice and they must have more efficient people in the High Courts and the recruitment should be mostly from amongst the efficient lawyers who had succeeded in the bar. This salary should draw that amount of attraction. The method that is adopted now is that normally the matter of appointment has to go to the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice comes from another State, and he does not know anybody in the Bar. So, he recommends somebody, and then it goes to the Chief Minister and after it is processed in the Chief Minister's Secretariat, it goes to the Governor, and then it comes here and this takes a considerable time. By that time the interest of a person in becoming a Judge goes out and the man becomes two years older. This is a useless system and it has to be changed along with the increase in the emoluments and the attempt to make the post more attractive.

The other thing which is coming to my mind is this. By virtue of a decision or a direction given by the Supreme Court in Sampath Kumar's case, in the administrative tribunals a person who has been or is a Supreme Court Judge or a High Court Judge can be appointed. They will draw the same salary of Rs. 3500 or Rs. 4000 per month. Although they are qualified to become members of the administrative tribunal which is going to deal with thousands and thousands of cases which are being dealt with by the High Courts, will a rise in their pay not be considered? Then there will be heart-burning, there will be a complaint that the accumulation of arrears will go on, the employees of the Central Government will not get justice. So, this should also be considered.

The other thing is, Mr. Bharadwaj said just half-an-hour ago that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court does not want a number of Judges to be appointed in the Supreme Court because of the shortage of space. I read a Judgment of the Supreme Court the other day in which the Supreme Court said that a man should not run after justice, justice should be provided at his doorstep. If that is the law declared by the Supreme Court, I should think that in various places, as for instance, there is a demand from South stating why not a Circuit Bench or why not a permanent Bench. In the Calcutta High Court the entire building is absolutely vacant, nobody is sitting. So, why can't the Supreme Court have a Bench there?

So far as the direction with regard to administrative tribunals is concerned, nearer home tribunals should be instituted. So, why not the Supreme Court? A man has to come from Tamil Nadu, a man has to come from Arunachal Pradesh, a man has to come from other places like Gujarat to Delhi for the enforcement of his Fundamental Rights. It is totally meaningless to him. If for enforcement of the Fundamental Rights you have to come to Delhi, you are denying the Fundamental Rights by virtue of this very system to the individuals and to all.

The other thing is regarding Directive Principles. Article 39A of the Constitution says :

“The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice,”

Now, the system says, you cannot get the benefit unless you come to Delhi or unless you come to the Supreme Court.

15.00 hrs.

The application of article 32 so far as the Government employees are concerned, is about to go. Article 39A says :

“The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.”

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair.*]

I request the Law Minister to consider these aspects of the matter. In the public speeches which I have heard, he talks highly of that article. There should be no single lawyer going unemployed. Everybody should actually have brief and that will be given by rotation by the Government. Well that should be given effect to, if possible, at the earliest possible moment.

There is another aspect to the matter, i.e. judges in the districts. Most of the cases are decided by them, in the locality, namely by Munsif or subordinate judge or a judge. The jurisdiction of the district judge is equal to the jurisdiction of the High Court. The highest court in the land will be deciding the something. Now if the jurisdiction is endless, limitless like any other court in India, why should they not be considered for hike in their salary and better service conditions? I know, it is not the head ache of the Central

Government. But I am sure, with the good offices of the Law Minister, this can also be taken up at the bottom. Otherwise, what will happen is, there will be dependence of a judge of a judicial system upon the persons running the Government, upon their whims, and the separation of judiciary and executive will not function. It will merge into each other.

The last point I would like to mention is the arrears. There are tremendous amount of arrears, I know that; you know that and everybody knows that. It is in a scandal. We know it. We know justice delayed is justice denied. The Supreme Court says so. Everyone is saying so. But nothing is being done. The number of judges have to be increased and the justice must be provided at the doorstep of the citizens, particularly where the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution are concerned. Now, this guarantee we have to ensure to the citizens. We are the creatures of the Constitution—this Parliament. Of course, this is a different Bill. This is amendment of the Constitution. But everybody is a creature of the Constitution including the Supreme Court. Why can't we make arrangements for ensuring justice? We are talking about socialism. In the very Act, it has been said so. What is the preamble of the Constitution? I just quote the words and leave you to ponder over those words :

We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens ;

JUSTICE, social, economic and political ; etc. etc.

The first condition is “justice”.

So, we are dealing with that subject which is going to or trying to do justice. Let us make it more effective, not by amending this law alone. It is very good and I support it—but by taking further steps which are necessary to make the Constitution a living mechanism among

[Shri Bholanath Sen]

the poorest of the poor, among the millions of the Indians. That is my submission.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Sir, there are two approaches to the question whether there should be an increase in the higher salaried group. There is one approach that has been adopted by the Government that in order to insulate judges against the inflationary pressure, more salary is required for them and therefore this Bill has been brought forward.

There is another approach too. Mahatma Gandhi pleaded that there should not be much disparity in the income of the lowest paid and the highest paid. Mahatma Gandhi also canvassed that intellectual labour should not be treated at a higher pedestal as compared to manual labour.

Gandhi went to the extent of saying that earning of a lawyer and a carpenter should be alike. There should not be distinction on the ground that somebody is occupying high intellectual position and, therefore, he should get more. Any increase in the salary of higher income bracket might also increase the disparities in the income. Therefore, whether this approach to increase the salary for Secretaries and other highly paid officers and judges is consistent with socialist morality, is a question which should be pondered over by the Government at appropriate time. However, since the Government has brought this Bill to increase the salaries of judges, I am duty bound to support it. But when the Parliament increases the salaries and ensures better conditions of work, should the Parliament be not entitled to expect the judiciary to work towards social justice for all? Should we not expect that the judiciary should not stand as a road-block in the way of development of the country? I may point out that there are several development projects in the country like dams or brigades and many other things, even public undertakings that are obstructed on account of

injunctions granted by courts. If you improve the minimum wages of a category of workers, there is bound to be a writ petition and courts have sometimes tried to help employers by a stay of the wage revision. Similarly, several pieces of progressive legislation have been stayed. These powers of interim relief are utilised sometimes to temporarily voiden a statute.

We give some promise to the people at the time of elections. Then the Parliament or the State Legislative Assembly enacts the law to fulfil the promise. But the High Court or the Supreme Court grants stay of the operation of the law thus enacted. When we go back to the people after five years, we have no answer to the people except saying that the court has stayed the law. People would say "You gave promise to legislative something." We say "We passed the law but the court gave an interim injunctions." Recently a law was enacted to provide security of service to primary teachers and to provide for them adjudication machinery to resolve disputes regarding conditions of service in Gujarat State and the Supreme Court has given a stay of operation of the same that is the Primary Education Ordinance.

Is it not high time that the judiciary be made more responsive and more sive and more considerate towards the problems of poor people, the weaker sections and the more oriented towards ensuring social justice?

Questions of unemployment are raised. Parliament enacted a provision that there should be no closure of factories or industrial undertakings without the permission of the Government. However, the court, in the Exelwear case, struck down the aforesaid provision holding that right to close down one's business is a part of the fundamental right of the employer. If the Supreme Court considers that right of closing down an undertaking is a part of the fundamental right of the employer, how can we implement Directive Principles to provide employment to the unemployed? If this is the way the judiciary looks at the problem, I am

afraid, that while the Constitution is a dynamic instrument of change, the judiciary is the last bastion of *status quo*. Therefore, it is high time that we should try to reorient the judiciary with the able and eminent assistance of the Honourable Chief Justice of India whose views on social justice are well-known.

Prof. Cardozo described judiciary as an undemocratic institution. Firstly, judiciary is not elected. Secondly, it is not responsible to the people. I think in democratic India, the Parliament has a right to insist that judiciary must act in consonance with the spirit of Constitution which has been set out in the Preamble, that is to achieve socialism and to establish socialist, secular, sovereign republic in India,

Several things have been said about exercise of judicial powers. In this connection, I want to refer to observations made by District Judges Mehsana in Gujarat State while deciding a claim application lodged of father of a Harijan child who was killed in a ST Bus accident. What has the learned Judge said while deciding the case? 'It is a Harijan family. He would not be able to maintain the child. By the death of this child the Harijan father is relieved of his social obligation rather than he has suffered any distress.' I am pointing out from the judgment itself. This is the approach of some Judges quoting from the judgment :

"It appears that the present applicant is relieved of social obligation rather than he has suffered economic disaster by the death of the child, But as the applicant has undergone great pain, shock and sufferings for bringing up the child for 8 years, it would be just and proper to award Rs. 8000 plus Rs. 5000 on account of loss to the estate and loss of expectation of life and therefore, in all Rs. 13000 is awarded for the loss of the child."

It was submitted by the learned Advocate

for the applicant that the applicant is deprived of his only male child. But the Judge says that he is relieved of his responsibility. I do not want to say anything about this learned Judge. It is customary in the bar to address both the Advocate and the Judge as learned Advocate and the learned Judge. This learned Judge further says. 'On the contrary he is better off by the death of Dinesh Kumar as he has now to look after three children instead of four.' This is how the death of a Harijan child is treated by a court in Gujarat. This may be the situation in other States also. So, Sir, is it now high time for us, the Parliament to act and say that the Judiciary should be re-oriented. I also support what was stated by Mr. Das Munsi that Parliament should assert its sovereignty. Despite clear amendment in Art 368 which was necessitated by the Golaknath case judgement, the Supreme Court has in its judgment in Keshavanand Bharati case ruled that Parliament cannot alter the basic structure. We are a Parliamentary democracy. The parliamentary sovereignty should be restored. I earnestly urge on the learned Law Minister to take steps restoring parliamentary sovereignty by ensuring that the judgment in the Keshavanand Bharati case is reviewed. In any case in view of the latest 42nd amendment to Art 386 Parliament's power to amend the Constitution should be asserted.

Then, Sir, coming to the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the judiciary, I am sorry to observe that their representation is very miserable. I am told that there is no Scheduled Tribe judge in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. The Scheduled Caste representation is also very poor. Only a few are there. We should insist that in making appointments to the Supreme Court and the High Courts, due regard should be had to the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the minorities and due representation should be given to them.

There is a case in Ahmedabad concerning the riots of 1985. The accused had

[Shri Harooobhai Mehta]

to approach the Supreme Court for transfer of the case from one Judge to another in view of communal bias. In another case, a judge enlarged on bail some accused who were recently arrested in the connection with the case of burning six citizens alive during communal riots in Ahmedabad. This is simply shocking and shows want of social awareness of the Judges. I, therefore, submit that steps should be taken by us in order to ensure that Judges become more and more socially aware and the Judiciary also falls in line with the spirit of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister is replying at 4:30. So I request the members to be brief now so that all members can be accommodated.

Shri Natarajan.

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul) : On behalf of AIADMK I support the Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Bill and the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986. However, I would like to make some suggestions in this regard.

It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that these two Bills are introduced not only to minimise the inflationary pressures on them but also to attract the best talents in the country to man the Courts. The intention of the Bill is laudable but in effect it is not so.

We can see the salaries of judges. In the last Century, till the coming into force of the Constitution of India, the salary of the judge of a High Court was Rs. 4,000 ; the salary of the Chief Justice of a High Court was Rs. 5,000 ; the salary of the judge of the Federal Court was Rs. 5,000 ; the salary of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court was Rs. 6,000. In the Constitution, the salary of the judge of a High Court which was Rs. 4,000 has been reduced to Rs. 3,500 ; the salary of Rs. 5,000 which was given to the Chief Justice of a High Court was

reduced to Rs. 4,000 ; the salary of the judge of the Federal Court which was Rs. 5,000 has been reduced to Rs. 4,000 ; the salary of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court which was Rs. 6,000 has been reduced to Rs. 5,000.

The present Bill is fixing the salary of a High Court judge at Rs. 8,000, that of the Chief Justice of a High Court at Rs. 6,000, that of the judge of the Supreme Court at Rs. 9,000 and that of the Chief Justice of India at Rs. 10,000.

The Report of the Fourth Pay Commission has been laid on the Table of the House. Now we can see the salaries of the comparatively lesser cadre of officers, in other words, officers who are not so important as High Court or Supreme Court judges. The pay of the Deputy Controller & Auditor General was originally fixed at Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 ; his pay was subsequently fixed at Rs. 3,250 ; now, it has been raised to Rs. 8,000. The Inspector General of Forests was paid Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,500 : now his pay has been raised to Rs. 8,000. Army Commanders were paid Rs. 3,250 (fixed) ; now their pay has been increased to Rs. 8,000. The Director of CBI was paid Rs. 3,250 (fixed) ; now his pay has been raised to Rs. 8,000. The Secretary to Government was paid only Rs. 3,500 ; now his pay has been raised to Rs. 8,000. The pay of the Cabinet Secretary has also been raised to Rs. 9,000.

Therefore, we cannot say that the salaries of judges, which are now being raised, are very attractive and that will attract the best talents of the society. I think, the hon. Law Minister and the hon. Prime Minister have got great regard for judges. Somehow they have been misled by the Department to believe that the judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Court are to be paid distinctly higher salaries. But it is not so as we have seen just now. My point is that the salary increase being given to the judges is not so attractive as to attract the best talents in the society.

I request the hon. Law Minister to fix

the salaries as follows : A judge of High Court has to be paid Rs. 10,000. The Chief Justice of a High Court has to be paid Rs. 11,000. The judge of the Supreme Court should be paid Rs. 11,000. The Chief Justice of India should be paid Rs. 12,000.

Here I appreciate the hon. Law Minister for including Clause 3, namely, the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts may be determined by Parliament by law. We need not amend the Constitution for increasing the salaries subsequently. This is a very appreciable clause.

The subordinate judges are also doing a very good job. They are giving definitive judgments. Their salaries also should be in raised. A district judge should be given Rs. 6,000, a sub-judge should be given Rs. 5,000 and a district Munsif should be given Rs. 4,000. Then only we can expect standards and efficiency from the judges.

The pension given is very meagre. A minimum pension of Rs. 4800 should be given to the judges. The number of judges of the Supreme Court has been raised to 26 now. Originally in the Constitution it was only 8 judges. But now it has been raised. As many Benches as possible may be formed for the Supreme Court at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. To start with, a Bench for South India may be formed at Madras

I would request the hon. Minister to give effect to these suggestions and form a High Court Bench at Madurai as soon as possible.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, I rise to support both the Bills.

The salary of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts have remained static since 1951. This Bill proves the sincerity of the Government in giving a thrust in the area of judiciary. At the same time, I request the Government to see that the same yardstick is used to raise the salaries of the judges in lower courts also.

It is intended to attract the best talents to the judiciary, and the most important of all is to deliver quick justice. What is needed now is qualitative justice, not the quantitative. I want to say that the judgments are very lengthy at times. I do not want to comment on what should be the length of a particular judgement. But I would say that if judgements become very lengthy, judges will not find time for quick disposal of more number of cases.

You will not be surprised to hear that not only for months, but even for years the judgements are not delivered after being heard by judges. I think this matter ought to have been discussed in the conference of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court and other High Courts to see how best, soon after hearing of a case, the judgements are delivered.

It is generally said that justice delayed is justice denied. What is needed is that the judges should appear to be judicious. The principle is that not only justice should be done ; but also justice should appear to be done. So, judges should not attend such conferences where they will be drawn into controversy. That should be guarded against.

Much has been spoken about the judicial system. I think that about 90% of the problem depends on the judges. They should rise to the occasion and the Government cannot be blamed. In the system of appointment of judges there is nothing wrong. The consultancy system is there. The Supreme Court Chief Justice is consulted, so also the Chief Justice of other High Courts. What else should be done ? It is said that judges are being appointed keeping in view some political motives. In our country there are different party Governments in different states. It is not that a particular political party rules a particular State or the Centre for ever. So, the consultancy system which has been in existence since long is the best.

It is said that the transfer of High Court judges is not necessary. At the same time one of the Hon. Members said

[Shri Somnath Rath]

that the relatives of the judges should not practice in that very court. So, the transfer of judges is the only remedy to enable the relatives of a particular judge who may also be eminent lawyers to practice in a court presided by a judge outside that State. Besides bringing about national integrity it will also put an end to local bias, prejudices, likes and dislikes. It is necessary that judges should be transferred. It will help in unitary nature of the judiciary in the country.

Sir, the traditions have to be maintained by the judges only. The judges must take care to see that the tradition is maintained. At this juncture I would like to say that since the aim of the Government and the judiciary is that justice should be taken to the door-step of the common man it is necessary that the High Courts must have circuit courts and permanent benches at different places. In this connection I would suggest that Orissa High Court permanent bench should be set-up at Bahrampore in the southern part of Orissa. Lok Adalats and legal aid has given some relief to the common man. It has become very costly for a common man to pursue the litigation upto Supreme Court. Of course, the Supreme Court even on receiving letters by post is taking judicial action and giving remedies. In these circumstances I support these Bills.

Another aspects of the Bill is that in future it is not necessary that we should amend the Constitution because power has been given to the Parliament to increase the salary of the judges in future.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole House is in favour of this Bill. The only complaint is that it has taken a very long time for the Government to come forward with this Bill. Since at long last they have come forward with this Bill I am in favour of this but I have to say : many things for and against the way in which the judges have been behaving and allowed to function in our country.

Three or four points have been made

by our friends. I would like to make a brief reference to them. My friend from Kerala—I think he is a Communist—has made a good suggestion that there should be a code of conduct. But who has to formulate this code of conduct ? It should not necessarily be Government. Certainly Government can be consulted. The judges of the Supreme Court, their Chief Justice in consultation with the Chief Justice, High Court should formulate it. The Government should also be brought in for consultation and they should give final shape to it but I do not think it would be proper to leave it entirely to the Government.

Secondly, there should be more benches. That point has already been made by Members. Several times we have been raising this question during the Question Hour. There are several States like U.P., Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and so on where there is need for more than 2 benches in addition to the principal seat of the High Court. These should be considered by the Government very seriously.

My hon. friend from Gujarat has made a good suggestion. It is not that the Government has been indifferent to do. There has been some High Court judges recruited from among the Harijan lawyers but the number is not enough. More attention has got to be paid to it. More Harijan lawyers should be given an opportunity of qualifying themselves so well that they would be considered good enough to be chosen as judges of the High Courts and eventually of the Supreme Court also. Similarly, there are a good number of lawyers who specialise in labour laws before the Labour Tribunals and so on. Some of them should also be given an opportunity of coming to the High Courts.

Then, there are women. More and more cases are coming up in regard to women regarding crimes against women, rights of women, grievances of women etc. Should we not have some women on our High Courts ? We have, but here and

there only; that is as a kind of decoration only. We should have more of them. They represent fifty per cent of our population. Surely I do not mean that you should have fifty per cent of women among judges, but there should be more of them at the High Court level and the Supreme Court level.

Then, I have a great grievance against the manner in which the appointment of judges is being made; not the manner, I leave it aside, but the delay that is being caused. Why is it that there are so many vacancies? Surely, anyone connected with the question of appointing these judges should be proud of the fact that he rises to the occasion, does not allow time to go on accumulating and the arrears also go on accumulating. They should pick and choose the best possible people, according to circumstances. And yet our Law Ministers have been amiss. There is so much delay between the Supreme Court and the Law Minister, as also the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Between these great institutions, this delay is being caused. Let them look at that themselves. Many people go on saying that there are political reasons also. That is the most important thing. Any Law Minister would only be too glad to fill up as many vacancies as possible, so that he can fill up these courts with their own party judges, but something else is happening. What it is, I cannot say, I am not a judge, I am not a lawyer. Therefore, I cannot go into this particular matter in detail.

Then, my friend Shri Das Munsi has raised a very important point. I was shocked what he has said that a judge was forced to change his judgement because of gherao, local influence, political and social and so on. Similar things might be happening at the district level also. Therefore, first of all they should be provided with necessary security from the district level right upto the Supreme Court. Certainly, the appointment of district judges should not be allowed to be the prerogative of the State Government and the State level High Courts only. The Supreme Court should also be brought

in at some stage or the other, in some degree or the other. How, I leave it for the experts to decide. The appointment of district judges as also subordinate judges and all these people should not be left to the tender mercies of local, communal, caste-wise and other considerations, prejudices and politics.

As you know, it is not one-party Government; several parties are there in different States. They would be having different views also. Therefore, we have got to guard ourselves against that kind of things by taking sufficient care in regard to their appointment.

Then, the appointment of Tribunals. The number of these Tribunals is growing and is likely to grow in future for various purposes, incometax, labour questions, industrial questions and so on. Who are to be the members and chairmen of these tribunals? Therefore, I do not want that there should be a ban on the retired judges being appointed to the tribunals. My hon. friend from Kerala said that they can be members, but they should not be made chairmen. I do not know the rights and wrongs of that particular distinction that he has made. Retired judges should be welcomed to serve on the tribunals.

There should be privileges for the judges. Today, they do not have any special privileges except that we cannot criticise them by name. Beyond that they do not enjoy any privilege. Certain facilities like privilege of security and housing, etc. should be provided for them. In most cases they do not have even their own houses at the district and even high court level. Why should they be going about begging for these small things? They should be looked after well. Similarly, so far as the personal and family conveniences are concerned (they may go on growing or lessening from place to place and time to time), special care should be taken to see that these gentlemen who are appointed as judges are properly protected, socially respected and provided with a kind of immunity from

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

the exigencies of social and other boycotts, *gheraos* and so on.

Lastly, I am very anxious about the problem of arrears. I do not know how these arrears are going to be stopped. It is for the Law Minister. We have had a number of Law Ministers in the past, who had great experience. And yet, they had not been able to tackle this question. This issue assumes great importance from the point of view of the general public and especially the clientele. Something has got to be done urgently within a year or two. Let them have consultations with the Chief Justice and let them come to a decision and take all possible steps to see that the arrears do not go on accumulating. It can be done only by increasing the judges. If you go on increasing the number of judges, then can one Chief Justice be able to maintain peace among the growing number of judges? Or should there be Deputy Chief Justice? Otherwise, there should be an order of precedence, one, two, three, like that from the Chief Justice to downwards so that they would be able to distribute among themselves the duty of maintaining proper discipline, decent observance of conventions and canons of proper behaviour.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to repeat what has already been said. I have to mention three to four points. Some Opposition Members have said that there has been substantial increase in allowances of the judges. They have specially mentioned the provision regarding 150 litres of petrol, proposed to be given to them over and above the staff car. These days we also maintain cars and therefore, we know that 150 litres of petrol is much. I would rather say that instead of 150 litres, they should be given 250 litres of petrol. When we are increasing the salaries and social status of judges, they should also get 250 litres of petrol.

It is proposed that a Sumptuary Allowance of Rs. 500 to Chief Justices of

High Courts and Rs. 300 to Judges should be given, but it is very meagre. This is not sufficient at all. Therefore, I propose that the Chief Justice of Supreme Court should be given Rs. 1250 and the judges should be given Rs. 750. Apart from this, I also request that since these people have to study a lot, therefore, they should be paid Rs. 1000 p.m. for purchasing books and magazines against receipts.

Now I come to the real issue. It is my personal experience that there is much corruption in the High Courts today. I can say from my own experience of 3-4 High Courts that judges decide between themselves that A's son will plead cases in B's court and B's son will plead cases in A's court. Needless to say that there is malpractice involved in this process. If some newspaper tries to expose this, all the judges gang up and harass and destroy that paper unitely. It has happened in 3-4 high courts. I do not want to mention their names. They summon a lawyer and ask him to file a case against the said newspaper. This sort of corruption prevails there. When the owners of the newspapers reach there they seek adjournment of the case repeatedly. They get the case adjourned for as many as 20 times and in this way they harass and ruin the owners of the newspapers.

What I mean to say is that if any newspaper files such a case, the House should make a legislation whereby such cases are heard in the Supreme Court, instead of those High Courts. A rule should also be framed to prohibit the son or the daughter-in-law of the judge to practice in that court. I have got concrete instances but I do not want to mention them here. If any case of corruption comes into light, its hearing should take place in the Supreme Court instead of the courts where this case was brought to light. This is a serious matter and it is high time that the House considers it. In my opinion the supremacy shown to the judiciary is improper, actually, only parliament is supreme and nobody else should be allowed to enjoy the same.

Today, an ordinary citizen has to go from pillar to post in order to get justice.

Time has come when the collective will of the people is honoured rather than some intricate cases of law.

It is a well known fact that an ordinary person is mortally afraid of going to a court. In Bihar, if some one wants to curse somebody, he says that may that fellow be ruined by entry of doctors and lawyers in his house.

I feel that the legal system is so defective that the general public is being ruined by it. There are so many pending cases about which much has already been said in the House many times. Government may create Lok Adalats or Special Courts but the pending cases must be disposed of, because so far nothing has happened in this regard. Litigants never get justice from the courts, I suggest that Government should have a practical approach in this regard so that people may get speedy justice. If people do not get justice, what is the use of such judicial system.

I am raising a very important issue and therefore, I should be heard with attention. It should be heard in the context of what has happened in Poona. In Bihar there are more dreaded criminals than in Punjab. In Bihar, the criminals are so hardened and bold that they cut a man into pieces in broad day light and do not even run away. Instead, they roam about fearlessly in society. Firstly, they are not arrested and even if they are arrested, they are released within a day. Once, I asked a judge as to why they are released, he told me that otherwise they would kill him after they are released from jail because he did not have any security. Therefore, I want that those judges should be provided security while in service and even after their retirement. They cannot dispense justice in a proper manner till they have fear in their minds. Government should consider it seriously.

Government have taken a welcome step by increasing the pay and allowances of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. But, I also request you

to increase the pay and allowances of the subordinate judges as well.

With these words, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on this Billon High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Condition of Service) amendment Bill 1986. This is a welcome Bill ; but this ought to have been brought in earlier than today, because it is the urge of the times that such a Bill should be brought.

It is the Judges who decide the fate of the case of a citizen in our country. The definition of Government in a democratic country like ours has been enunciated by Abraham Lincoln : "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people". And the Government stands on three pillars, viz. legislature, executive and judiciary. The legislature makes laws ; the executive executes them, and the judiciary administers justice.

But in our country, how many people are getting justice from the courts ? People at the village levels do not get justice. People having means can go to the courts and get justice, but people having no means cannot do so.

Judges, especially High Court Judges and Supreme Court Judges, are appointed mostly on political considerations. That is why a common man does not get justice. When a litigant goes to a particular court, and if he belongs to an Opposition party and if the Judge does not like him or the political party to which he belongs, he will not get justice. This is happening in our country.

Parliament makes laws, but it is the judiciary which decides whether it is a good law or a bad law. But if a Judge belongs to a particular party which is in power, he will not struck down the law, even if he knows that that law is a bad law which is not in conformity with the pro-

(Shri Bhadrewar Tanti)

visions of the constitution. So, while appointing Judges, Government should take note of this suggestion, viz. that impartial and most efficient persons alone should be appointed as judges who can administer justice without fear and favour, and that no person should be appointed on political considerations.

We are talking about salaries, paraphernalia and other service conditions of Judges. But at the same time, we must see how our countrymen, our industrial workers live. What is the condition of the industrial workers now? Are the industrial workers getting justice? There may be a worker who is getting Rs. 10 per day. He cannot go to the court, and he cannot seek justice. His cry for justice is a cry in the wilderness. You must look into the living conditions of poor men.

What is the impression of the common man now, about the judiciary? The common man has got no impression about the judiciary, because even if he goes to the court, it is a futile exercise. He does not get justice. Even after they are dead, poor people do not get justice, because of the procedures involved. It is the urge of the times that we must see that the procedures are simplified. Lengthy procedures of industrial courts and labour courts cannot render justice to the poor workers.

For the People of Assam justice is very far. A poor man from Assam cannot come to Delhi and seek justice. The accepted principle of the government is that justice should be at the door of the litigants. Why can't a Bench of the Supreme Court be in Guwahati? Why can't a Bench of the High Court be in Dibrugarh? I demand that a Supreme Court Bench at Guwahati and a High Court Bench at Dibrugarh should be set up immediately.

Their salary is being increased so that the poor man should get justice, a common man, a poor citizen should get justice; and no appointment of a judge should be made on political consideration.

At present the cases are being piled up in all the High Courts and the Supreme Court for disposal because government do not appoint judges in the place of those judges who are being retired because they do not get their own suitable party men for years together. It takes a lot of time. What about the poor men whose cases were filed a long time ago? Even the cases of industrial workers after 10-15 years are not being decided. Now, the government is duty bound to see that justice is not delayed; it should be expedited; and government should take immediate steps for early disposal of their cases so that they have faith in the judiciary.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): I support this amendment Bill which has been brought before the House to improve the quality of our judiciary. When we talk about the quality of judiciary, we very often give importance to the independence of judiciary feeling that our judiciary is more committed to the political parties. We find that politicians are becoming judges and judges are becoming politicians. I am not against politicians becoming judges, because it is from my State Kerala that the Law Minister of the first Communist Government Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer was later appointed as judge of the Kerala High Court and then the Supreme Court. But we can find out that he had kept all the dignity of the judiciary. When persons are recommended to the post of a judge, we should always keep in mind their ability, character and other things. Here what we are finding is that many of our political parties who cannot send their staunch supporters to the legislatures, they are recommending them to the judiciary. But my point is that those people who are competent should come to the judiciary. Now, when a person is recommended for the post of a judge, it should not be on political support; it should be on the basis of his qualities and character. There are lawyers who represent smugglers and tax evaders; when their names are suggested, but before a final decision is taken, you should think twice about them.

I am not telling that they should be rejected, but the matter should be thought twice, at least.

Many of our Judges are members of the societies or clubs where the smugglers, the tax evaders are also members. A time has come when we should think about the conduct of the Judges from which part this code of conduct should come, the code of conduct has to be formulated, and it has to be thought of, whether it should come from the Government's side or whether it should come from the judiciary itself. Anyhow, a time has arisen when we should think about the code of conduct of the judiciary.

When we think about the judiciary, we should not think only about the Supreme Court and the High Courts. We should think about the lower courts; not only the Judges but the other people who are connected with the working of the judiciary, or the judicial system, and a code of conduct for the entire judicial system has to be thought of.

When we are thinking about the policemen or police force, we are not thinking of any individual policeman, or when we think of the armed forces, we are not thinking of the Generals, but we are thinking of the entire force, so also when we are thinking about the judiciary, similarly, we should think of the entire judicial system, starting from the lower court to the Supreme Court.

There is a suggestion to start an all India Judicial System. I think it is high time—and there have even been discussions in the country about the all India Judicial Service and a time has come when we should think firmly about it.

Another suggestion is regarding the Judges in the High Courts. There has been a practice, or there has been thinking, that at least one-third of the Judges and the Chief Justices of the High Courts should be from the other States. I think that has to be followed because a feeling is there—as my hon. friend Shri Thampan Thomas has mentioned—that

the relatives of the judges they get more briefs, because they think that if a relative of the judge is given a case, they may win the case. In order to avoid such feelings and in order that the people are made to feel that justice is met, it is better that at least one-third of the Judges of the High Courts and the Chief Justices of High Courts are appointed from outside that State.

Another point is, that some of the lawyers who are concentrating their work on a particular subject like tax, or somebody else on criminal law, when they become Judges, they should be given cases on subjects in which they have specialized. What we find in many cases is that some judges are given cases on subjects in which they have not specialized or they find that they are given a new subject.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM
in the chair]

Regarding refresher courses for the Judges, a person when he is appointed as a Judge, continues as a Judge and there is no refresher course. There should be some way of their knowing what is happening in the country, the social changes, the legal changes, the political changes. The Judges should be made aware of all those things, by some kind of in-service or refresher courses.

Sir, the present legal system is suitable only to the rich. The fees that has to be paid, or the fees that has to be given to a consulting lawyer, is so huge, that an ordinary man cannot go to a court of law. So, my suggestion is that the system has to be made in such a manner that the poorest of the poor in the country should have the facility to go to the court for justice.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the two Bills introduced by the hon. Minister. Since 1976, no major change has been brought about in the service conditions of the

[Shri K.N. Pradhan]

Judges and it was the need of the day, which is being met through these Bills. I, humbly want to submit that there might be some objections regarding the conduct of some judges but we should also not forget that even with these drawbacks it is the judiciary of this country which has generated faith in the hearts of the public for justice. Today when it is said that democracy has deep roots in this country, it is also not wrong to say that judiciary has made a significant contribution thereto. We should chalk out our future programme with a view to increase its prestige and allow it to work smoothly within its limits. An objection was raised just now as to why they should be provided with a car and 150 litres of petrol? In my opinion they should be given at least this much credibility that there should be no limit of 150 litres. It should be left to their discretion to use whatever quantity of petrol they want. The general public, generally, is affected most by the subordinate courts in the Judicial system. Very few of the poor people reach the High Courts and the Supreme Court. I do not understand why the Central Government is reluctant to set up benches of the High Courts. High Court benches at some places should certainly be set up at the earliest. For instance, all the State capitals which do not have High Courts or its Benches, must have their benches. Bhopal the capital of Madhya Pradesh neither has a High Court nor a bench. Similarly, for bigger States and far-off places like Chhatisgarh which is far away from Jabalpur, a bench should be located at Raipur. Government should set up such benches so that people may approach the High Courts at least. Even 39 years after independence, we have not been able to streamline our judiciary. Today, when there are services like IAS and IPS in the country, why can we not have a judicial service. Why can it not be created so that difficulties could be overcome. So far as the pay-scales of subordinate judges are concerned, as far as I know a committee was formed at the conference of the Chief Justice held last year. More than a year has passed. Would hon. Minister inform us about the action taken

on the recommendations of that committee? Why do we not implement those recommendations? If we do not raise the status and authority of the subordinate courts, we won't be able to create confidence in them. Today, the situation in districts is such that the district judges have to go to the collectors repeatedly to get accommodation for themselves. In the present situation, the IPS officers and Deputy Collectors get bungalows whereas the judges get small quarters and that too after much ado. I feel that separate allotment of houses should be made for the Judiciary and the Supreme Court and High Courts should themselves get the houses constructed for their staff and make the allotment. It will raise their status. Junior officers have jeeps and cars but our judges go on bicycles or on foot. In the districts, the District Judges have to go to other courts for inspection. They go by bus, they get bus fare and Rs. 25 as D.A. It does not enhance the dignity of the Judiciary. Similarly, it was said for judiciary that justice delayed is justice denied but I may tell you that inspite of setting up Lok Adalats a very large number of cases are pending in the courts. In Madhya Pradesh the High Court has fixed certain norms according to which one judge should dispose of at least one case a day and if it is a murder case, it should be decided in four and a half days. But, the cases are not disposed of according to norms whereas the number of fresh cases being registered there is three-fold. That is why 80 per cent cases remain pending there. Therefore, it is necessary that the number of judges should be increased. Judges are not provided even stenographers. Police also is a main hurdle in giving speedy justice. The police have a good excuse in the name of law and order. Attendance in courts is necessary but it is not so. There is a statutory provision that no culprit can be kept in police custody for more than 24 hours but he is not produced in court on the pretext of law and order.

The question about the security of judges was raised here. It for some particular purpose, a separate arrangement is

made for police in the judiciary such as implementation of summons, that will be quite beneficial and cases will be disposed of early.

People think that if our judicial system is not improved at a time when we have Shri Ashok Sen as Law Minister and Shri Bhardwaj as Minister of State for law : then even if we enter the 21st Century, our judiciary will remain in the 20th century and we will have to suffer for this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am tired of waiting. In the same way the cases are filled in the courts but remain pending for a long time. I had told earlier that this should be referred to the Select Committee.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not called you, Mr. Daga.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the two Bills that have been moved by our Law Minister. Indeed, these Bills were long overdue. There has been such a considerable delay in bringing these Bills that doubts have even been created as to whether the Government was serious, with respect to this problem of improving the salaries and the conditions of service of our judges. However, we now have the Bill after all this delay and we support the Bill.

I rise only to make one or two points with respect to them. In the first place, I must draw the attention of the Government to the fact that lately there has been a considerable increase in the electricity bills of our judges because of security requirements. Because of security requirements, they have to maintain or keep lights in their lawns or compounds throughout the night. This additional burden is upon them. I do not know whether the Government has taken that into consideration. I understand that there is an increase in the sumptuary allowance. But that apart, it is because of the considera-

tions of security that this considerable increase in the electricity bills of our judges also needs a particular allowance in connection therewith.

There is another point which I say subject to my being corrected. I understand that the gratuity limit in the case of senior officials of the Government, not all, but senior ones has been raised to Rs. 75,000/-. If that is correct, then it would be rather inadvisable to keep the limit in the case of Judges to Rs. 50,000/-. That discrepancy needs to be removed.

A point that has already been raised here is about the arrears of cases and the delay that takes place. We all know that 1.40 lakh cases are pending in the Supreme Court and over 14 lakh cases are pending in the different High Courts as on 30.7.1986. The whole thing now requires are-look.

There is a delay in the appointment of judges. As on 1st July, 1986 there were 11 vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court. As on 25th July, 1986 there were 64 vacancies of judges were in different High Courts.

What I want to submit is that we need to have a proper view of the functioning of the entire judiciary. We are told that this is the Government that works faster. I really wish it works faster and works faster for the sake of the nation in matter of appointment of judges and so on and so forth.

The hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee has already dealt with that point. I do not want to elaborate upon it further. But there should be some process by which you should anticipate the vacancies that are going to take place and accordingly move faster to see that these vacancies do not continue for so long.

There is a great need to improve the administration of justice in our country. The entire judicial system needs a re-look in order that we have speedy justice and in

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

order that we have justice within the reach of the common man and within the reach of the poor man. From this point of view the entire judicial system should be re-looked. I think the matter has been entrusted to the Law Commission. Let us hope we hear from the Law Commission in the near future. But the question of improvement of the judicial system, as I said, of the administration of justice brooks no further delay.

If you permit me, I will say that there are so many things that are happening today. The text of the judgement do not agree. This is the problem. In the Shah Bano case, for example, the text of the judgement in the certified true copy issued by the Court did not tally with the text as published in the All India Reporter. It is shocking. How did I discover it? In our Parliament library a certified true copy is there. The Librarian was pleased to obtain it for the Members of Parliament from the Law Department. That was kept in the library for us to study. I did a lot of study in that case and I found that in the paragraph where Quran has been quoted and in the opening sentence of that paragraph, at least one important sentence in text of the certified true copy issued by the court did not agree with the sentence given in the AIR. How did this happen? It is shocking. I do not think it has ever happened in our country. At what stage it happened, I do not know. I submit this with all respect and humility. I have given my papers to my lawyer. Therefore, I could not read out. I also do not want to take the time of the House. Let the Government enquire about it. Something should be done to see where all these lapses take place. Otherwise, even the credibility of our judicial system will be eroded. Such things should not happen.

In deference to your bell, I will conclude by saying that I believe that the Jaswant Commission Report has been submitted to the Government in April, 1985. It is a report with respect to the setting up of more High Court Benches.

I would appeal to the Government to expedite its decision on the various recommendations of this Report. Indeed, there is need for a Bench of the Supreme Court in the South. Why should all the people come right up to Delhi where we are having a lot of security problems also? Let the courts be within the reach of the common man.

AN HON. MEMBER : A Bench may be in Madras.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I will like it to be put in Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala. But that is a different thing. My point is this. In the South there should be a Bench of the Supreme Court.

And finally, Sir, I am thankful to the Law Minister for having told the House that something will be done with respect to the salary and conditions of service of the subordinate judiciary. I hope that the Government will move faster because if these things take a long time, then, as Lord Keynes says : "In the long run we are all dead." Let the case of subordinate judiciary and court staff be considered and necessary improvements in their salaries be effected.

With these words I support the two Bills which have been brought forward by the Government.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Bill and I congratulate the Prime Minister and the Law Minister for taking decision to bring these two Bills at this stage. It is a Bill which is long due. The entire judiciary was one on this Bill.

The Fourth Pay Commission report has been published. The Fourth Pay Commission has recommended changes in the pay scales of the Central Government employees. Subsequently the hon. Speaker of this House has appointed a Committee for suggesting a radical change in the pay scale of the staff of Parliament. I think there is not a single member in this august House to oppose the Bill.

My time is very short. I am saying some points which may not strictly be within the four corners of the Bill. I deviate from the real subject of this discussion. We are talking about delay. We are talking about accumulation of cases. Unless and until we simplify our law I am afraid that in future this problem cannot be solved. Since the British time, we are following the Anglo-Saxon law. Until and unless we take immediate steps to simplify the law, in future the accumulation of cases will be more and there is no point in blaming the judges or the judiciary for this accumulation. We are marching towards the 21st century. We are changing our technology. We are changing our system of education. We are changing everything in terms of the 21st century. What is the use of keeping on with the laws or the 18th century? Why should we not radically change and codify the law? This is my request to the hon. Law Minister.

Another important point. With a heavy heart, I am stating this. Regional language has to be introduced in the High Courts. The clients, those who come to the Courts, feel that they cannot understand the proceedings when their fate is being decided by them. They don't understand English. They cannot understand what is going on. He cannot follow the procedure. This is the position after 40 years of Independence. I know we do not have a link language. Not that I am opposing it, but this has to be considered. When I meet my clients, I feel very sad because they cannot follow the proceedings, evidence and everything is going on in English and nobody follows. Time has now come. We are now in 1986... (Interruptions). There is no improvement with respect to High Courts. I request the hon. Minister to visit the High Courts. We are thinking of changing the service conditions of the Judges. But what is the condition of the High Courts and sometimes even of the Supreme Court? In what atmosphere we are practising and the litigants are coming. This is a very very bad thing. If anybody comes to any High Court, he will find what is the condition

and what is the atmosphere there. There is no improvement. I do not know whether the State Government is responsible for it or the Central Government is responsible.

The third thing is about the speedy disposal of cases. I think the computer has to be introduced in the High Courts. There are so many cases which involve the same point. So, why not some cases are sorted out by the computer so that thousands of cases can be disposed of quickly? One does not have to wait for a long time to get some judgment delivered long ago if there is a computer.

The Judgments are either handwritten or typed. Why not we introduce xerox copy system so that we can get the correct copy of the order without having the doubt of any manipulation? If you can introduce xerox copy system there cannot be any manipulation. One of my learned friends raised this point. So, this sort of manipulation can be avoided by introducing xerox copies.

Regarding the appointment of Judges, generally it is delayed and that should be expedited. But one thing, Sir. Income-tax returns and large practice should not be the criteria for appointment of Judges. All that glitters is not gold, one has to remember this. One has to see the quality of Judges. (Interruptions). Nowadays we are getting the Chief Justice from outside the State. So the usual explanation is that the Chief Justice does not know which lawyer is talented. If there is any unwritten law about this, that has to be changed. The seniormost Judge of that particular Court has to be taken into confidence before nominating any Judge so that the seniormost Judge can advise the Chief Justice who comes from outside the State. Income-tax return is not a proof of the talent of a particular individual.

The salaries of the Judges of the lower courts are not to be lightly taken. In each Union Territory the Central Government definitely has the right to increase the

[Shri Asutosh Law]

salaries and service conditions of the lower judiciary. If it is done, and I am told it has already been done and there is disparity between the salaries and conditions of service of lower judiciary in Delhi and those of other Union Territories. But this has to be done in respect of all Union Territories. Even we can insist on our State Governments to improve the conditions of service and increase the salaries of the subordinate judicial officers because they are also discharging their duties equally. Their condition is very bad. Can you think of a Judge who is trying a case involving lakhs of rupees travelling in a bus in that place? So, this factor has to be taken into consideration and their miseries have to be realised so that the service conditions of lower judiciary may be improved.

With these words, I support this Bill and I think this long awaited Bill is a very timely one. We are waiting for this Bill and in future this will end stagnation. We must remember that with the advance of time the price index will shoot up. This Rs. 8000 for the High Court Judges and Rs. 9000 for the Chief Justice and Rs. 9000 for the Supreme Court Puisne Judges and Rs. 10000 for the Chief Justice of Supreme Court will not be final. So from time to time we must consider so that we can get the best talent for the judiciary which is the most fundamental and most important factor of democracy and those serving the country—their condition and their future condition should be considered and in future, whenever the price index goes up, I hope the Government will again consider increasing their salary and improving the service conditions of Judges.

With these few words, I support these Bills.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Supreme Court works for not more than 182 days in a year. I do not say that their salaries

should not be increased and I am not opposing it. It is being repeatedly said that their pay will be Rs. 10 thousand but I am of the view that if other amenities are also taken into account, their total emoluments will be Rs. 30 thousand. I have no objection to that. They may get Rs. 30 thousands but will Shri Ashok Sen assure us that after giving this much, the country will get cheap justice? I want to point out and Shri Ashok Sen also knows, that good lawyers earn Rs. 30 thousand per day and they do not want to become judges in the courts. Very good lawyers and those who belong to good families are not interested in becoming judges in the courts. Therefore, only those people who are not able and brilliant become judges in the High Courts as well as the Supreme Court. If judges in the Supreme Court or the High Courts work sincerely, there is no reason why such large number of cases remain pending for admission in these courts? These can be decided on the spot. A tired man of 60 becomes a judge of the Supreme Court. He goes to the court tired and is unable to work. He gets himself massaged in the morning and comes and sits in the court and he does not know which case he is going to hear. He does not do his home work. When I used to practise in the court, the judges used to come after studying all the documents. He used to put one or two questions to the lawyer and asked them to give a reply. Now-a-days, our judges do not study cases at home and do not do any home work. They deliver very good speeches outside and want to see their names published in newspapers. You may increase their salaries upto Rs. 10,000 but at the same time it should be ensured that they provide justice to the people too.

16.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I want to tell this House that a very large number of cases have piled up in the High Courts, District Courts, Civil Courts and in Munsif Courts and the common

man does not get speedy justice. We are all aware of this. Nobody can awaken a person who is feigning to be asleep. Shri Ashok Sen knows all these things. He too has practised. A lawyer charges Rs. 3,500 for one hour, whatever Government want to pay them is a different thing. But the judicial system is not going to improve thereby. The people have lost faith in the judicial system of the State. The people have come to the conclusion that they do not get justice in the courts. One who has money can get justice. In courts too corruption is rampant. With whatsoever honesty one may say, the fact of the matter is that judges are neither efficient nor honest. Government may hold a test and appoint those persons as judges who are brilliant and whose record is good and who are experienced as well as good workers. Only then will we be able to get justice.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As already announced, the Law Minister is to reply at 4.30 p.m. Now it is 4.30. I can accommodate only one or two more Members and I request them to cooperate and mention only the points—because the Minister has to reply and we have to pass the Bill today. Mr. Sommu.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Sir, the increase in the salaries of judges should have been done long ago. For nearly 36 years, the salaries of judges were not at all increased, and even if there was some increase, it was not adequate considering the cost of living.

At the same time I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the salaries of the employees of the courts also should be considered and suitably increased.

There is a feeling among the judges with regard to supersession of the senior judges in favour of the junior judges. The Bar Associations in the Capital and in some States are said to have reacted sharply over the issue of supersession of senior judges for elevation to the Supreme

Court. A classic instance was the passing over of a number of senior judges for appointment as Supreme Court judges, three months ago, in favour of relatively junior judges. In one instance, a judge who ranked seventh in seniority in a High Court was considered for appointment in the Supreme Court. The sharp reaction by lawyers prevented this appointment at the last minute.

Recently I read that four Bombay High Court judges lodged a protest with our beloved President against appointment of of a junior colleague in the Supreme Court—one who occupied 52nd place in the seniority list. One of the judges is reported to have said : “We have been unreasonably passed over ; is the Government signalling to us that we should cultivate the politicians ?” This should be stopped. We should not interfere with the independence of the judiciary.

Recently the Supreme Court struck down the privileges of government employees under article 311. The Sword of Damocles is hanging over the heads of millions of government employees. For that, we should not say that the salaries of the judges should not be increased. But we are trying to rectify this through Parliament.

One of the factors for discontent among both the Bar and the Benches is the inordinate delay in the appointment of judges. In Tamil Nadu, for several years, so many vacancies have been there. At present, there are three vacancies and three more are going to retire this year ; thus, it will become six. Very recently, in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister for Law, Shri Bhardwaj, has said that there are eleven vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court and 1,40,000 cases are pending as on 1st July ; similarly, 14 lakh cases are pending in different High Courts and 64 vacancies are there as on 25th July. Justice delayed is justice denied.

One hon. Member has said here that the regional languages should be the official languages of High Courts. In that

[Shri N. V. N. Somu]

case, the Chief Justice also should be appointed from the High Court of the respective State. Appointment of Chief Justice from outside causes great difficulties and hardships to the public. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that when the regional languages are introduced whether the judges belonging to their own provinces will be appointed as the Chief Justices.

Renaming of Madras High Court as Tamil Nadu High Court is a long pending demand of the Tamil Nadu people. I would request the Hon. Minister to consider renaming it as Tamil Nadu High Court. Another request is that for a Supreme Court Bench at Madras at place was inspected. The High Court of Madras gave its consent and the Tamil Nadu Government also gave full cooperation. The Members of Parliament also gave their opinion in favour of creation of a Bench of the Supreme Court at Madras ; but still it is in darkness.

Lastly, I would say that the retirement age of the Supreme Court judges should be extended from 65 years to 68 years. That of High Court Judges should be extended from 62 years to 65 years and the retirement age of the judges of lower courts should be extended from 58 years to 60 years.

With these words, I thank you on behalf of my DMK Party. I welcome the raise in the salary of the judges.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Judiciary occupies the highest place in democracy. The views of the Judges working in it should also be supreme. Only then can we sustain the dignity of judiciary but presently this is not to be seen. Today, the appointments and transfers of judges are politically motivated. I have not to say much on the Bill introduced here today for increasing the salaries of the judges. But so far as functioning of the judiciary is concerned, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,

Shri Chandrachud, Justice Bhagwati and Justice Krishna Ayyer, by their statements have made their view-points known to the Government. The present judicial system has decayed. The weaker sections of society are not prepared to accept this system. Therefore, Government should change this system. A legislation should be brought to change this system so that more and more poor persons may get justice. A parallel judicial system has been functioning in our area. Under this system several persons have been ordered to be hanged recently. We want that the hon. Law Minister should change the present system and in the next session a legislation to this effect should be brought so that more and more people may get cheap and speedy justice. Due to costly justice, poor people cannot go upto Supreme Court and have to undergo sentences upto 10 to 15 years. Therefore, people are not prepared to accept the present system and Government are forcing them to accept it. This aspect needs serious consideration. When we express our views on certain matters Government do not accept them. I will, therefore, request that this system should be changed at the earliest and a system under which every one may get cheap justice should be evolved.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak on the Constitution (Fifty-Fourth Amendment) Bill and the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, introduced by the Law Minister. I would give two or three suggestions. To maintain the prestige of the judges, the judges should be appointed on the basis of merit and efficiency only. It has been observed that the lawyers practising in District Courts are also appointed as judges. This brings down the prestige of the judiciary.

Sir, the salaries, allowances and other amenities for the judges which have been increased are quite significant and it was necessary to do so. But at the same time I want to draw your attention towards the

fact that the Munsifs and District judges in the courts do not get any facility. Therefore, attention should be paid towards providing certain facilities to them also.

Sir, there are three wings of our Government machinery—Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The Fourth Pay Commission has recently increased the salaries of the Executive Wing and now by this Amendment, you are increasing the salaries of the Judicial Wing also. I submit that along with it the salaries of the Legislative Wing should also be increased. Legislature includes Ministers, Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies etc. Why should they not get these benefits? Their salaries should also be increased. For this, efforts should be made at the earliest.

Sir, I also want to submit that intake of Harijans, Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes in the High Courts and the Supreme Court is minimum, almost negligible. Therefore, attention should be paid towards this aspect also because in the Constitution itself provision has been made for their upliftment and appointments of these categories. But, those provisions have not so far been fully implemented.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir doubts are some times raised about the integrity of the judges in courts. This should not happen. I submit that it has become necessary to pay attention towards this aspect. Sir, in this connection I want to bring one thing to your kind notice. The High Court at Lucknow had fixed Rs. 19 per quintal as the rent of the cold storage for keeping potatoes but the owners of the cold storages had started charging Rs. 27 per quintal. Therefore, Farmers' Society filed a petition in Lucknow but the cold storage owners continued to charge Rs. 27 per quintal after obtaining a stay order from Allahabad High Court with the result that the farmers had to pay Rs. 64 lakhs. The Government should pay attention towards all such things and take immediate steps which may help in maintaining the

dignity of the judiciary so that injustice is not done to the poor. With these words, I support these Bill.
[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, after 36 years of Independence Government is coming forward to revise the salaries and service conditions of the High Court and the Supreme Court judges. It is really surprising because in all these years index-wise the inflation has gone tip six to eight times. Anyhow we are giving something and I have to support this. But, Sir, it is a stagnant salary that the judges are going to get. Even in respect of Government servants or textile workers they get Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 rise per year. The senior people even get more. So, what I propose is that they should also be given an annual rise of Rs. 200 so that the senior judges may get Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 more salary. I hope the Government would accept it.

My second point is that in the Sessions and lower courts an industrial judge gets Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2000. Now a sweeper in the Premier Automobiles gets Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 whereas an industrial judge is MA LL.B. and gets only Rs. 1800. This type of frustration is there among the judges at the lower level. It is high time that Government should consider this.

Recently the Fourth Pay Commission has given its report whereby Joint Secretaries and Secretaries and some of the Commissioners are going to get Rs. 9000. Over and above they will get variable dearness allowance. Therefore, I propose all these things should be given to the judges also.

I also find that the gratuity that we are proposing is Rs. 50,000. I think at present many of the private sector personnel are getting more than Rs. 50,000. In the private sector the executives get Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. In many of the big business houses, allowances etc. are paid to their executives as a packet and the tax is saved. You are giving them Rs. 9000 per month; of course, I am not

[Dr. Datta Samant]

telling you to give them concession. Salaried people, however are, paying practically thirty per cent of their salary as incometax. Now, the Government is planning in the public sector to give unlimited gratuity. Some decision has come and that is under discussion. You cannot avoid paying less to the judges than these people in the Public and private sector. The judges are really doing a very responsible job. I, therefore, support this Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : What about our salary ? You should also be paid more ; you are not less than a judge ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister.

SHRI P.C. SETHI (Indore) : - What about Member's salary ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : If your salary is increased, Sir, our salary would naturally be increased.

SHRI A.K. SEN : If I had the powers, to increased the salary of Members of Parliament, I would have done it immediately.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : You take salary of the Supreme Court Judges and give us the salary of the High Court Judges.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am deeply obliged to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. It has demonstrated once more that so far as administration of justice is concerned, our courts are concerned, we are united in our views and we do not view the question from party angles at all. Even Mr. Datta Samant has supported this Bill and that is a great compliment to the Ministry, that we have got the support of Datta Samant at least.

Several points have been raised, most of

which have been agreed to. For instance, it has been pointed out by Shri Somnath Chatterjee that there has been delay in the appointment of judges. It is true that we have not been able to appoint judges immediately after the vacancies occur, but the procedure is such that it leads to delay and we are trying to evolve a system. I think that with the system which we propose, and most of the States are in agreement, this delay would be avoided. I am entirely in agreement with Shri Somnath Chatterjee that all judges must be in their position and even when when someone retires, there must be his successor in position immediately on his retirement, otherwise we cannot possibly tackle this problem of mounting arrears.

This problem of arrears to which attention has been drawn from all parts of the House depends upon the personnel of the judges, their speedy work, their quality and the cooperation of the bar and the litigants, and the procedural laws which would ensure not merely expedition, but also justice. These are the requirements which must be borne in mind. I hope after the Report of the Judicial Reforms Commission is obtained, we shall be successful not merely in ensuring the application of a simplified law, but also a system of administration of justice at the High Courts and at the subordinate level whereby speedy and inexpensive justice would be a matter of reality. This is the aim of all of us ; all parties are united in their view of the matter that we must have a system of justice which is really close to the poor man, to the ordinary man.

In supporting this Bill, various hon. Members have stressed the necessity of providing a proper housing for the judges not merely for the High Courts but also for subordinate courts. I am in agreement with them. I know that many judges are not even given a two-room house in the mofussile areas. Much of it depends on the State Government and yet in this matter we are trying to move together so that all the States may evolve a system of providing proper housing and other amenities for the subordinate judges

which will not make them disaffected. On the contrary, it will ensure that they work contentedly and with dignity. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi mentioned about judges travelling with criminals in buses. That is true. Judges have complained to me. We must provide for this. It is really ridiculous that judges have to travel along with porters, chaprasies and with criminals whom they have to try and the litigants whom they have to try, in the same bus. Somebody told me that the judge was in the queue and he found that his chaprasi was ahead of him and he got into the bus but the judge was left out. Also, a litigant who had to appear before the judge got ahead of him into the bus and the judge was left out. These are matters which are to be attended to and with urgency. I have no doubt about it. We must give an assurance, which we did in the Joint Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers held in August last. It was opened by the Prime Minister himself that we must look after not only the needs of the High Courts and the Supreme Courts, but we must pay enough attention to the subordinate courts, which have been neglected for a long time. I hope that the States will cooperate with us in evolving a common scheme of salaries and emoluments and other amenities like security. Now regarding security, I am flooded with requests from magistrates particularly from those in Delhi, who have been handling sensitive cases about their own security. We do not want such security guards who will only look blank when they are attacked. We must see that our magistracy and judges can work with a sense of security which possibly today they are feeling that they do not have.

16.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The problem of arrears had been referred to. It is there and we must tackle it. Various things have been suggested with which I am also in agreement. For instance, many of the things which have been done in the court only provide for delay, like getting copies. We must provide Xerox copies. Only the other day I

was launching the inauguration of a new type of copier machines, which are going to be produced with Japanese collaboration. I was extremely impressed with the speed and quality with which the copies are coming out. We must provide each court with a copier machine which would turn out copies very quickly. I was in Harare the other day and there I found to my great satisfaction and amazement that the courts there are recording their proceedings of the witnesses through cassettes so that the poor judge or even the stenographers need not take it first in narrative form or in question answer form and then transcribe it again. The cassettes are transcribed forthwith through word processors. We must introduce these modern machines in our courts too. Computers must also be introduced. I think that Mr. Law has referred to it. We must have computers to speed up the work of the courts.

And last, but not the least, we must have the necessary quality at every level and our effort to increase the salary of the judges is only to achieve that common aim of all of us, namely that we must have judges of quality, integrity honesty and fearlessness. After all, our democracy is founded on the rule of law and rule of law, ultimately is to be administered through our courts and if the courts were to flounder in that supreme duty, then the rule of law will be a thing of the past.

Various other matters have been referred to, about electricity for security reasons being paid by the judges themselves. I do not think that it is so any more. Now we have separated the meters for security lights so that electricity charges for these lights can be borne by the Government because security of the judges is the responsibility of State. I think they are not being paid now.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : For Members of Parliament, wherever the security is provided, the Government is paying for that.

SHRI A.K. SEN : We are paying for the judges, for the security lights.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : There should be a code of conduct regarding appointment of retired judges.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I am coming to that. The Code of Conduct depends upon two factors. One is for the bar and another is for the court. So far as the bar is concerned, the Bar Council is entrusted with that duty. I think some hon. Members have referred to lawyers practising in courts, where there are judges related to some lawyers. I think the Bar Council's regulation is that, a lawyer who is related, within a particular degree with a particular judge is not to appear before that Court. We cannot say that simply because there is one judge who is related to one member other members cannot practise in that court. That will make a non-sense of the rule. Of course in England, there is no rule prohibiting a relation member of the bar appearing before a relation judge. There they are so sure of the judges and so sure of the bar that they are absolutely confident that the judges will not be influenced by the fact that the lawyer appearing happens to be a relation. But in our country, I think things may be a little different.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Jaipur) : What is your experience ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : I think on the whole, close relations should not appear before a judge who is closely related to them at least for the purpose of making sure in appearance that justice is being done and it also appears to be done. But more than that, we need not go and that code of conduct is best left to the Bar to formulate.

So far as the courts are concerned, it is for the judges to formulate their own rules regarding their code of conduct. We have only provided for certain matters in the Constitution, like a judge practising after retirement in the court, where he has been a judge. That is one of the constitutional requirements. Suggestions have been made that after the transfer of the judges from one court to another,

they should not be barred from two courts or three courts where they may have been transferred. The ban may be applied to the last court where they have been practising before retirement. But all these matters are for the judges to evolve themselves. After agreement amongst the judges we might bring them in the form of law, if at all it is necessary.

So far as Mr. Banatwalla's grievance that the AIR judgement differed from the certified copies of the Supreme Court judgement is concerned, I can only say that the AIR is not an authorised report. The Supreme Court report is an authorised report. Therefore, if a certified copy differ from the AIR copy, the AIR copy is to be condemned, not the certified copy. That is the law.

So far as the simplification of law is concerned, I entirely agree with him that most of our procedural laws need simplification. Most of them had been borrowed from the past, but by and large, certain laws of procedure have stood the test of time and like our civil procedure code, it may need simplification. But on the whole it is sound procedural law.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : What about the delay ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : I have said it already, I cannot solve the delay in one minute.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : If the procedural laws are to be amended, then when is it likely to be done ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : We are awaiting the comprehensive report of the Judicial Reforms Commission which is now headed by Mr. Justice D.A. Desai. I cannot vouch for his speed, but knowing him, as I do, I think he will produce the report very quickly.

So far as the regional languages being employed in the High Courts are concerned, we have several difficulties. First of all, the unity of the legal system in the country may be affected. The need of the

common man may be served by making the language of the court intelligible to the common man, by a simultaneous translation of import matters with which the common man is concerned. Then, the system of inter-change of Judges, and assumption of office by Judges in other States would be impaired, if we impose the regional language as the language of the High Court. This is a matter which cannot be answered off-hand. It has to be studied deeply. I think this question may also be studied by the Judicial Reforms Commission.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : What about a Supreme Court Bench for the southern States ?

SHRI A.K. Sen : Many a time we have replied, that the Supreme Court Judges themselves have expressed their views against it, but our mind is not closed. It may be that some simpler matter may need being dispersed, in order to bring justice nearer to the common man. But that is again a matter which cannot be discussed and decided off-hand. We have already answered it on the floor of this House, and also in the Rajya Sabha, I think—viz. that the matter is being studied by us, and that our mind is not closed about it.

With these words, I again express my deep gratitude for the observations and valuable comments by different sections of

the House, and I hope in times to come, our 'Justice' at least will remain above party policies, as we have succeeded in doing so all these years.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendment No. 1 to the Motion for Consideration ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Has Mr. Daga the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the Motion for Consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared..... Lobbies have been cleared.

Now I put the Motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 5]

[17.08 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Alkha Ram, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shri T.

Annanambi, Shri R.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arjun Singh, Shri

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Balaraman, Shri L.
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.
Basavarajcwari, Shrimati
Basheer, Shri T.
Basu, Shri Anil
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Bhoye, Shri R.M.
Bhumij, Shri Haren
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birendra Singh, Rao
Birender Singh, Shri
Budania, Shri Narendra
Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Charles, Shri A.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh Shri,
Dalbir Singh, Ch.
Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Deb, Shri Sarat
Dennis, Shri N.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Devi, prof. Chandra Bhanu
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Digvijaya Singh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Dora, Shri H.A.
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri C.D.
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Ganga Ram, Shri
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gholap, Shri S.G.
Ghosal, Shri Debi
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Gounder, Shri A.S.
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Guraddi, Shri S.M.
Halder, Prof. M.R.
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hanada, Shri Matlilal
Hardwari Lal, Shri
Harpal Singh, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishna

Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Jayamohan, Shri A.
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Jhikram, Shri M.L.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Jitendra Singh, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Khatttri, Shri Nirmal
Khirhar, Shri R.S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kinder Lal, Shri

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Konyak, Shri Chingwang

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Krishna Singh, Shri

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Kunjambu, Shri

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lachchhi Ram, Shri

Lal Duhoma, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Mahalingam, Shri M.

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mane, Shri R.S.

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben
Ramjibhai

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

More, Prof. Ramakrishna

Motilal Singh, Shri

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Namgyal, Shri P.

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Natarajan, Shri K.R.

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar

Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh

Netam, Shri Arvind

Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin

Pande, Shri Raj Mangal

Pandey, Shri Madan

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Panja, Shri A.K.
Pant, Shri K.C.
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Parashar, Prof. Naram Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Dr. A.K.
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri G.I.
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patel, Shri U.H.
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri D.B.
Patil, Shri H.B.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattanaik, Shri Jagannath
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhan, Shri K.N.
Pradhani, Shri K.

Puran Chandra, Shri
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Rai, Shri I. Rama
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Rai, Shri Ramdeo
Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Ch.
Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramaiah, Shri B.B.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rampal Singh, Shri
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara
Rao, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama
Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Rao, Shri K.S.
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rao, Shri Srihari
Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rath, Shri Somnath
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban
Roy, Dr. Sudhir
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Salahuddin, Shri
Samant, Dr. Datta
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Selvendran, Shri P.
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri Bholanath
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Shahabuddin, Syed

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shaminder Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri A.C.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Shashti, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Signal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Singh, Shri K.N.
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Singh, Shri S.D.
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra
Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Somu, Shri N.V.N.
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Suman, Shri R.P.

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Sunder Lal, Shri

Sunder Singh, Ch.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Swami, Shri D. Narayana

Swell, Shri G.G.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Thambi Durai, Shri M.

Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tigga, Shri Simon

Tiraky, Shri Piyus

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Van, Shri Deep Narain

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vir Sen, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Yadav, Shri Subhash

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

NIL

MR. SPEAKER : **Subject to correction, the result of the Division is as follows :

Ayes : 302

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all green. The House gets 100 per cent marks.

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri Ram Kumar Meena, Laliteshwar Shahi, Chandra Pratap Norain Singh, S.S. Ramaswamy Pandaychi, Thampan Thomas, Vijay Kumar Mishra and S. Thangaraju.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is hoped that in the near future everybody will behave properly.

AN HON. MEMBER : Judges got 100 per cent marks, not the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The House gets 100 per cent marks for its performance.

Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. If the House agrees I shall put them to the vote of the House together and the same result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to both of them.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put clauses 2 and 3 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division. I think the lobbies are already cleared. I now put clauses 2 and 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill”

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 6]

[17.11 hrs.

AYES

Abbasl, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghaffoor, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Alkha Ram, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shri T.

Annanambi, Shri R.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arjun Singh, Shri

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Balaraman, Shri L.

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Bantawalla, Shri G.M.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basavraaj, Shri G.S.

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Basheer, Shri T.

Basu, Shri Anil

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Bhumij, Shri Haren,

Bhuria, Shri Dilcep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Birendra Singh, Rao

Birinder Singh, Shri

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra

Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhary, Shrimati Usha

Choudhary, Shri Jagannath

Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Daga, Shri Mool Chand

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Ch.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Das, Shri Anandi Charan

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Deb, Shri Sarat

Dennis, Shri N,

Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu

Dhariwal, Shri Shanti

Dillon, Dr. G.S.

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Digvijay Sinh, Shri

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dogra, Shri G.L.

Dora, Shri H.A.

Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Gadgil, Shri V. N.

Gadhvi, Shri B. K.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Gamit, Shri C.D.

Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Ganga Ram, Shri

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Gholap, Shri S.G.

Ghosal, Shri Debi

Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti

Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Goswami, Shri Dinesh

Gounder, Shri A.S.

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Gupta, Shri Janak Raj

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Guraddi, Shri S. M.
Halder, Prof. M. R.
Hanada, Shri Matilal
Hardwari Lal, Shri
Harpal Singh, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Viridhi Chander
Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Jayamohan, Shri A.
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.
Jhikram, Shri M. L.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Jitendra Singh, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Khatttri, Shri Nirmal
Khirhar, Shri R. S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kiaku, Shri Prithvi Chand
Kolandaivelu, Shri P.
Konyak, Shri Chingwang
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kujur, Shri Maurice
Kunjambu, Shri
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Asutosh
Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Singh, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mane, Shri R. S.
Manvendra Singh, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

705 <i>High Court and Supreme Court Judges (conditions</i>	SRAVANA 21, 1908 (SAKA)	<i>of Service) Amendment 706 Bill, 1986</i>
Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai		Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar		Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai		Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin
Meira Kumar, Shrimati		Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramasamy
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas		Pande, Shri Raj Mangal
Mishra, Shri G.S.		Pandey, Shri Madan
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar		Pandey, Shri Manoj
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina		Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Mishra, Shri Shripati		Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Mishra, Shri Umakant		Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Mishra Shri, Vijay Kumar		Panja, Shri A.K.
Misra, Shri Nityananda		Pant, Shri K.C.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal		Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan		Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
More, Prof. Ramakrishna		Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Motilal Singh, Shri		Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara		Patel, Dr. A.K.
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama		Patel, Shri C.D.
Mushran, Shri Ajay		Patel, Shri G.I.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas		Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya		Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Naik, Shri Shantaram		Patel, Shri U.H.
Naikar, Shri D.K.		Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Namgyal, Shri P.		Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Narayanan, Shri K.R.		Patil, Shri D.B.
Natarajan, Shri K.R.		Patil, Shri H.B.
Natwar Singh, Shri K.		Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati		Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar		Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh		Patil, Shri Veerendra
Netam, Shri Arvind		Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar		Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh
		Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Puran Chandra, Shri

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary

Rai, Shri I. Rama

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Rai, Shri Ramdeo

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Rajhans, Dr. G.S.

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Ram, Shri Ram Ratan

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Ramaiah, Shri B.B.

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Rampal Singh, Shri

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara

Rao, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama

Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rao, Shri Srihari

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rath, Shri Somnath

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Raut, Shri Bhola

Ravani, Shri Navin

Rawat, Shri Harish

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi

Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban

Roy, Dr. Sudhir

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sabi, Shrimati Krishna

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Salahuddin, Shri

Sangma, Shri P.A.

Sankhavar, Shri Ashkaran

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Selvendran, Shri P.

Sen, Shri A.K.

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Shahabuddin, Syed

Shahi, Shri Laliteswar

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Shaminder Singh, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri A.C.

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Shanti Devi, Shrimati

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Shasrti, Shri Hari Krishna

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Singarayadivel, Shri S.

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Singh, Shri K.N.

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Singh, Shri N. Tombi

Singh, Shri S.D.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra

Sinha, Shrimati Kishori

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh

Somu, Shri N.V.N.

Soren, Shri Harihar

Soundararajan, Shri N.

Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Suman, Shri R.P.

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Sunder Lal, Shri

Sunder Singh, Ch.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Swami, Shri D. Narayana

Swell, Shri G.G.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Thambi Durai, Shri M.

Thangaraju, Shri S.

Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thomas, Shri Thampan

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tigga, Shri Simon
Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Van, Shri Deep Narain
Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vir Sen, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Yadav, Shri Kailash
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Yadav, Shri Subhash
Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Yadava, Shri D.P.
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

NIL

MR. SPEAKER : **Subject to correction, the result of the division is :

Ayes : 399

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : This time it is 99 per cent.

*Clause 4 (Amendment of Second
Schedule)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to Clause 4. I have got amendments by Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am not moving them.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to Amendment No. 6. Syed Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
(Kishanganj) ; I beg to move :

Page 1, —

after line 27' add—

(c) after paragraphy 10, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely :

“10A. The Salaries payable to the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts shall be enhanced at the beginning of every Financial Year in proportion to the rise in the cost of living index over the previous year”. (6)

The Bill proposes fixed salaries ; it does not provide for any annual increments. In the nature of things, as they stand today, there is a continuous erosion of the purchasing power of the rupee. Inflation is affecting all the people with fixed

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri Radhakanta Digal, Chandra Pratap Narain Singh, R.L. Bhatia, J. Vengala Rao, M. Mahalingam, Kinder Lal, Dr. Datta Samant, Shri Kali Prasad Pandey and Shri Hannan Mallah.

incomes, and therefore, on the one hand we do not provide any increment. On the other hand, the effective salary will go down with every passing year. Last time we revised the salaries of the Judges in 1976. Ten years later, we have now come to revise them again. I do not know how many years more will pass before we come to revise the salaries we fix today.

And, that is why, Mr. Speaker, I have submitted an amendment which brings in the principle of indexation, that is to say, the fixed salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts should be enhanced according to the rise in the cost of living index every year.

SHRI A.K. SEN : We are opposing the amendment. We are not accepting it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why are you opposing ? You should tell us.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 6 to Clause 4, moved by Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 7]

[17.16 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.
Abdul Ghaffoor, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.
Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
Akhtar Hasan, Shri
Alkha Ram, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Anjiah, Shri T.
Annanambi, Shri R.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Antony, Shri P.A.
Arjun Singh, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Balaraman, Shri L.
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.
Basavarajeswari, Shrimati
Basheer, Shri T.
Basu, Shri Anil
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Bhoye, Shri R.M.
Bhumij, Shri Haren,
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birendra Singh, Rao
Birinder Singh, Shri
Brahma Dutt, Shri
Budania, Shri Narendra
Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Charles, Shri A.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Ch.
Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri Anandi Charan
Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Deb, Shri Sarat
Dennis, Shri N.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dillon, Dr. G.S.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijay Singh, Shri
Digvijaya Singh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Dora, Shri H.A.
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri C.D.
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Ganga Ram, Shri
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodiya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gholap, Shri S.G.
Ghosal, Shri Debi
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Goswami, Shri Dinesh

Gounder, Shri A.S.
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Guraddi, Shri S. M.
Halder, Prof. M. R.
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hansda, Shri Matilal
Hardwari Lal, Shri
Harpal Singh, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishna
Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Jayamohan, Shri A.
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.
Jhikram, Shri M. L.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Jitendra Singh, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kamson, Prof. Meijintung
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Khatttri, Shri Nirmal
Khirhar, Shri R. S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand
Kolandaivelu, Shri P.
Konyak, Shri Chingwang
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kujur, Shri Maurice
Kunjambu, Shri
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Asutosh
Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahalingam, Shri M.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Singh, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mane, Shri R. S.
Manvendra Singh, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben
Ramjibhai
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Mishra, Shri G.S.
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Shripati
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
More, Prof. Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
Mushran, Shri Ajay
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Narayan, Shri K. R.
Natarajan, Shri K. R.

Natwar Singh, Shri K.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh
Netam, Shri Arvind
Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin
Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramasamy
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal
Pandey, Shri Madan
Pandey, Shri Manoj
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Panja, Shri A. K.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Dr. A. K.
Patel, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patel, Shri U. H.
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri D. B.
Patil, Shri H. B.
Potil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patil, Shri Veerendra	Rampal Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Vijay N.	Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Pattnaik Shri Jagannath	Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Rao, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Rao, Shri J. Bengala
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Rao, Shri K.S.
Pradhan, Shri K.N.	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Pradhani, Shri K.	Rao, Shri Srihari
Puran Chandra, Shri	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Purohit, Shri Bauwari Lal	Rath, Shri Somnath
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Pushpa Devi, Kumari	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Raut, Shri Bhola
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	Ravani, Shri Navin
Rai, Shri I. Rama	Rawat, Shri Harish
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar	Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Rai, Shri Ramdeo	Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Raj Karan Singh, Shri	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	Roy, Dr. Sudhir
Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar	Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan	Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Ram Dhan, Shri	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Ram Prakash, Ch.	Salahuddin, Shri
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Sangma, Shri P.A.
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sankhavar, Shri Ashkaran
Ramaiah, Shri B.B.	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
	Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Selvendran, Shri P.
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri Bholanath
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Shahi, Shri Laliteswar
Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shaminder Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri A.C.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Shasrti, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Singh, Shri K.N.
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Singh, Shri S.D.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra
Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Somu, Shri N.V.N.
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukh Ram, Shri
Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Suman, Shri R.P.
Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Sunder Singh, Ch.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Swami, Shri D. Narayana
Swell, Shri G.G.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Thambi Durai, Shri M.
Thangaraju, Shri S.
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.
Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Thomas, Shri Thampan
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.

~~Tigga~~, Shri Simon
 Tiraky, Shri Piyus
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
 Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
 Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Van, Shri Deep Narain
 Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
 Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
 Vir Sen, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
 Yadav, Shri Kailash
 Yadav, Shri R.N.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
 Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
 Yadava, Shri D.P.
 Yashpal Singh, Shri
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

MR. SPEAKER : "Subject to correction, the result of the division is :

Ayes : 397

Noes : 1

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to Clause 1.

Clause 1 (Short title)

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

after line 4, insert—

"(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1986." (7)

It seems that the matter has not been taken into consideration by the Mover of

the Bill as to when it should come into operation. Under Article 368, after we pass the Bill, it has to go to the States. Therefore, my amendment is that this Bill shall be effective from 1st of April, 1986.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I accept the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1,—

after line 4, insert—

"(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1986." (7)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put clause 1 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution amendment, the voting shall be by division. Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The Lok Sabha divided :

"The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Prof. K.K. Tewary, Sarvashri Subhash Yadav, Chandra Pratap Narain Singh, Kali Prasad Pandey and Vijay Kumar Mishra.

Division No. 8]

{17-89 Ev.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.	Bharat Singh, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.	Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash	Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz	Bhoye, Shri R.M.
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida	Bhumij, Shri Haren,
Akhtar Hasan, Shri	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Alkha Ram, Shri	Birbal, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri	Birendra Singh, Rao
Anjiah, Shri T.	Birinder Singh, Shri
Annanambi, Shri R.	Brahma Dutt, Shri
Ansari, Shri Z.R.	Budania, Shri Narendra
Antony, Shri P.A.	Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
Arjun Singh, Shri	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Charles, Shri A.
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi	Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Baitha, Shri D.L.	Choubey, Shri Narayan
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha
Balaraman, Shri L.	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala	Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.	Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Basavarajeswari, Shrimati	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Basheer, Shri T.	Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Basu, Shri Anil	Dalbir Singh, Shri
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.	Dalbir Singh, Ch.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Dalwat, Shri Hussain
	Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Guha, Dr. Phalrenu
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Dennis, Shri N.	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohari	Guraddi, Shri S. M.
Devarajan, Shri B.	Halder, Prof. M. R.
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	Hannan Mollah, Shri
Dillon, Dr. G.S.	Hansda, Shri Matilal
Digat, Shri Radhakanta	Hardwari Lal, Shri
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Harpal Singh, Shri
Digvijay Singh, Shri	Hembrom, Shri Seth
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishna
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Dogra, Shri G.L.	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Dora, Shri H.A.	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Gadgil, Shri V. N.	Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Gamit, Shri C.D.	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Ganga Ram, Shri	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Jhikram, Shri M. L.
Gholap, Shri S.G.	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Debi	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti	Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Kamal Nath, Shri
Goswami, Shri Dinesh	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Gounder, Shri A.S.	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Khatttri, Shri Nirmal
Khirhar, Shri R. S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand
Kolandaivelu, Shri P.
Konyak, Shri Chingwang
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kujur, Shri Maurice
Kunjambu, Shri
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kurup, Shri Suresh
Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Asutosh
Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahalingam, Shri M.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Singh, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mane, Shri R. S.
Manvendra Singh, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben
Ramjibhai
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Mishra, Shri G.S.
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Shripati
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
More, Prof. Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
Mushran, Shri Ajay
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Narayan, Shri K. R.

Natarajan, Shri K. R.	Patil, Shri Prakash V
Natwar Singh, Shri K.	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Netam, Shri Arvind	Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh
Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar	Partnaik, Shri Jagannath
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramasamy	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal	Prabhu, Shri R.
Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad	Pradhan, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Madan	Pradhani, Shri K.
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Puran Chandra, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Panja, Shri A. K.	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Pant, Shri K. C.	Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Rai, Shri I. Rama
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao	Rai, Shri Ramdeo
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Patel, Dr. A. K.	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Patel, Shri C. D.	Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
Patel, Shri G.I.	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Patel, Shri U. H.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Ram Prakash, Ch.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Patil, Shri D. B.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Patil, Shri H. B.	Ramaiah, Shri B. B.

Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rampal Singh, Shri
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Ranganath, Shri K. H.
Rao, Shri A. J. Y. B. Maheswara
Rao, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama
Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rao, Shri Srihari
Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Rath, Shri Somnath
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Dr. Sudhir
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Shri, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sakargagaym, Shri Kalicharan
Salahud Jin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashokaram

Senkata Prasad, Dr.
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Selvendran, Shri P.
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Bholanath
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Shahabudin, Syed
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shaminder Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri A. C.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain
Singh, Shri K. N.
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Singh Shri Krishna Pratap
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Singh, Shri S. D.
Singh, Deo, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra
Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Somu, Shri N. V. N.
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subbutaman, Shri A. G.
Sukh Ram, Shri
Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala
Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
Suman, Shri R. P.
Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Sunder Singh, Ch.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Swamy, Shri D. Narayana
Swell, Shri G. G.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Thambi Durai, Shri M.

Thangaraju, Shri S.
Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.
Thomas, Prof. K. V.
Thomas, Shri Thampan
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tigga, Shri Simon
Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Van, Shri Deep Narain
Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand
Mithabhai
Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Vir Sen, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Yadav, Shri Kailash
Yadav, Shri R. N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Yadav, Shri Subhash
Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Yadava, Shri D. P.
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : **Subject to correction, the result of the division is : Ayes : 397 : Noes ; Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 1, as amended, was added to the
Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
That the Enacting Formula
stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.
The Enacting Formula was added to the
Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Title stand part of the
Bill"

*The motion was adopted.
The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI A.K. SEN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed"

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed"

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9]

[17.22 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.
Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
Akhtar Hasan, Shri
Alkha Ram, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Anjiah, Shri T.
Annanambi, Shri R.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.
Arjun Singh, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Balaraman, Shri L.
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES ; Shri Abdul Ghafoor, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, S/Shri Digvijay Singh, Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, Dharamvir Singh Tyagi, Shanti Dhariwal, Dr. Datta Samant and Shri Vijay Kumar Raju.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Basheer, Shri T.

Basu, Shri Anil

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Birendra Singh, Rao

Birender Singh, Shri

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra

Bundela, Shri Sujana Singh

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Charles, Shri A.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Choudhary, Shri Jagannath

Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Daga, Shri Mool Chand

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Ch.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Deb, Shri Sarat

Dennis, Shri N.

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu

Dhariwal, Shri Shanti

Dhillon, Dr. G.S.

Digal, Shri Radhakanta

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Digvijay Singh, Shri

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dora, Shri H.A.

Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Gadgil, Shri V.N.

Gadhvi, Shri B.K.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Gamit, Shri C.D.

Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Ganga Ram, Shri
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gholap, Shri S.G.
Ghosal, Shri Debi
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Gounder, Shri A.S.
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Halder, Prof. M.R.
Hgnnan Mollah, Shri
Hansda, Shri Matilal
Hardwari Lal, Shri
Harpal Singh, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishna
Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Jayamohan, Shri A.
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Jitendra Singh, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kamson Prof. Meljinlung
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Khatttri, Shri Nirwal
Khirhar, Shri R.S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand
Kolandaivelu, Shri P.
Konyak, Shri Chingwang
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kujur, Shri Maurice
Kunjambu, Shri
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kurup, Shri Suresh
Lachchi Ram, Shri
Lal Duhoma, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh	Motilal Singh, Shri
Lowang, Shri Wangpha	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati	Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
Mahabir Prasad, Shri	Mushran, Shri Ajay
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Mahalingam, Shri M.	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Mahata, Shri Chitta	Naik, Shri Shantaram
Mahendra Singh, Shri	Naikar, Shri D.K.
Makwana, Shri Narsinh	Namgyal, Shri P.
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Narayanan, Shri K.R.
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Natarajan, Shri K.R.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman	Natwar Singh, Shri K.
Malviya, Shri Bapulal	Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar
Mane, Shri R.S.	Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh
Manvendra Singh, Shri	Netam, Shri Arvind
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar
Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Ramjibhai	Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar	Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramasamy
Meira Kumar, Shrimati	Pande, Shri Raj Mangal
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	Pandey, Shri Madan
Mishra, Shri G.S.	Pandey, Shri Manoj
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Mishra, Shri Shripati	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Mishra, Shri Umakant	Panja, Shri A.K.
Mishra Shri, Vijay Kumar	Pant, Shri K.C.
Misra, Shri Nityananda	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Misra, Shri Satyagopal	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
More, Prof. Ramakrishna	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri G.I.
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri D.B.
Patil, Shri H.B.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattnaik Shri Jagannath
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhan, Shri K.N.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Puran Chandra, Shri
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Rai, Shri I. Rama
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Rai, Shri Ramdeo
Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Ch.
Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramaiah, Shri B.B.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rampal Singh, Shri
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara
Rao, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama
Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Rao, Shri K.S.
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rao, Shri Srihari

Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Selvendran, Shri P.
Rath, Shri Somnath	Sen, Shri A.K.
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sethi, Shri P.C.
Ravani, Shri Navin	Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Rawat, Shri Harish	Shahabudin, Syed
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav	Shahi, Shri Laliteswar
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi	Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra	Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Shaminder Singh, Shri
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Roy, Dr. Sudhir	Shanmugam, Shri A.C.
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar	Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Saikia, Shri Gakul	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Salahuddin, Shri	Shasrti, Shri Hari Krishna
Samant, Dr. Datta	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Sangma, Shri P.A.	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri	Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Singh, Shri K.N.
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Singh, Shri S.D.
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra
Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Somu, Shri N.V.N.
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukh Ram, Shri
Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Suman, Shri R.P.
Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Sunder Singh, Ch.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Swami, Shri D. Narayana
Swell, Shri G.G.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Thambi Durai, Shri M.
Thangaraju, Shri S.
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Thomas, Shri Thampan
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tigga, Shri Simon
Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Van, Shri Deep Narain
Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vir Sen, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Yadav, Shri Kailash
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Yadav, Shri Subhash
Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Yadava, Shri D.P.
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : **Subject to correction, the result of the division is : Ayes : 403; Noes : Nil.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Bill as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we go to the next Bill. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the House shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up Clause 5.

Clause 5—(Substitution of new Section for Sections 22B and 22C)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I have an amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it cannot be moved. Necessary recommendation from the president has not been received.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Whose fault is it ? What has to be done ?

Then a member's right to move an amendment has been taken away by this process. We want you to protect us. We have given an amendment. If President's recommendation does not come for a day, then what will happen ? Our right to move an amendment has been taken away. This is done by the Minister. This is the point of order I want to raise. You kindly appreciate.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : This is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : My hands are tied. I have to go by the rules. The rules say like this. I can not break them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In this matter you find that there is almost a unanimity. One point we have to suggest.

MR. SPEAKER : It is right, but I cannot do anything.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Procedure is that the Minister does it; it is just an administrative matter. You kindly indicate what the members would do ? My right to move an amendment by this process is being taken away.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : How to do it ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is my right as a member of Parliament to move an amendment; it is the function of the Ministry; it is automatically just done. We never faced such a situation. Even at a very short notice, recommendations from the President had come when we gave amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : I am totally helpless in this respect. What can I do ? What should I do now ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are not helpless in all humility and respect

** The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri G.L. Dogra, Kali Prasad Pandey, S.M. Guraddi and A. K. Patel.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I should say, because the constitution says a recommendation has to be given. The Procedure is that be give our amendment to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and they in turn send it to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : We did it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If the Minister does not take any action for days, then what will happen ? Then it become totally redundant.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. member did not say anything when you asked us to vote for it. That was the proper occasion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Syed Shahabuddin gave notice for days ago, before the week end.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And President was not out of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, this is what is before me. I cannot...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is not just a matter of law.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is not a routine matter. It is my right to move an amendment. (*Interruptions*). My right to move an amendment is taken away. It is my right as a Member of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No. The Rule is very clear. My Secretariat and myself are also very clear.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You pull the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : What I have gathered from them, they have also been reminding. What they said is they had not allowed even a day's delay in that. But if it does not come, then what to do ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Four days were given (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : We have been reminding on our part. Let us not be impatient. If there is an impasse and misunderstanding or delay somewhere, it is not due to our negligence. We have taken steps...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Not my negligence.

MR. SPEAKER : Negligence is not yours, nor ours and the Minister says it is not their's. Without the recommendation of the President, I cannot do it.

Article 117 (1) of the constitutions is clear. I cannot do anything about this. (*Intrerruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I formally move that it should be postponed.

This is not my fault, not your fault, not the Secretariat's fault. I am not blaming anybody. But I have not even been given the opportunity to project a particular amendment. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Recommendation has to come from the President.

MR. SPEAKER : If the President does not recommend them, what to do ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : President is a part of Parliament of India.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Recommendation has to come from the President. President functions with the aid and advice of the Cabinet. It is a mistake of the Cabinet.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a very fundamental question. (*Interruptions*)

We have never faced such a situation in the past although our amendments have been rejected.

We have never faced a situation when the recommendation of the President has not been received.

Why is it not there ? (*Interruptions*).

Let this not be made a party issue. The Prime Minister is here. Let it not be made a party issue. (*Interruptions*).

It is a question of constitutional requirement.

I am requesting my friends here, please do not take it in that light.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. SEN : The amendments have the effect of increasing the burden on the revenue both in the States and the Centre. The scales of the emoluments which have been proposed were after an agreement with the States. At the Joint Conference with the Chief Justices and the Chief Justice of India we arrived at certain scales. We do not like to have a situation, the hon. Member would appreciate, where we may have to vote them down. It would not be nice for Parliament to do. What is the effect ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please let me hear him.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Shahabuddin propose increase either in Petrol Allowance or some other conveyance allowance. If we vote them down...

MR. SPEAKER : No question. I am asking about the recommendation of the President. What about that ? Without that one cannot move it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : We wrote to President's Secretariat twice, thrice, every day ; and just now two have been sent, Mr. Shantaram Naik's and Mr. Shahabuddin's. Third one is still not received.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I request hon. Members, it is better for them...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have the right of moving the amendment. I am on the question of my right.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD [Bhagalpur] : It is a question of Member's right to move an amendment. How can you prevent that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can proceed to vote. You can get a recommendation with retrospective effect from the President ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : There is the right of the Member to move the amendment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not speaking on the merits. I am speaking of my right to move the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : You derive the right under the Constitution. If the Constitution says that without the recommendation of the President you cannot do it, —without the recommendation—I cannot help it. Then I am helpless.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is no refusal by the President. Whether he has considered or not, we don't know.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : President has to communicate whether he has given the recommendation or refused. The Member has a right.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : We have made the position clear.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What has the President said ?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, we have been in contact with the President's

[Shri H.R. Bhardwaj]

Secretariat on this issue and we have been informed just five minutes back that he has cleared at this time two amendments to be sent to the Secretariat here. On third one, it is still not yet certain whether it has been cleared or not. That is the position.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No communication. Let it be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We shall go to the President and request him, at least I can have the opportunity of moving it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot move it. without the President's recommendation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In the light of what is said by the Minister, the President has not said 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Law Minister.

SHRI A.K. SEN : There is no question of postponing it. I would appeal to the hon. Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have a right to move the amendment. This right should be conceded. My right to move the amendment cannot be taken away by this.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : We concede that right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Order in the House. Order please.

The question is, I must have either 'yes' or 'no' from the President. If he says 'no', then it cannot be moved. And if he says 'yes', if his recommendations are there, then I will put them before the House. So, in these conditions if you

want to wait for some time as he says, then we can wait.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall just sit together here. We can take up another item in the meanwhile.

17.36 hrs.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL (ABOLITION) BILL, 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : Sir, I beg
to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Tamil Nadu and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto, be taken into consideration."

Under Article 169 of the Constitution, Parliament may, by law, provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of the Assembly present and voting. The Article further provides that any such law may contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as Parliament may deem necessary.

On the 14th May, 1986, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu passed a resolution, in terms of Article 169 of the Constitution, for the abolition of the Legislative Council of that State. It is accordingly proposed to abolish the Legislative Council of the State of Tamil Nadu. The Bill mainly seeks to give effect to this object. It further contains certain supplementary provisions. Clause 7

makes necessary provisions as to the pending Bills. That clause provides for lapsing of Bills originating in the Council, that is, Bills which have not been passed by the Legislative Assembly and are pending in the Legislative Council immediately before its abolition. As regards Bills pending in the Legislative Council before its abolition which have been passed by the Legislative Assembly, it has been provided that on the abolition of the Council, such Bills should be deemed to have been passed before such abolition by both Houses of the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu in the form in which the Bills were passed by the Legislative Assembly so that they could be presented to the Governor for assent. Clause 7 further provides that in the case of a Bill which is either rejected or amended by the Council before its abolition the Legislative Assembly may, after the abolition of the Council, pass the Bill, again with or without such amendments, as any, as have been made by the Council and the Bill as so passed shall be deemed to be a Bill introduced in and passed by the Legislative Assembly after the abolition of the Council so that it could be presented to the Governor for assent. The Bill also contains the usual provisions for adaptation and construction of laws :

The present Bill has been prepared on the lines of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1985.

Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Tamil Nadu and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto, be taken into consideration."

Now, let Mr. Madhav Reddi speak.

SHRI C. MADAAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, I support this Bill and I

request the hon. Members on both sides to support the Bill and pass it unanimously.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Sir, we want discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. We will have it. Take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Sir, it is an important Bill.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I call you one by one. Why are you, Mr. Somu, getting agitated ?

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Sir, before the Bill is put, you allow discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked him to speak.

(Interruptions)

DR. A. KALANIDHI : This Bill, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill is the outcome of the vindictive attitude on the part of the AIADMK which is running the Tamil Nadu Government and is politically motivated. In the recent civil poll in Tamil Nadu our party, the DMK party has won the majority and they cannot stand it and see our popular leader, Dr. Karunanidhi becoming more popular. So, Sir, the main purpose of this Bill is to reduce the popularity of our leader, Kalaignar in which effort, I am sure, they will not succeed. So I strongly condemn the attitude and the method adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in throttling democracy in our State. Sir, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Sir, I want to say something on this Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Both of them are from the same party. Dr. Kalanidhi has spoken.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : We want to have a discussion on this Bill.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Kalanidhi has spoken. Now, Mr. Kolandaivelu....

(Interruptions)

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Not even the Cabinet was consulted. Even the Governor was not informed.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Kolandaivelu. Please sit down. I cannot allow everybody in the Party to speak.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : We are very grateful to the hon. Prime Minister and the Law Minister for having brought this Bill before the House. First of all, if democracy has to thrive and to be alive, institutions have to be nurtured.
(Interruptions) Even in this House in 1985 when the Andhra Pradesh Abolition of Legislative Council Bill was brought, it was passed without having any discussion over it. Everybody appreciated and applauded the stand of the Government....

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : He is giving wrong information. On West Bengal we had a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed your Member. Please sit down.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : He is giving wrong information. ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you go on like this, I will have to ask you to withdraw from the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. That is his information. What Mr. Kalanidhi had to say, he has said it. Now let him have his say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Mr. Kolandaivelu is giving wrong information. In the case of West Bengal there was a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, if you behave like that, I will have to take action against you. You have to take my consent before you speak. Behave properly. Mr. Kalanidhi, I have allowed you to have your say. Now please sit down and behave like a gentleman. ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed you. Didn't I allow you ?

DR. A. KALANIDHI : He is giving wrong information.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Can you gag him ? I cannot gag you when you say something. If he says something out of the way or unparliamentary, I can act. Unless and until he does that, I cannot forbid it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : On May 16, 1985 the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Abolition Bill was brought here. It was not at all discussed. Our hon. Members Shri Madhav Reddi and Shri Ayyapu Reddy thanked the Government and welcomed the Bill and even hon. Members, Mr. Kalanidhi and Mr. Somu were both present. ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : This is wrong. I was in jail at that time. He is giving wrong information again and again.

MR. SPEAKER : Order. If it is wrong, then you will stand up and say that that is wrong. That is all. Why are you getting agitated ? When your turn comes, you say, "I was not here at that time". So simple it is.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : It is wrong information. I was abroad at that time.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : I was in jail at that time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What sort of Members are you ?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : It is wrong information, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask you to withdraw from the House if you behave like this further. I have told you. You can explain it. If you cannot understand, what can I do ?

(Interruptions)

DR. A. KALANIDHI : We were not here at that time.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Kalanidhi, will you sit down ? Listen to me now. This is the last time I am warning you. I have already allowed you. If something is wrong and if you want to refute, I will allow you to give a personal explanation. Sit down.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : He is giving wrong information.

MR. SPEAKER : Again if you utter one word, I will ask you to withdraw from the House. You will have your time.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : On May 16, 1969, when West Bengal brought a Bill like this and when it came up for discussion, everybody welcomed it and the Bill was passed.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you mention anybody else ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I have got the record to show that the very same DMK Member, Mr. Kandappan, welcomed the Bill. (Interruptions) May I say at this juncture that, if West Bengal brings a Bill or if Andhra Pradesh brings a Bill, they will welcome and support it. If NTR Government comes forward with a

Bill, they will support it. But if MGR Government comes forward with something, they will oppose. It is a double standard which is being adopted by the DMK.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Somu and Dr. Kalanidhi. I am again warning you. Would you both like to be named by me now ? When I have asked you to submit your contention when the time comes, you go on interrupting.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : It is a wrong information.

MR. SPEAKER : You can refute it when your turn comes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Declare 'DMK' as unparliamentary, Sir.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : This is what Mr. Kandappan said at that time :

"It is right for the Government to accept a unanimous Resolution of the Government of West Bengal."

I am quoting the very same words used by Mr. Kandappan.

"We shall take our own time and do it—if we want to abolish the Council. When a State is keen on doing it, we must respect the sentiments and I congratulate the West Bengal Government."

He has stated this. Now, my friends, Mr. Somu and Dr. Kalanidhi come forward and object to this...

DR. A. KALANIDHI : That was in different circumstances.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Here the Resolution was passed by an elected Assembly. Dr. Ambedkar, when he was replying to a relevant article, stated that "complete discretion is left to the Assembly whether to abolish the Council or not". Here, under article 169, the Bill has been

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

brought forward. I am very thankful to the hon. Prime Minister and also to this Government for having brought forward this Bill. I request hon. Speaker and other leaders also that this Bill be passed without any discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Somu will offer his explanation.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Mr. Speaker, Sir : I want to clarify two points in this august House. Mr. Kolandaivelu said that when the A.P. Legislative Council Abolition Bill was introduced here, myself and Dr. Kalanidhi had supported it. I want to clarify, you can verify..... (Interruptions)—both of us were not here. On May 16, 1985 I was in jail for having participated in the Ceylone Tamil agitation and Dr. Kalanidhi was abroad... (Interruptions)...Actually the Tamil Nadu Government, particularly the MGR Government is abolishing the Legislative Council only because they are afraid of our leader Dr. Kalanidhi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order now. Okay. you oppose it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Even the Cabinet was not consulted. Even the Governor was not consulted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Somu what are you doing now? You have had your explanation. Your explanation is clear. You were in jail. It is over. Mr. Kurup will speak now.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : I have not concluded Sir. I want two more minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you if you do like that here... (Interruptions)...I have allowed your Member and you also.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Actually the AIADMK Government which is the ruling

party has lost in the recent Municipal and Panchayat elections.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats now. It is all right. You oppose the Bill. Please sit down now.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : I was being interrupted continuously. How can I complete? I will conclude in one more minute.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Suresh Kurup...

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Sir, I welcome this Bill and I support this Bill. We are glad that more and more States are following the foot-steps of the example of the West Bengal UDF Government. (Interruptions)

Sir, even though I welcome this Bill but the way in which it was.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Look here I have to watch the hon. Member's speech. No criticism of the legislative Assembly can be allowed and it will not go on record. [Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mand-saur) : Sir, I want to recite a couplet.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You may do so.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Sir, the couplet is :

*Yeh faisle ka waqt hai, chup kaise rahenge
Yeh katilon ke kaatil hain, kuchh to kahenge.*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Neither DMK nor AIADMK will be provided by a Hindi couplet.

MR. SPEAKER : They are immune to this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Both DMK and AIADMK will be equally provoked.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : This is the day of fulfilment of our parliamentary life.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : The criticism was that after the defeat in the Municipal elections the ruling party in Tamil Nadu was quite afraid.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I am supporting the Bill but even then I am being interrupted. I am also thankful to the Central Government that the Bill is brought before the House immediately after the resolution is passed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is obligatory.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : We know the incident that it took two years for the Government to bring a Bill before this House after the Andhra Pradesh Assembly passed the resolution to abolish the Council.

AN HON. MEMBER : This shows affinity between AIADMK and that of Congress (I).

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I do not know how the Congress members from Tamil Nadu or Congress members in general will react to this Bill because.

(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

I once again welcome this Bill and I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting

this Bill, I want to say two or three things. First is that when the Constituent Assembly was considering the creation of a second chamber, the Drafting Committee left this issue to the Members of the concerned State and Members from all the States and of Constituent Assembly met together and passed the resolution specifying the State in which the Second Chamber would be there.

MR. SPEAKER : Now please finish and try to conclude.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I just wanted to say that the Legislative Councils in almost all the States of the country have been abolished except in four States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir. But, even then more than half the seats in the Legislative Councils are lying vacant. Many years have passed but the Election Commission has not held elections there. Those Legislative Councils are therefore, truncated Houses. Therefore, there is no point in keeping them alive. I want that there should be a uniform system in the entire country.

With these words I conclude and support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, as I submitted in the initial stages, as we had done in the case of Andhra Pradesh, when the Assembly has passed a resolution, as a mark of respect to the people of that State, because that resolution has been passed by a duly elected Assembly, we have to implement the same. I commend that the Bill be passed.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Tamil Nadu and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : In protest we walk out of the House.

18.03 hrs.

(Shri N.V.N. Somu and Dr. A. Kalanidhi then left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 to 9 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be Passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We have proved beyond doubt that the earth is round.

18.04 hrs.

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT
JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE)
AMENDMENT BILL.—(Contd.)

Clause—5—Substitution of new Section
for Section 22B and 22C—Contd.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : Sir, it is my duty to inform you and the House the following facts.

There were two amendments, one by Shri Shantaram Naik and the other by Shri Syed Shahabuddin that were received

by the Department at 5.30 p.m. on the 8th August and were sent on the same evening signed by me to the President. The other amendment was by Shri Somnath Chatterjee that was received in the Department at 5.15 p.m. on 10th August, 1986. It was despatched the same evening to the President, i.e. on the 10th August. We have been just now informed that the approval has been given.

MR. SPEAKER : What about Shri Shahabuddin's amendment.

SHRI A.K. SEN : For that too, we received the approval.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, when the President himself has approved the amendments, what is the harm if the Treasury Benches approve it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move :

Para 3,—

for lines 3 to 5, substitute

"22B. Every Judge shall be entitled to a conveyance allowance of one thousand rupees per month, subject to the maintenance of a car by him." (1)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : I beg to move :

Para 3,—

for lines 3 to 5, substitute—

"22B. Every Judge shall be entitled to a sum of rupees seven hundred and fifty every month by way of conveyance allowances." (5)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I wanted to say a few words Sir. The proposed amendment replaces the conveyance allowance by a conveyance facility, that is to say a monetary allowance of Rs. 500

by what is called emphemestically a staff car. The word 'staff car' is a misnomer. A staff car implies a non-exclusive use, while the purpose of the amendment here is that an exclusive car should be placed at the disposal of each judge to perform his official duty. Now a staff car means many things. An official car means a lot more than merely a monetary allowance. It means capital investment, it means maintenance and repair, it means replacement and it means pay and allowances of a liveried chauffeur. Therefore, it amounts to an absolute like from a mere Rs. 500 to something of the order of about Rs. 5,000. Now, a Government which is not prepared to raise their salaries to a reasonable limit, a government which is not prepared to give them any annual increment, a government which is not prepared to protect the judges against the erosion of their purchasing Power every year, that Government also wants to be over generous and gives them something without quantifying it. I cannot understand it and that is why I have suggested this amendment from Rs. 500, conveyance allowance should be raised to one thousand rupees and the text of the existing law should remain exactly as it was before except this change.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I do not wish to add anything Sir.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Sir, I am afraid I cannot accept the amendments.

May I correct my statement regarding Shri Somnath Chatterjee's amendment Sir ? His amendment was received by the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the 11th and we sent it to the President on the 11th itself.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You said that it was received at 5.15 PM. I sent it in the morning itself.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I paid, at 5.15 PM on 10th August. That was wrong.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is never too late to mend.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 1 and 5 moved by Shri Shahabuddin and Shri Somnath Chatterjee respectively, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 1 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (Substitution of new section for section 23A)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

for lines 33 to 35, substitute—

"23A. Every Judge shall be entitled to a conveyance allowance of one thousand rupees per month, subject to the maintenance of a car by him." (3)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you moving your amendment Mr. Naik ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : No Sir. I am not moving.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Clause 1, Enacting formula, and long title. The question is :

"That Clause 1. Enacting formula and title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting formula and title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was added.

18.12 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Twenty-Seventh Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to present the Twenty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

RE : DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We will now go to Item number 24. Shri P. Kolandaivelu.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : Sir, the ethnic question in Sri Lanka is entering a very delicate and council stage of negotiations. I, therefore request the hon. Members who want to raised this discussion to agree to postponing it to a later and more opportune time.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : It was agreed yesterday. Sir, the hon. Minister was referring to the settlement talks which are going on between the TULF and also the Sri Lankan Government. In view of it, this can be taken up on the last day of the Session.

MR. SPEAKER ; We will see. I think the House agrees to this suggestion. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

18.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 13, 1986 Srawana 22, 1908 (Saka)